"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; easterly winds; brisk on the coast.

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LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

No Lesson in the Conservative Victory in Northeast Lanarkshire.

Liberals Still Divided—High Honors for Soldiers Who Have Not Yet Received Their Pay.

Czolgosz's Crime Reacts Upon Irish Agitators, Whose Intemperate Language Is Condemned—Active Movement for a Redistribution of Seats—Labor Problems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 28.—The election in the Northeast Lanarkshire district resulted in the inevitable return of the Conservative candidate as designed by the pro-Boer faction of the Liberals when they put up a third candidate. It has been the subject of much heated discussion here this week, but the result really shows no new light on the political situation. It seems ridiculous that the Liberal-Imperialists should hark back to the famous Reform Club compact which was all but meaningless at the beginning, and from the first served no purpose except to check the squabble during the session, when it might have made the Liberal position even less comfortable than it is now.

Even in this, the dullest season of the year for politics, the Liberal members continue to make speeches defining their extraordinary position in the same old, vague terms, abusing the Government for incompetence in the management of the war, and succeeding in nothing, it seems, except in widening the gulf between the Liberal-Imperialists and the Liberal-Unionists in whose political association there might be some hope.

⁂

A CHRONIC STATE OF WAR.

The war is a tiresome but unavoidable topic. The Conservatives are bound, at least, to pretend to take some comfort in the fact that Lord Kitchener has applied the terms of his official proclamation to ten captured Boers, and has formally banished them. But the Opposition papers have the best argument in their criticisms of the Government policy, although there is nothing feasible suggested that would alter the situation for the better. Nothing is truer than that it is futile to condemn these wretched Boers who do not know when they are beaten and insist on swooping down on the victors rudely and capturing men and guns; but it has been said this week that what the British call "insolent," other nations looking on call "sublime," and the danger is, of course, not that the British are likely to suffer large further losses in South Africa, but that a chronic state of war has been established which will render impossible a withdrawal of troops or a curtailment of expenditures.

It seems to unprejudiced observers that the Boers have succeeded in bringing about that state of affairs already. All the more cruel and unfair, therefore, seems Lord Rosebery's thrust at the Government in his felicitous and elegant speech about the mythical and improbable Irish-Scotch tunnel the other day, in which he said that it would not cost more than two months' fighting the Boers, for Lord Rosebery is known to approve the war; he has not a pro-Boer excuse, and yet he has so far refrained from helping the country as to refuse to join the councils of his own party.

The renewed rumors of an Autumn session of Parliament are denied, it being explained that there is plenty of money to carry on the war until January, whatever happens. The present cost is one and a half millions weekly. Parliament meets the second or third week in January, and the debate on the King's speech takes the next fortnight, after which there will be a vote on war expenses.

⁂

PRODIGALITY IN HONORS.

Nearly three pages of The London Times to-day are occupied with a list from last night's Gazette of honors for soldiers in South Africa. These range from the Order of the Bath to the ordinary valor medals. The Daily Telegraph, editorially, to-day attempts to explain the prodigality of Lord Roberts by a comparison of previous wars. The war in South Africa differs in many features from other wars, as it has imposed a greater responsibility on individuals, regiments and batteries being frequently called upon to act as miniature armies. The Telegraph finds it particularly gratifying that the services of the Imperial Yeomen are suitably acknowledged. This makes all the more painful the reading of the latest outburst of anger against the Government from those Imperial Yeomen who, having served in South Africa and in many cases received medals, have not yet received their wages. The excuse of the War Office is that the proper papers have not arrived from South Africa. The Spectator to-day recalls the story of Florence Nightingale, in the Crimea, finding plenty of quinine, but not a grain could be issued for lack of the proper papers of authority. She commanded the sentry to break down the door of the medicine cupboard with the butt of his musket, and he obeyed. It seems that the spirit of Florence Nightingale is needed now to combat the preposterous red-tapeism fettering the soldiers, who, as men, sorely need the money for their ordinary wants.

Between Yacht Races take a Hudson River Day Line Excursion. Good music and meals.—Adv.

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BREACH WITH THE IRISH WIDENS.

There is no denying that the assassination of President McKinley by a youth fired with murder by anarchistic talk has greatly increased the dislike here of the Irish agitators, especially as they and their organs still uphold the policy which led to the assassination of Cavendish and to the Clerkenwell outrage. There is no harm in most of these men, but their intemperate speech works harm to others.

R. W. Perks in a speech on Liberalism the other day maintained stoutly that the Liberal Party was not connected with the Irish contingent or the pro-Boers, believing that both had done much to prolong the war; he was pleased by Redmond's recent violent disclaimer of any alliance with the Liberal Party. The Irish Nationalists, Perks declared, were priest-ridden and disloyal. Dr. A. V. Dicey's article in The Nineteenth Century on "The Irish Nuisance and How to Abate It," is widely read and commended, and the most serious English newspapers agree to a plan of redistribution which will at least deprive the Nationalists of seats they are unentitled to, and is sure speedily to be put into action.

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THE FISHERMEN'S STRIKE.

The situation at Grimsby, where the striking fishermen still hold out, refusing all concession to the owners of vessels, is worse than ever; the recent riots have increased the distrust of the employers, while the men are firmly convinced that Norwegian labor will be imported to oust them, and are only remaining in the hope of arbitration, which does not seem to apply to this case. Probably the business will be transferred to some other place.

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MINERS' CONVENTION.

The annual conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain begins in Birmingham on Tuesday. Nearly 400,000 members will be present, and another attempt will be made to influence the passage of the Eight Hours' bill, which has been before Parliament for a dozen years. Otherwise, a majority of the men seem contented with the present system, and it is believed that the wage question will not come up at all. Such matters as the dangerous employment of unskilled labor in mines, however, in view of the recent disasters, will come up for discussion.

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THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

There is little interest to the outside world in this year's Church Congress, beginning in Brighton on Tuesday. Hosts of clergymen from all over the United Kingdom and from some of the colonies are now at the famous watering place, where some deliberations will be held in George IV.'s famous Pavilion, surrounded by the memories of gallantry. The congress is spread pretty much all over Brighton, however, as no one hall is large enough to shelter half the delegates.

The relation of the National Church to the empire at the beginning of the new century will give the delegates much to say, and doctrinal discussions are likely to have a good thrashing out but no subject of vast importance to the lay world is on the programme.

E. A. DITHMAR.

LONDON PLAYS AND ACTORS.

Two New Pieces by Esmond—Mrs. Forbes-Robertson a Mother.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 28.—Charles Wyndham produces Isaac Henderson's new play, "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," at Wyndham's Theatre a week from Tuesday, acting the part of a middle-aged husband with a young wife. Lena Ashwell and Robert Taber have other important parts.

Next week's changes of bill are of slight importance, including a new musical farce called, "A Chinese Honeymoon," in which Louie Freeor reappears at the Strand, and Seymour Hicks's adaptation of Dickens's "Christmas Carol," as a first piece in vaudeville.

Two new plays by H. V. Esmond are announced; one, to be produced by Lewis Waller, at the Duke of York's, is a modern social drama, called "The Derelict," and one, by Arthur Bourchier, is to follow "The Undercurrent," at the Criterion.

James Ply and Fanny Brough will appear together at Terry's Theatre next week. There will also be a new farce called "The Squire and the Knight."

F. C. Burnand, now at Ramsgate, is to submit to an operation at the hands of an eminent surgeon next week.

Gertrude Elliott (Mrs. Forbes-Robertson) gave birth to a girl this week at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Nat Goodwin, at Jackwood, in Kent.

E. A. D.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—London's Autumn season is in full swing. The most prominent society people may be seen in town daily. The fashionable restaurants are crowded and several of the West End theatres are doing splendid business. Among the best are those in which Americans are directly interested. "Sherlock Holmes" seems to have settled down as a permanent success, and "Kitty Grey," at the Apollo; "Are You a Mason?" at the Shaftesbury; "Becky Sharp," at the Prince of Wales's, and the old favorites, "The Toreador," at the Gaiety, and "San Toy," at Daly's, and Pinero's new play, "Iris," are getting the best and most fashionable patronage.

In regard to "Iris," the play is pronounced a perfect piece of workmanship and one which will supply an inexhaustible subject for argument. Most of the critics, however, pay Fay Davis the compliment of saying she is unable to portray the character of the lovely, luxurious, and immoral heroine.

"To Washington in Five Hours" from New York, Royal Blue five-hour trains leave foot of Liberty Street 11:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and the "Royal Limited," (no excess fare,) 3:40 P. M. Other fast solid trains at 8:00, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 5:00, 7:00 P. M., and 12:15 night. Leave South Ferry five minutes earlier. Unexcelled dining and café car service.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS' MAYORALTY LIST NOW ENLARGED

Mr. Hendrix's Name Again Before the City Committee.

LESS CHANCE FOR MR. COLER

The Controller Speaks in Mr. Hendrix's Favor—A Further Boom for Lewis Nixon—Mr. Croker's Hint.

The Democratic City Committee met last evening in the Democratic Club and discussed candidates for the Mayoralty nomination. Richard Croker and John F. Carroll, with five other leaders, represented Tammany Hall. James Shevlin, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and three other Brooklyn leaders represented the McLaughlin organization. At the close of the session, which lasted until nearly midnight, Mr. Shevlin said:

"The meeting was harmonious, and we talked and balloted over candidates for the Mayoralty. No decision was reached. You can say that Controller Coler thinks that Joseph C. Hendrix would be the strongest candidate whom the Democratic Convention could name for Mayor. Controller Coler thinks that Mr. Hendrix would make a stronger candidate than himself."

"Has not Mr. Hendrix sent word that he would not accept the nomination if offered to him?" was asked.

"No; no such information has been received officially. On Monday afternoon it will be definitely determined whether Mr. Hendrix is willing to allow his name to be used as a candidate for Mayor."

"Does this mean that Controller Coler has withdrawn from the contest?" was asked.

"By no means. Controller Coler is still the candidate of the Brooklyn organization. There is no desire on the part of Controller Coler to force himself into the convention. The Brooklyn delegation favor his candidacy."

"Will the contest for his nomination be carried into the convention then?" was asked.

"That is not a fair question. The Brooklyn organization is in the minority. Controller Coler will receive the vote of the Brooklyn delegation."

"Has any assurance been received indirectly that Mr. Hendrix would accept the nomination?"

WOULD VOTE FOR HENDRIX.

"No; that matter will be settled in a short time. The choice of Mr. Hendrix is not my choice, but in the event of Controller Coler making his wishes known, Mr. Hendrix would receive the solid vote of the Brooklyn delegation."

"Would the candidacy of Mr. Hendrix be favorably received by the Tammany leaders?" was asked.

"I can't answer that question. All I can say is that if he allows his name to be used I think he will be nominated and elected Mayor of the city."

"Has it been settled definitely that the nomination for Mayor will be given to a Brooklyn man?" was asked.

"No; we are going to continue our advocacy of the policy of naming a man from Brooklyn for Mayor, and we hope to be successful."

"Did the discussion last evening settle any matters about the Mayoralty?"

"No; at the meeting to be held on Monday afternoon something more definite will be known."

The news was made public after the meeting that other names of Brooklyn men had been added to the list of available candidates for the Mayoralty nomination. They were Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, George Foster Peabody, Julian D. Fairchild, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr, and John C. McGuire.

When asked as to the reason for adding others to the list of twenty names made public after the former meeting of the City Committee, Mr. Shevlin said:

"At that meeting the Brooklyn organization presented one name. It was that of Controller Coler. Questions were then raised as to whether there was not more than one available man in Brooklyn for the nomination. A Brooklyn newspaper in a long editorial suggested the names which were added to the list this evening."

"Would the Brooklyn organization support any one of these men?"

"If they were decided upon as acceptable to all the elements of the Democratic Party any of these gentlemen would make good candidates."

"Is it to be regarded as a dropping of Controller Coler's boom?"

"By no means. We are for Controller Coler, but whether the contest over the nomination will be carried into the convention has not been determined. We will not cross any bridges until we come to them."

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of the Brooklyn delegation said:

"There has been no decision reached as to candidates. The discussion this evening was very friendly. The Brooklyn organization is still supporting Controller Coler, but whether he will be nominated no one can say."

"Did Mr. Croker at this evening's conference say anything against Controller Coler as a candidate?"

NO WORD AGAINST COLER.

"Not the slightest opposition to Controller Coler developed. There was not a word spoken derogatory to him."

"What is the situation at the present time?"

"We are looking around like that philosopher of old called Diogenes. When the man is found who will be the strongest before the people he will be nominated."

"Will the Brooklyn organization continue its fight for the nomination of Controller Coler?"

"He is our candidate, and will be until matters are arranged."

The fact also became known after the meeting that Tammany Hall added two names to the list of available men for Mayor. They are Supreme Court Justice George C. Barrett and George M. Van Hoesen.

Lewis Nixon called at the Democratic Club last evening and he was received cordially by the members. About the parlors could be heard the name of Nixon being passed from man to man as the probable nominee for Mayor. When seen by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter Mr. Nixon said:

"I am not a candidate for Mayor."

"The statement has been made that you signed a petition favoring the passage of the Ship Subsidy bill. Is that true?"

"I signed no petition. My views in reference to the Ship Subsidy bill were made public in a magazine article printed when the bill was before Congress."

"Some of your political opponents also stated that you were to be a voluntary witness against Admiral Schley. Is that true?"

"It is not. I never had anything to do with the discussion and nothing that I have done could lead me to take any part in the matter."

The boom for Mr. Nixon started after Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was interviewed last evening.

Senator Sullivan denied that there was any chance of a break between himself and Mr. Croker. He added:

"Why, if I had a brother who was a candidate in a convention, and Richard Croker had another candidate, I would vote against my own brother. That explains my position exactly."

"Have you a candidate for Mayor?"

"I have not. I think Controller Coler is a popular man, and if he is the candidate of the organization I will support him."

"What was your defense of Mr. Croker's actions?"

"I said Seth Low was simply following Platt's lead in denouncing Mr. Croker. I want to say further that Seth Low will not be the next Mayor of New York. I have $10,000 which I will bet against $9,000 that the nominee of the Democratic Convention will be elected."

A Word in Time.
The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

To a friend Senator Sullivan said that he thought Lewis Nixon would be a strong candidate for Mayor.

Lawrence Delmour, when asked whether Controller Coler had a chance now to be nominated for Mayor, said:

THE CONTROLLER'S CHANCES.

"I hardly think so. Controller Coler is very popular, but I do not think he will be nominated."

The consensus of opinion among Tammany leaders last evening was that Controller Coler's chances of obtaining the nomination were not as bright as they were a few days ago. The rumor went forth that Mr. Croker brought to the attention of the Brooklyn leaders the fact that the Controller would not be acceptable to him as a candidate.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith said last evening that all arrangements had been completed for the City Convention to be held in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday next.

Among the political leaders who attended the conference last evening were James Moffett, Conrad Hester, James J. Martin, Maurice Featherson, James J. Keating, Augustus Moebus, Joseph Cassidy, J. C. Kadien, John H. Sutphin, P. J. Brennan, Nicholas Conzel, E. M. Muller, J. J. Kenney, Thomas W. Fitzgerald, F. C. Volt, and H. H. Yetman.

YOUNG SOCIETY COUPLE ELOPE.

Miss Downing and Gerald N. Stanton Run Away from Greenwich and Are Married Here.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—Mrs. Mabel A. Downing's second daughter, Miss Margaret Allen Downing, and Gerald N. Stanton, son of the late Gerald N. Stanton, all well known in New York society, eloped and were married in New York City on Friday. They were engaged, so their marriage was not as great a shock as it might have been. Both the bride and bridegroom are young, and the only objection was the bride's youthfulness. This objection caused the runaway.

Mrs. Downing has forgiven the couple and they are expected home again in a few days. Mrs. Downing and her three daughters came to Greenwich this Spring and leased E. K. Willard's North Street residence for three years. Gerald Stanton and the Downings attended the same church, and it was a case of love at first sight. Mr. Stanton prolonged his stay at the Kent House and he was a frequent visitor at the Downing home.

During the Summer they went sailing a great deal and in an accident Mr. Stanton jumped overboard and saved Miss Downing's life. Their engagement was announced soon afterward. Yesterday Miss Downing started for New York City to do some shopping, and instead of coming home at night a telegram arrived stating that Mr. and Mrs. Gerald N. Stanton would arrive home in a few weeks.

Mrs. Downing to-day went to New York and visited her daughter's grandfather, Silas Downing, and together they began an investigation, which resulted in their finding out that the wedding really had occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will return here after taking a short wedding trip.

GIRL LOST IN WOODS.

Rescuing Parties from Derby, Conn., Cannot Find Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Sept. 28.—Large parties of men and boys searched all last night and to-day for Mamie McGivney, the fourteen-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip McGivney, who is lost in Deerfield Wood, just outside of this city. It is believed she has perished from exposure in some of the numerous swamps.

The girl was slightly demented from a recent sickness. She ran away a week ago and when found was so weak that she had been sick in bed until yesterday when she was allowed to get up. As soon as her mother's back was turned she disappeared into the woods. A thorough search by relatives having failed 100 neighbors with lanterns and megaphones formed themselves into squads and scoured the woods all night.

They could hear the girl uttering wild cries at intervals, but she paid no heed to the calls of her rescuers. The could not locate her, and the cries grew fainter till they died out. To-day the search was continued without success. The mother, believing the girl must have died from exposure, has suffered a nervous collapse.

PLANS FOR ISLAND DEFENSE.

Secretary Root Moves to Learn Just What Points Should Be Defended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Secretary Root has taken steps to learn just what defenses are needed in the new Asiatic possessions of the United States. Except at Manila, it is stated by officers of the army who have been in the Philippines, there are few adequate defenses left by the Spaniards, and discussion of the subject has led to the appointment of two boards of officers, one to undertake examinations in the Philippines and the other in Hawaii.

They are directed to consider the subject of the defenses of the harbors and to make report as to what harbors should be fortified, to submit plans for defense with probable cost, and to recommend what lands should be acquired or set apart for the purposes.

A CONSUL FOR 25 YEARS.

Belgians in Chicago Celebrate Anniversary of Charles Henrotin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Charles Henrotin, the Belgian Consul in Chicago, completed to-day the twenty-fifth year of his service in that office, and the 6,000 Belgians in this city celebrated the occasion in a brilliant manner. The festivities consisted of a banquet this evening at Dejonghe's. There will be a "kermiss" to-morrow at World's Fair Park, Stony Island Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

At the banquet, plates were laid for 250 guests, and among those present were Baron Moncheur and all of the twenty-seven foreign Consuls in Chicago.

Mayor Harrison and Count Rozwadowski, the Italian Consul, made addresses and Belgian music was played and Belgian songs sung by well-known musicians.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S NEW HOUSE.

Purchases One in Washington in His Wife's Name.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—All doubt as to the future movements of Rear Admiral Sampson seem to have been settled by the announcement that he has just purchased a house in this city, the papers being made out in the name of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Sampson. The deed was executed Aug. 2, but was not filed until to-day.

The property is at the northeast corner of New Hampshire Avenue and Corcoran Street, Northwest. It was owned by Capt. William Mayhew Folger, United States Navy, until he signed the papers turning it over to the wife of Rear Admiral Sampson.

The deed bears revenue stamps amounting to $8.75, which indicates that the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $20,000.

Bryn Mawr's New Latin Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., Sept. 28.—Dr. Homer James Edmiston has been appointed Associate in Latin at Bryn Mawr College. He received the degree of B. A. at the University of Nebraska in 1892, A. M. at Harvard in 1899, and Ph. D. at the same university in 1901. He was instructor in Latin at Cornell University from 1892 to 1897, instructor in Latin at Princeton in 1897-8, and James Savage Scholar at Harvard in 1900-1901.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable. Music. Scenery.—Adv.

COLUMBIA WINS BY NARROW MARGIN

Gains Her First Victory Over Shamrock II. by 1 Minute 20 Seconds.

Finest Light-Weather Contest in Cup's History—British Yacht Had Her Opponent at Her Mercy to Outer Mark.

Columbia defeated Shamrock yesterday in the first of the races for the America's Cup in the finest light-weather contest in the history of the blue ribbon of the sea. It was a battle royal from start to finish, and while the challenger lost, she covered herself with glory by leading the defender in the fifteen-mile beat to windward. From the start to the outer mark the British yacht had the American vessel at her mercy. Every trick known to the fraternity of racing skippers was brought into play by the accomplished sailing master of Columbia, but all to no purpose. Capt. Sycamore captured the weather berth at the start, and he never lost his grip on it for a single instant. He had under him a boat capable of holding the wonderful Herreshoff creation in the lee position, and he knew how to handle her.

It was a battle of skippers. A single mistake on the part of either man would have changed the story of the race. There were no mistakes. It was not Capt. Barr's fault that Shamrock won the high honor of beating an American champion to windward. It was through no failure in Columbia. The white beauty did her work as well as her most ardent admirer expected her to do it. But it was Shamrock's weather, and she showed the color of her golden heels. She proved that she is a dangerous yacht, not one to be set aside with a smile, and she justified Mr. Watson's judgment in designing for Sandy Hook conditions.

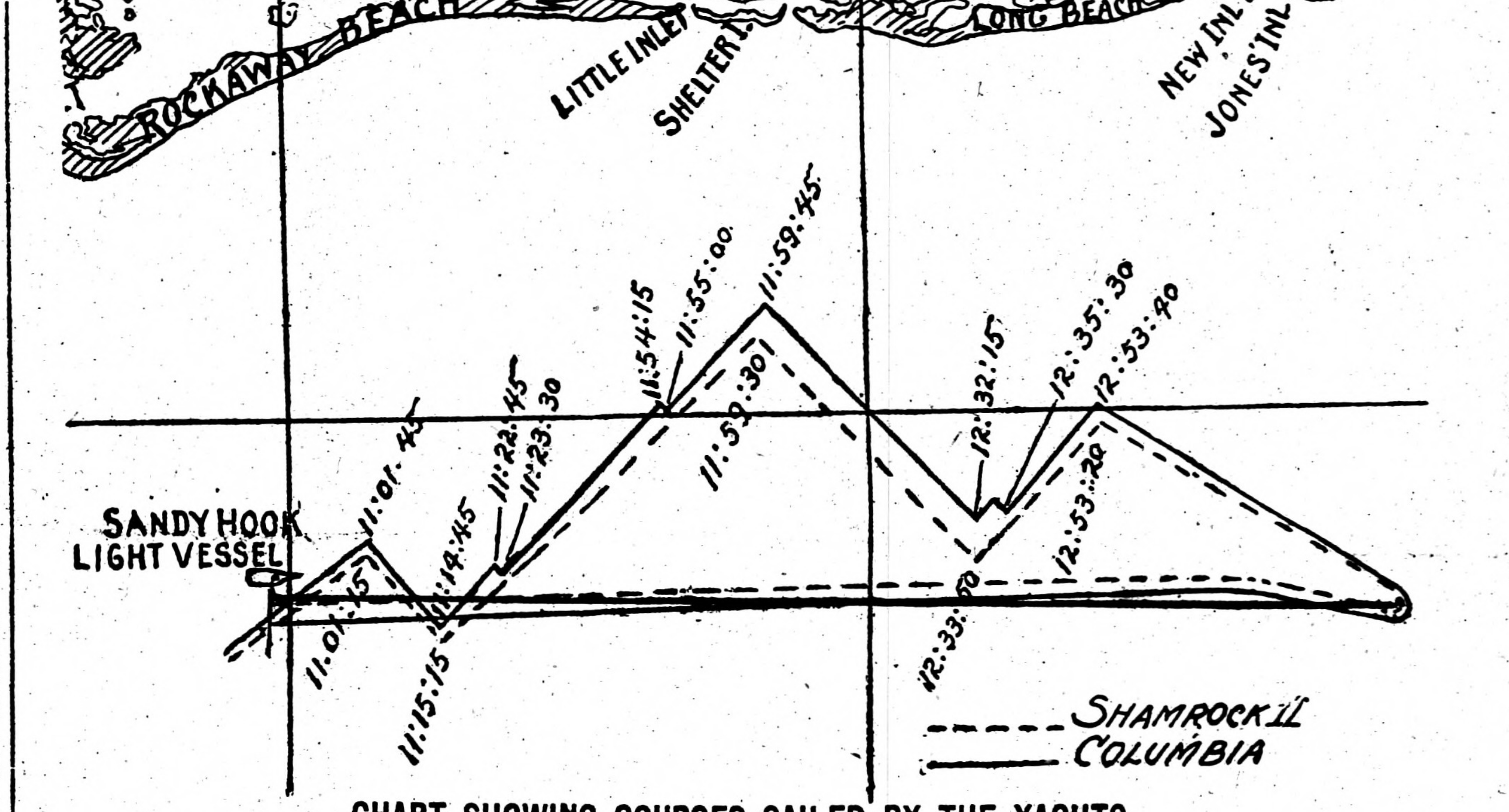

CHART SHOWING COURSES SAILED BY THE YACHTS.

Sir Thomas Lipton and his friends have said that they desired a breeze of ten or twelve knots—anything from eight knots up—and smooth water to exhibit the best qualities of Shamrock. Yesterday they had all their desired conditions except in the matter of wind. At no time in the course of the contest did the wind reach a higher figure than nine knots, while most of the time it was eight or a little less. There were times in the beat to windward when Capt. Sycamore put his crew on the lee rail to give Shamrock sufficient heel to bring her to her bearings. That was evidence that the force of the breeze was not enough to suit him. But with that exception the conditions were excellent for Shamrock. It cannot be said that they were unfavorable for Columbia. She has always done good work in such weather as that of yesterday.

A SMOOTH SEA.

The heavy roll of Thursday had disappeared yesterday. The wind of the previous day had been light and the sea had gone down. The direction of the breeze had not altered much. It was still in the easterly quarter, or, to be more exact, east by south. The sea was as smooth as it is in midsummer. The surface was wrinkled with a beautiful series of deep ultra-marine shadows, showing in flying splendors the luminous summits of clear cobalt. Ever and anon the wind caught the crests of the myriad ripples that played on the tops of the underrunning swells and tossed them in sparkling spouts of snowy white. But they could not be called whitecaps. They were nothing but a hoar frost upon the surface. The swells themselves were never turned over in those smoking combers, which a real sailor designates as whitecaps.

The swells were long and broad and round. There was not a steep incline among them, and not a vicious pitch in the entire company. A long and gentle and easy swing, such as old Mother Ocean in peaceful mood always has for her children, was in the heart of the sea, and it was very tender with the racers. Their decks were comfortable at all times, and the spray that they hurled from under their bows was not angry, but only the usual accompaniment of the slashing advance of the new-fashioned prows. There was nothing in such a sea to try out the weather qualities of any yacht. It was a Summer racing day.

In such a sea and with an eight-knot breeze all kites could be carried to advantage, and while the contest could not be sailed in record time, it was one to show the smartness of both yachts in a journey of four hours and a half over a thirty-mile course. The run home was made in a softening wind, but the racers were not far enough apart for either to benefit or suffer from the slight diminution in the force of the breeze. When they crossed the starting line, Shamrock was 2 seconds ahead of Columbia. When they rounded the outer mark she was 41 seconds ahead of Columbia. She had gained 39 seconds in the beat of fifteen miles to windward, and had caused several thousand patriotic hearts to sink with dread that the glorious cup was in danger.

Immediately after the rounding of the mark the two yachts indulged in a luffing match, in which Shamrock quite held her own. When they finally squared away on their course Columbia, to the surprise of almost every spectator, walked up to Shamrock and passed her. Once she had run clear of the challenger she could gain no more. Capt. Sycamore dropped Shamrock right in astern of her, and there she stayed. The astonishing part of all this was the ability of Columbia with her smaller sail spread, smaller by nearly a thousand feet, to outrun Shamrock sufficiently to save the day. It seemed as if the defender were a sentient being and had put forth a supreme effort. But the truth probably is that the easier model was doing its work. Running before the wind and the sea, the challenger felt the force of the breeze less. And she is a yacht built to sail on her side. Put her on an even keel and she does not go so fast. She is too round. Columbia has the finer water lines, and these apparently saved the day for her yesterday. But her performance was one that astonished even yacht designers, and it will probably give them something to think about.

Sandy Hook Route Changes.
On Oct. 1st Sandy Hook Steamers leave Pier 8 at 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations, returning, arrive New York at 9:35 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Adv.

THE RUN TO WINDWARD.

In going to windward Shamrock pointed every bit as well as Columbia, and footed quite as fast. Whenever it looked as if the defender held a sufficiently high weather berth to tack and cross the challenger's bows she failed to accomplish the feat, and the patriotic heart was filled with fear. And whenever Capt. Barr found that he could not cross Shamrock's bows he tacked under her lee bow and gave her the benefit of his boat's back wind. But Capt. Sycamore knew how to handle his yacht, and he managed her so that by a little clever steering he would forereach on Columbia till she had to ramp off to get out from under his lee. The turnings and twistings of the American yacht in her efforts to get to windward of her opponent were one of the features of the race, and it must frankly be admitted that they were not one which gave the spectators, except those from the other side of the sea, any deep and abiding joy.

In short, the race of yesterday showed that Columbia and Shamrock are two beautifully matched yachts in light weather, and their sailing masters are experts of the highest order. Those who went out yesterday saw one of the greatest yacht races ever sailed in any waters and one of the closest in the history of the America's Cup. The contest was won by a very small margin, as yacht races go. The time between the yachts at the finish was thirty-seven seconds, which at the speed they were going represented about 100 yards. At the outer mark they were going faster and were perhaps as much as 150 yards apart. It may have been even a little more. But for two crack yachts, the champions of two countries, to keep so close together for thirty miles, and in the end for one of them to outsail the other by a total of about 250 or 300 yards, is something glorious in the annals of yacht racing. To have seen such a contest is a thing to make people glad.

DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

Clever Jockeying at the Start and a Fine Exhibition by Shamrock at the Outer Mark.

When the Regatta Committee's boat, the big tug Navigator, arrived at the starting point, she hoisted the international code letter C, which signified that the race would be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return. As the wind was out of the east, there was no doubt that the racers would be sent off on the windward leg of their fight first. When the signal was set the wind was light. The sky in the south and east was grayish with the fog which was setting up before the breeze. The swell was running in from the southeast, the usual set of the swell around the lightship. It was a long broad swell, neither high nor steep. The surface of the sea was quite smooth.

The tide was in the third quarter of the ebb, and the wind had just sufficient force to throw a lively ripple on the tops of the swells, with an occasional sparkle up to windward, that showed just the suspicion of a whitecap. At 10:20 Columbia cast off her tow line, and, breaking out jib and staysail, began cruising about under her own motive power. Just three minutes later Shamrock followed suit. At 10:30 the committee boat broke out the international code letters D C G, meaning that the course was to be east by south. The Navigator now anchored 600 yards south by west of the lightship, thus forming a starting line of generous width.

As the yachts cruised around, it was seen that Columbia had two battens in the leach of her staysail and one in her jib. Shamrock had three battens in her jib and the same number in her mainsail. The Shamrock's mainsail puckered a good deal at both clew and throat, and Columbia's looked the smoother of the two.

Under mainsails, club topsails, jibs, and staysails the racers were circling around the Navigator, which held the weather end of the line, when at 10:45 the preparatory signal was given. Now began the jockeying for the start. Both yachts ran off from the line with their sheets aft. Columbia hauled her wind and went about. She was the further of the two from the line, and she crossed Shamrock's bows. Shamrock hoisted her baby jibtopsail and continued running off. Columbia, going in the opposite direction, passed to windward of her. Opposite the Navigator Columbia sent up her baby jibtopsail in stops. Shamrock hauled her wind and tacked a quarter of a mile south of the committee boat. Columbia bore away around the boat at the same time. After doing this she stood along the line toward the lightship. She hauled up around the lightship and went on the port tack. Shamrock passed under the Navigator's stern and sailed along the line to the lightship. Columbia bore away and sailed along the front of the line. As she neared Shamrock she luffed out and went on the starboard tack. At the same instant Shamrock took the port tack just south of the lightship.

Columbia now bore away and gybed astern of Shamrock. Both were on the port tack, Columbia astern of Shamrock. Both were pretty free, but Shamrock hauled sharp up on the same tack in front of the line. Then she wore round across Columbia's bows. At this moment, 10:55, the warning signal was given, and Columbia wore round and headed back toward the Navigator. Both were now running off with sheets aft, Columbia holding the weather berth. She now broke out her baby jibtopsail. After passing the stern of the committee boat, Columbia ran off, and then luffed up again around the stern of the Navigator. Shamrock followed her. Both were now on the port tack, Columbia ahead. Columbia went on the starboard tack about 300 yards south of the lightship. Shamrock followed her.

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SHAMROCK GETS WEATHER BERTH.

Both now bore away, Shamrock ahead, and pointed for the stern of the Navigator. Columbia was a little higher than Shamrock and going faster. The consequence was that she arrived at the line too soon. She bore away toward Shamrock, but, being ahead of her, crossed her bows, the result being that Shamrock luffed out across her stern and took the weather berth. At this critical instant the starting signal was given, and Shamrock sped across the line in the smoke of the whistle. Columbia tried to luff out on Shamrock's weather quarter, but could not do so. But she was bothering Shamrock by being so close to her, and so Shamrock went on the port tack at 11:01:15. Columbia followed at 11:01:45. They had crossed the line two seconds apart, Shamrock at 11:00:14 and Columbia at 11:00:16, and they were now fairly off on their journey. On the port tack they both pointed equally well and showed about the same angle of heel. They made excellent weather in the easy sea, and it was clear that they were going to have a great race, barring accidents.

Shamrock was sufficiently far ahead of Columbia to break the wind for the latter, and so at 11:14:45 Capt. Barr put Columbia on the starboard tack to get her wind clear. Shamrock followed suit at 11:15:15. Shamrock was now in the weather berth, but a little astern. The wind was better, and both yachts were footing fast. On this tack they had the swell on the starboard beam, while on the port tack they had it almost ahead. It was noticed throughout the battle that the latter condition, for some reason, seemed to suit Shamrock better.

At 11:22:45 it occurred to Barr that he was too far away from Shamrock, and he put Columbia on the port tack. If he intended to cross Shamrock's bow he was unable to do so, and at 11:23:30 he went on the starboard tack again. It is more than likely, however, that the move was for the purpose of getting close enough to Shamrock to backwind her. The move was not successful, for Shamrock bore down on Columbia, and thus, being ramped off, sailed right up on Columbia's weather. The American yacht was now right under the other's lee. The two were heading toward Jones's Inlet on the Long Island shore, nearly ten miles away. Shamrock's berth appeared to be higher than it was on the first starboard tack, and she was going through the water quite as fast as Columbia. The wind was all the time strengthening, and the sea was smoother than it had been in the immediate vicinity of the lightship.

Barr now gave Columbia a good full to run out from under Shamrock's lee. At 11:50, off Long Beach, Columbia was a quarter of a mile ahead, but a considerable distance to leeward. Now Barr repeated his former tactics. At 11:54:15 Columbia went on the port tack and stood toward Shamrock. Once again the spectators seemed to hold their breath in their anxiety. They naturally believed that the wily skipper of Columbia knew he was far enough ahead to cross Shamrock's bows; but they could see that it was going to be a very close thing. Down toward the golden yacht the white American beauty sped, and with hope helping the eyesight it certainly looked from a little distance as if she would run across the challenger's bows and put Shamrock under her lee. Once there, she would be a beaten yacht.

As they came together it was seen that Shamrock had an overlap on Columbia and, being on the starboard tack, had the right of way. Consequently Columbia had to tack. She went on the starboard tack at 11:55, and again looked to be in a position to backwind the challenger. But the truth was that she was under Shamrock's lee again. Those who were a short distance to leeward of the two racers saw a significant sight not to be forgotten. The sun was away up on the weather side of the yachts, and it threw the shadow of Shamrock's club topsail on the mainsail of Columbia, and this shadow executed a grave and stately march along the defender's great white driver. It shifted slowly forward from the clew of the sail to the bunt, and showed Shamrock was steadily gaining on this tack. There were no whistles of salute for Shamrock when Columbia failed to cross her bows, and this slow, deadly gain was watched also in dismal silence.

TUSSLE UNDER SHAMROCK'S LEE.

Now, for a few moments, the grim shadow seemed to fall back. Was Columbia in some mysterious way suddenly gaining? No, not exactly. Barr was again ramping her off to get her from under the lee of the merciless Shamrock. So close was Columbia to Shamrock when Barr pointed the stern of the white yacht at her foe that the latter received some of the back draught from Columbia's sails. This was not the sort of wind that Sycamore wished for, so he threw Shamrock to the port tack. Columbia held on long enough to get a berth a little more to windward than her opponent, and then at 11:59:45, or fifteen seconds later than Shamrock, she also went on the port tack. The two yachts were now about off the Long Beach Hotel, and were heading out toward the coast of Africa. Columbia was in the windward berth, but astern.

Capt. Sycamore now tried the experiment of squeezing Shamrock just a little in the hope that she might be able to eat out to windward far enough to bring Columbia directly into her wake. But this was asking more of the boat than she could do. Both skippers were taking advantage of every puff in the wind, and it was a study in skill at the helm to see them luffing and filling their yachts as the wind favored or did not favor them. Heading into the sea as they now were they were both throwing huge clouds of spray from under their bows, but it was impossible to discern that one made any better work of butting into the head sea at this time than the other.

As they reached out from the Long Island shore the seas became longer and deeper, and both yachts pitched gently as they drove out toward deep water. Here for a time the lift of the sea seemed to favor Columbia, for she gradually drew up till she was almost on the weather beam of

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Shamrock. The wind now for a short time showed an inclination to become more southerly, and the yachts headed half a point or so more to the south than they had on their earlier port tacks. But this turn of the wind did not last long, and it may be said that on the whole the breeze was a true one.

Columbia could not lift herself far enough up on Shamrock's weather beam to suit Capt. Barr, and at 12:32:35 he put her on the starboard tack. Shamrock followed at 12:33:50, holding the port tack long enough to lift her berth a little more to windward.

At 12:33:55 Capt. Barr put Columbia on the port tack once again and stood down toward Shamrock. It was a repetition of his former tactics, but again the spectators saw in it an attempt to cross Shamrock's bows, and perhaps it was. But as such it was not successful any more than the other ones had been. Columbia dashed up to her rival only to be forced about once more by the inexorable rules of the road. Shamrock was on the starboard tack and had the right of way. Columbia could not cross her bows, and so tacked close under her weather bow and gave her a great outpouring of backwind. This tack was made at 12:35:30.

Now Capt. Barr tried to squeeze Columbia out across Shamrock's bow, but this, too, was a failure. The yachts looked to be close enough together to let a man toss the familiar sea biscuit from one to the other, but they were probably not quite so close together as that. Nevertheless, they were so near one another that the leeward yacht worried the weather one with the back draughts from her canvas, and so at 12:53:20 Capt. Sycamore, seeing that he was in a position to make the mark by a little smart work, put Shamrock on the port tack for the last time. Naturally, Columbia did not stand on the starboard tack a second longer than she had to, for she, too, was able to squeeze up around the outer mark. So at 12:53:40 Capt. Barr threw her to the port tack. Both yachts were now standing on their last board, with the mark boat not three miles away. The wind softened for a few minutes, and Columbia seemed to gain a little, but Capt. Sycamore now showed how to do a neat trick.

SHAMROCK AT THE OUTER MARK.

He began to sail Shamrock extremely close to the wind. Of course Columbia had to pinch up a little, too. Shamrock was literally forcing her to windward of her course. The defender could not tack, for if she had done so she would have taken an unnecessary hitch, when she was able to weather the mark without it. But as Shamrock hauled up across her bow, Columbia received the challenger's back wind so much that it materially deadened her way. When he had accomplished this and had approached near enough to the mark, Capt. Sycamore suddenly rolled up the helm of Shamrock and let her ramp off, which she did like a shot out of a gun. In a few moments she had jumped twice her own length away from Columbia, and with this added to her previous lead, she swept past the outer mark. It was a splendid exhibition of racing seamanship.

Shamrock was timed around the outer mark at 1:25:12 and Columbia at 1:25:53. Shamrock was 41 seconds ahead, having gained on the beat out 39 seconds. The excursion fleet seemed somewhat slow to recover from the shock of the situation, and it was not till Columbia was close to the mark that the hoarse rumble of a hundred whistles told that Americans knew how to honor a gallant rival.

The moment Capt. Barr had Columbia around the outer mark he set to work to luff out to get Shamrock's wind, but Capt. Sycamore would not stand any such performance. He, too, luffed, and both yachts headed right up toward the northerly wing of the excursion fleet till it looked as if a square mile of rolling yachts and revenue cutters and steamboats would be right in the way. It turned out in the end that the only vessel really near enough to the yachts to trouble them was Sir Thomas Lipton's own yacht, the Erin. But she was speedily removed.

Shamrock had her spinnaker boom down and the sail up in stops at 1:27:45, just 2 minutes and 33 seconds after rounding the mark. Columbia was ready with hers at almost the same time. At 1:30 Columbia made a feint of squaring away for the run home, and Capt. Barr cunningly broke out one stop of his spinnaker in an effort to draw Capt. Sycamore into breaking his out, in which case Barr would have luffed across his stern and broken Shamrock's wind. But Sycamore was not to be caught napping. He broke two stops of his spinnaker and then caused his men to leave off hauling on the sheet. As Barr luffed again Sycamore was ready for him and luffed too. And so the great bluff of the spinnaker failed to work.

At 1:31 Columbia gave it up, and, squaring away for home, broke out her spinnaker to the head. Sycamore followed suit, though he had some trouble in getting the last two or three upper stops of his sail to give way. He had to send a man to the masthead to break them by a pull on the leach of the spinnaker. At 1:33:25 Shamrock took in her little jib topsail, which she had kept up for the luffing match, and Columbia followed suit at 1:33:30. Columbia broke out her balloon jib topsail at 1:35:50. Shamrock took in her staysail and broke out her balloon jibtopsail at 1:36:50.

And now began the final shift in this panoramic yacht race, the shift which was to land the victory. To the amazement of every spectator who knew anything about yachting Columbia, in spite of her smaller sail area, began to draw up toward Shamrock, and at 1:46 was on even terms with her. At 1:48 she had drawn ahead. She had her crew all around her mast, while Shamrock's were all aft near the taffrail. This showed that the two yachts needed different trims in running before the wind. Both were rolling considerably in the sea, which was now on their port beams, and after a time Capt. Barr stationed all his crew along the starboard rail to keep Columbia's boom out of the sea, in which it, as well as Shamrock's, was occasionally dipping.

Shamrock gained a little now, but the gain lasted only a few minutes. Barr trimmed his ballast by calling a few men aft, and then Columbia began to move faster. Shamrock at once began to drop astern, and in a very few moments there was as much open water between them as there had been when Columbia first went ahead. At 2:30 the yachts were off the Long Beach Hotel, and each was holding her own. Try as he might by holding a course directly astern of Columbia, Capt. Sycamore could not draw up to her with his gold boat. It was a foregone conclusion that Columbia would win.

With each yacht holding her own and no more, not a trifle of gain after the ones noted, they sailed majestically down the long lane of heaving waters between the two columns of excursion steamers, Columbia leading the way and Shamrock following at a distance of 150 to 200 yards. And thus they crossed the finish line.

SUMMARY OF THE RACE.

First race for the America's Cup, series of 1901. Fifteen miles to windward from Sandy Hook and return. Course, east by south. Wind light, but steady. Sea smooth. Gentle southeasterly swell.

	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor'ted Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	11:00:16	3:31:23	4:31:07	4:30:24
Shamrock	11:00:14	3:31:58	4:31:44	4:31:44

Columbia beat Shamrock in actual time over the course 37 seconds and by corrected time 1 minute 20 seconds.

On the beat to windward Shamrock occupied 2 hours 24 minutes 58 seconds and Columbia 2 hours 25 minutes 37 seconds; Shamrock's gain, 39 seconds.

On the run home Shamrock occupied 2 hours 6 minutes 46 seconds and Columbia 2 hours 5 minutes 30 seconds; Columbia's gain, 1 minute 16 seconds.

OFF TO SEE THE RACE.

Some of the Picturesque Scenes and Incidents Witnessed on the Way to the Open Sea.

Day broke with every promise of another disappointment of light airs and flukes. The lower section of the city and the rivers and the bay were obscured in a thick fog, with not a breath of air to give promise of relief. In time the sun rose, but it hung a sickly white disk in the sky, and threatened to disappear entirely every moment. As the day grew, however, old salts at the Battery looked hopefully at the weather vanes. The wind was shifting slightly and moving in a proper direction. In time a gentle breeze began to ripple the flag on the Barge Office, and it was predicted that at least part, if not all, of the wind promised by the Weather Bureau might be forthcoming.

On the great fleet of yachts anchored in the river near the Battery all was astir at an early hour. About 8 o'clock the river also began to be enlivened with tugs and flag-decked excursion boats bound for their piers and anchorages. The Wallace B. Flint and James A. Lawrence, the tugs of the two racing yachts, were seen down the bay. Both were racing, the Flint slightly in the van, and the incident put life into even the most doubting. The streets were filled even at that early hour with men and women bound for the excursion boats. They were in parties, and entire families in yachting caps and sailor hats and with lunch baskets practicing sea legs as they went their way.

On board the committee and press boat Walter Luckenbach things were astir at 7:30 o'clock. Two men detailed from the second signal corps with wig-wag flags and signals came aboard, and with them was Ensign Edward S. Addison, the revenue officer in charge of the boat. Ex-Commodore Gillig followed with a number of friends from the New York Yacht Club. Promptly at 8 o'clock the tug cast off and the powerful ocean racer put out bent upon being the first at the start, not even excepting the other committee boat, the Navigator, which was leaving Pier A North River with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club.

Even at that late hour there seemed little prospect of a good day's sport, for the fog was so thick that not a peep of the hills of Staten Island could be had. Passing Tompkinsville not a thing was to be seen of the fleet of revenue cutters which was lying there ready to patrol the course. The Luckenbach pounded her way toward the Narrows at a lively clip. The wind inside at this time was northwesterly, and several schooners deeply laden were making the most of the last of the flood to drift toward the town.

As the nose of the tug came out of the Narrows there was a surprise. As if cut off by a curtain stretched between the two forts, the lower bay lay ahead as bright and as clear as on any Summer day. Far out even to the distant horizon not a cloud could be seen, and the sun shone hot and strong. Outside the wind was easterly and fresh. The bay was studded with deep ripples, and the usual fishing fleet bowled along under the pressure of a light, steady breeze. The surprise of the lower bay pleased all, and the sharps predicted that the wind would hold true and that, if anything, it might be expected to freshen. A glance back showed the space of the Narrows shrouded with a fog so thick that it seemed like a bottle filled with smoke.

The ocean tug headed straight down the Swash Channel for the Horseshoe, but if it was intended to visit the yachts before they had a chance to get under way the plan was a failure. At 9 o'clock the Columbia was made out far ahead just within range of glasses. She was under a bare pole, her jib and forestaysail in stops. The Wallace B. Flint, flying a big American flag over her taffrail, was towing her, and the yacht was all of a mile off shore. At the same time the Shamrock was made out. She was being towed by the James B. Lawrence, easily distinguishable by the green and yellow flag of Sir Thomas, and was hoisting her mainsail as she went. The great sail climbed steadily toward its place, and it could be seen to thrash in a light breeze, which had not yet struck the Luckenbach. In another minute the breeze arrived and the flags on the committee boat stiffened out while the big schooner heeled over and boiled the water under her bow.

PROCESSION OUT OF THE NARROWS.

First out of the curtain of fog in the Narrows was the Victor, carrying the guests who had been invited to the Erin. The Victor, a two decked side-wheeler, headed directly for the Horseshoe. First one by one and then in a steady stream the other yachts and boats appeared, making directly for the starting line to where the two yachts were heading. The Navigator appeared when the Lukenbach was off Romer Beacon. The white Nourmahal, the black Corsair, and the fleet white Kanawha loomed out of the drop curtain side by side. Then came Harry Walter's Narada, Eugene H. Higgins's Varuna, R. A. C. Smith's chartered yacht Catania, the snow-white Nahma, and the tall-sparred, black auxiliary yacht Aloha, swaying her skyscraping masts in the ground swell, which struck her as she stabbed into the lower bay. Behind these came a whole navy of yachts, racing oceanward.

The Luckenbach, under a full head of steam, kept her lead over the fleet Navigator, and presently was abreast of the Hook, where the first of the real ground swell struck her, and she began to roll and screw through the water. Crossing the bar the swell was heaviest, though the sea was much quieter throughout the day than during the attempted race of Thursday.

Sandy Hook stretched white and clear, and within the Horseshoe lay the Erin, her brass work glistening in the distance as the sun fell on it, awaiting the arrival of the guests. Over the Highlands hung gray-white clouds that imparted to the prospect a rosy tint.

The wind continued to freshen steadily. The Shamrock's mainsail had been hoisted by this time, and she used it in getting out to the line. The Columbia still continued to be towed rather than exert herself at this early stage, and the challenger was steadily gaining on her. At 9:40 o'clock, as the committee boat caught up with the Shamrock, her sailors were busy getting her clubtopsail into shape. The great heavy clubs, each tall enough to make the mast of an ordinary sized sloop, were on the deck, and on them were sitting, side by side, Designer Watson, Capt. Sycamore, Commodore Hilliard, Sailmaker Ratsey, and W. Butler Duncan, the representative of the New York Yacht Club.

COLUMBIA HOISTS SAIL.

The Columbia noticed that the Shamrock was fast catching up to her, and at 9:45 began to loosen the stops about her mainsail and to hoist it. Steadily the great white canvas climbed up the mast while the Luckenbach sailed over toward her to look the champion over. At 10:03 the Shamrock sent men up into her mast, and a moment later the clubtopsail was ascending into place. As soon as the mainsail of the Columbia was set three men climbed into the mast and a race began between the crews to set the topsails. The Shamrock's sail, however, had gone up all of a minute before that of the defender, and it was the first in place. The Shamrock hoisted her clubtopsail with halliards leading below decks.

At 10:07 the Navigator arrived and the Regatta Committee began at once to look over the situation. Right behind the Navigator came the Buccaneer, the guide boat in Thursday's fizzle, now used for a committee boat. The Edward Luckenbach, another powerful ocean tug, appeared as the guide boat, and on her lower deck at the stern, under a temporary derrick which had been rigged was the mark, a red ball erected on a mast in the centre of a square float. The decks of the Gresham, the flagship of the revenue cutters provided to keep the course clear, were black with sightseers, and when the other revenue cutters joined the official fleet there was a similar crowd to list the stanch vessels.

Meanwhile the fleet of excursion boats was fast arriving. The Monmouth, first on the scene in Thursday's race, was again in the lead with crowded decks. The Chester W. Chapin, with the New York Yacht Club crowd on board, was close behind the Monmouth. Her decks were a sea of black. A few minutes later the Grande Duchesse and the Jefferson and the North Star steamed up, their great black hulls careening until their flag-decked masts inclined to an acute angle. The Shinnecock with excursionists hanging on where they could, many sitting on the pilot house, put in an appearance, and the music of the various bands blended in loud discord.

LONDON CROWDS DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The London crowds began to watch the bulletin boards, colored bombs, and variegated flashlights without much hope of the challenger winning, but when it was announced that the Shamrock II. was ahead at the turn of the outer mark the immense assemblages at the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces and on the Thames Embankment became surprisingly cheerful. As the successive green illuminations showed the Shamrock was still leading after the turn, expectation of her winning rose to a certainty. When, shortly after the turn, red fires and red rockets suddenly announced that the Columbia was ahead, and, later, that she had won, the amazed multitudes stood silent. Here and there there was a wild American screech and a few groans and hisses, and then the disgusted crowds slowly broke up.

The scanty accounts of the race circulating in the extra editions of the evening papers and on the ticker tapes, describing the keenness and closeness of the finish, have, however, restored popular faith somewhat in the possibility of the Shamrock II.'s final success though more experienced judgment, taking both days' performances together, does not get much consolation. The betting has almost ceased, though, around the hotels, some Americans rather freely offered [illegible] 3 to [illegible] on the Columbia to-night.

In regard to to-day's and future races for the America's Cup the general opinion here of those most capable of judging is best expressed by The London Times's yachting correspondent, who is regarded as an authority all over Great Britain, and who cables to his paper to-day as follows:

"It seems very doubtful whether the Shamrock II. is likely to meet with any meteorological conditions off Sandy Hook which may enable her to beat the Columbia."

The manoeuvres of Capt. Barr of the Columbia come in for some criticism. The Daily Graphic says:

"It is unpleasant to find a note of dissatisfaction with Capt. Barr's tactics at the starting line. The complaint is not, we believe, a new one though, hitherto, that has mostly come from skippers belonging to the country of Capt. Barr's adoption. In spite of his naturalization as an American, his British birth and great ability have exposed him to a good deal of jealousy on the part of his fellow-racing skippers in America, and have prompted allegations of sharp practice for which there is no foundation. It is earnestly hoped that the skippers of both yachts will do all in their power to avoid even a suspicion of unfairness."

THE COURSE WELL KEPT

Excursion Fleet Was Again on Its Best Behavior.

All Signals from the Patrol Vessels Were Obeyed with Alacrity, Commander Walker Says.

There was not an incident in the patrolling of the course for the Shamrock and the Columbia yesterday that did not reflect great credit on the United States commanders of the revenue cutters guarding the great fleet and the Masters of vessels following the race. It was absolutely fair play for the contestants, and even a sort of thoughtfulness of one another, rare on occasions where eager sightseers would crowd the view.

Now and then the whistle of the Gresham or one of the other boats would sound a warning, but it seemed to be where some yacht or excursion steamer had unintentionally steered out of the course. One warning was sufficient in every case, and the offender would be in line as soon as his boat could answer her helm.

Commander Walker expressed himself as delighted with the behavior of the fleet following the yachts. He said:

"It was a splendid thing to see the order and the instant obediance to a command. There was not even a gentle puff of air captured away from either yacht, and they were as safe from being impeded as if sailing on the open seas."

When his attention was called to the fact that there had been crowding at the outer mark, he pointed out that it had all been to leeward of the yachts, and that the boats kept so honestly out of the way of blanketing the Shamrock and the Columbia that they went to the extreme and were at the outer mark inclined to get in front of them. This danger was avoided by the revenue boats' warning. The collision of the Erin and the Gresham was largely due to this.

The same plan was followed as on Thursday, the guard boats being in two divisions to keep the following fleet away from the contestants in two long columns. The Gresham led the first division, the Eri with Sir Thomas Lipton and his guests following. Then came the cutter Windom, F.G. Burne's steam yacht the Colonia, and the cutters Algonquin and Dallas. August Belmont's speedy Scout flitted here and there bearing orders. The second division was formed by the cutters Seminole, Onondaga, and Dexter; the Kanawha, owned by H. H. Rogers; J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, and J. G. Butler's Duquesne. The pretty Mirage, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, did not belie here name, as she was here, there and everywhere on important services.

The patrol guard started from off St. George, S. I., a little after 9 o'clock, and hurried to the lightship. They immediately formed their protecting lines, and as the thousands came up from the city on the excursion steamers, the private yachts with them, they were quickly formed to witness the jockeying and the start. With the racers away the fleet, flag-bedecked, moved in two gay columns of bunting; the black smoke plumes stretching landward in the breeze, which at last promised a race.

When the racers started on their homeward journey the patrol vessels, which had been foremost in the windward work, took the rear position to keep off such boats as might crowd the yachts. There was little racing until near the finish line, the pace of the yachts necessitating not over three-quarter speed with occasional halts, but toward the end the racing began, and the steam yachts and the excursion boats did their best, now and then throwing up clouds of foam as they dipped into the long swell of the Atlantic.

Among those who were entertained on the Gresham were:

Senator Joseph Hawley of Connecticut,
G. W. Marlor,
Mrs. Geo. R. Bidwell,
Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys,
Miss Holland and Miss Dill,
Mr. H. C. Stuart,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brainard,
Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Kohler,
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carrington,
The Rev. Dr. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport,
Mrs. C. L. Rossiter and daughter,
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Fraser,
Mrs. Thomas D. Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Walker,
Francis S. Cooke,
Mr. Bruder and Miss Bruder,
Col. Corby,
Mrs. Daniel Talmadge,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Buckhout,
Dr. Charles Wolfe of Rye,
Major William Plimley,
William Dutcher,
Horace M. Kilborn,
Frank J. Naramore,
E. W. Sharkey,
R. T. Whiting,
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Keese,

REJOICING ON THE CHAPIN.

Wild Joy Among New York Y. C. Members at Columbia's Victory.

Every boat in the pleasure fleet off Sandy Hook yesterday had its own particular jollification when the Columbia crossed the line a winner, but nowhere was the enthusiasm greater than on the steamboat Chester W. Chapin of the Fall River Line, which had as passengers only New York Yacht Club members and their friends. The Columbia is their very own, so to speak, and a victory meant so much for them, who have been the custodians of the America's Cup for so many years.

The Chapin occupied an excellent position off the finish line but very near it yesterday, and when the Columbia crossed, pandemonium reigned, staid old ex-Commodores, House Committeemen, and others danced in glee, and hats, caps, handkerchiefs, and even chairs were thrown in the air. One man was standing in a party on the starboard side of the boat during the last few nerve-trying seconds of the struggle for "the line," and when the Columbia's spinnaker filled with air and the Shamrock's shivered and pathetically flapped for the want of the essential element this enthusiast threw up both hands, shouting: "Good, Charley, [meaning Barr,] keep her there!" "Charley" did, and the man's arms came down with a sudden movement, knocking a marine glass case from the hands of a lady standing beside him. One man threw his arms wildly about his wife and her hat was badly crushed in the mix-up. A party of young men on the extreme upper deck joined hands and danced frantically around.

When the Chester W. Chapin drew away from her pier in the morning it was noticed that its complement of passengers was not quite so great as on Thursday, when the crowded condition of the boat caused much grumbling. There was a lot of good-natured chaff at the expense of the club's committee because of the inconvenience many were subjected to on the first day. A waiter passing an occupied table in the restaurant, bearing a plate of chowder, spilled some over the back of one of the passengers as the boat lurched. A committeeman turned to the bearer of provender and remarked: "Why didn't you throw it on me, I'm on the House Committee?"

Two youngsters obtained permission to board the boat before it started for the purpose of distributing circulars, with the proviso that they would go ashore before the vessel started. The members of the committee, being unusually busy with other matters, forgot the boys until just before time for the boat to start, when a hunt was made for them. But the youngsters were safely hidden and were not discovered until the steamer was far down the bay.

The sport of the day was by no means over when the Columbia and Shamrock finished, for then began the battle of the steamboats. The Chapin is one of the fastest steamers afloat, and the glee of the yachtsmen aboard was added to as steam yachts and other fast craft were left behind on the journey up the bay.

Some of the ticket holders who boarded the Chapin, many of them with from one to a half dozen guests, were:

Mrs. Mary H. Willard,
Dr. J. S. Dawson of Charleston, S. C.,
Lieut. F. W. Tappan,
Hugh T. Reid,
Dallas B. Pratt,
Mrs. K. G. Pratt,
Powers Farr,
Mrs. Farr,
Ernest La Montagne,
John Lawrence,
Mrs. Lawrence,
J. Englis,
Frederick Gallatin,
George Seney,
Chester Monroe,
E. D. Appleton,
Miss Harper,
Col. Eliot of Philadelphia,
F. L. St. John,
Capt. J. H. Forsyth, U. S. N.,
Commander John Hubbard, U. S. N.,
William E. Iselin,
Alex. S. Williams,
Mrs. Williams,
G. D. S. Trask,
E. A. Sumner,
A. O. Jennings,
F. Grinnell,
G. F. Dominick,
Henry Gilsey,
J. R. Sheldon,
Alanson Tucker,
A. V. H. Stuyvesant,
A. S. Fairchild,
C. L. Blair,
James Shirley,
Lieut Parvelson, U. S. N.,
George Chesterman,
E. W. Fitch,
F. R. Chaney,
Stanford White,
W. W. Auchincloss,
B. B. McGregor,
F. W. Lane,
J. D. Probst,
M. B. Gardner,
J. B. Underhill,
Clarkson Potter,
John Hyslop,
A. D. Sloane,
Mrs. Sloane,
George Vredenburgh,
Charles McIntyre and Mrs. McIntyre of Newark,
Miss Marcia Tredwell,
J. J. Ryder,
Mrs. Ryder,
Miss Agnes I. Dunn,
A. Burnside Potter,
Henry R. Reed,
S. F. Darrell,
F. B. Filgham,
Charles T. Minton,
S. Montgomery Roosevelt,
James A. G. Beals,
Howard Willett,
Ernest Lorillard,
Ewald Lentilhon,
F. Rohl,
Ernest Arault,
Theodore Sedgwick,
Mrs. Sedgwick,
Archibald Murray,
Edward Alford,
Ashton Lemoyne,
J. V. S. Oddie, Jr.,
J. S. Todd,
James H. Outhwaite and Mrs. Outhwaite of Cleveland,
Mrs. A. C. Bostwick,
Miss Stokes,
Lawrence Wells,
Russell Landale,
Mrs. M. J. Fitzmorris,
Miss Ryan,
John F. Larkin,
Hugo Johnston of Washington,
C. H. W. Foster,
A. U. Craigie,
Capt. G. F. Titus,
C. Rhind,
Lieut. C. H. Harlow,
Admiral J. H. Upshur,
James R. Steers,
R. Floyd Clarke,
F. C. Henderson,
Hugh Cochrane,
Harold Binney,
A. D. Shaw,
Willard S. Brown,
Frank G. Landon,
Morton Smith,
Mrs. Smith,
H. I. Barbey, Jr.,
H. Van R. Kennedy,
H. Ray Miller,
Eugene Goodby,
William Appleton, Jr.,
Miss Boardman of Boston,
James A. Harriman,
Montgomery Strong,
Henry B. Culver,
Mrs. Thornton,
Reginald Bonner,
Charles Buchanan,
Mrs. Buchanan,
Leslie Cotton,
Anson Phelps Stokes,
Frank W. J. Hurst,
Mrs. Hurst,
S. De B. Parsons,
Horace Barnard,
William C. Hull,
Mrs. Hull,
John D. Crimmins, Jr.,
Walter Watson,
Mrs. Watson,
Sydney D. Ripley,
Henry C. Duval,
Clyde Duval,
Paul G. Thebaud,
Mrs. Thebaud,
Miss Nathalie Pillot,
Capt. William Emery,
Theodore W. Myers,
Garrett Adams,
W. H. Osgood,
Patrick Grant of Boston,
F. W. Buttershall,
Tracy Daws,
Le Roy Fales,
Robert McCreery,
E. S. Renwick,
Henry Sampson.

EXCITEMENT ON THE GAY HEAD.

Race Followed with Intense Enthusiasm by Atlantic Y. C. Experts.

The Atlantic Yacht Club took its members and guests to the race on the steamer Gay Head, and its Captain, C. H. Fishback, gave them the best view of the memorable contest, and particularly so at the outer mark. The boat committee consisted of ex-Commodore P. G. Sanford, L. F. Jackson, John Villmar, Edward Vernon, and C. J. McDermott. Of the party of 200 on board were:

James L. Anthony,
Miss Geraldine W. Anthony,
Richard C. Anthony,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Hurley,
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. March,
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Tilney,
Miss Camilla Hurley,
Fred Tilney,
I. Schapan,
Ex-Commodore Forte and party,
Capt. H. J. Roberts,
Capt. S. L. Blood,
C. M. Schott,
John Villmar,
Ex-Commodore P. G. Sanford,
The Rev. D. L. Parker, Chaplain A. Y. C.,
Gen. A. P. Ketcham,
H. J. Gielow,
Mr. and Mrs. C. Barton,
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Vernon,
W. Halsey Peck,
Harold Smith,
J. F. Ackerman,
George A. Betts,
Miss M. Spaulding,
C. M. Delavergne,
I. Bell Bruman,
Capt. G. W. Copland,
F. W. Drewry,
Commodore and Mrs. Whitlock,
Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler,
Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Jackson,
Spencer Swain,
Commodore and Mrs. R. P. Doremus,
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Smith,
George Rowan,
Commodore and Mrs. Edmond Weston,
Miss Grace Flood,
Henry A. Spalding,
C. W. Goold,
A. E. Nicholson,
Thomas Reid,
Dr. F. A. Remington,
Dr. Florian Krug,
Lieut. Von Hagen, German Navy,
Allan Church,
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Outwater,
Alfred W. Booth,
Miss Booth,
Miss Edith Booth,
Miss Florence Booth,
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Paret,
John Paret,
R. W. Bartram,
George E. Gartland,
Ex-Judge C. E. Simms,
Joseph Montels.

On the trip out the party ceased to be interested in the vast fleet of yachts and excursion boats bound east when an old salt of the club called attention to the defender and the challenger, who were trying their paces at the Sandy Hook Lightship. In a few seconds all who had field glasses or opera glasses or telescopes were trying to make them out. The company mustered few novices, even among the women, and it was the wife of an ex-Commodore who first called attention to the fact that both yachts were under foresail, mainsail, clubtopsail, jib, and baby jib, and that one could not go astray in identifying the Shamrock from the Columbia because of the darker tinge to the former's canvas and the saucier set of her topsail.

As the racers were neared the women were as correct in their observations and criticisms as the yachtsmen, and seemed to have the tactics and craft of Capt. Barr pat. This was distinctly noticeable when the preliminary signal was given. On every side fair yachtswomen were calling each other's attention to the smart jockeying of the Columbia and saying that it would be a miracle if when the yachts crossed the line Barr did not have the windward berth. At the supreme moment, just after Capt. Barr had overreached himself and had to go inside the line, giving the Shamrock the advantage she held to the outward mark, the women were all of a twitter and decided unanimously that if Shamrock won it would be because Columbia's skipper was too smart.

The race was on, and the tense excitement created by the magnificent struggle did not lag until every one had shouted himself or herself hoarse in acclaiming the victor. The enthusiasm when the outer mark was turned by Shamrock forty-odd seconds ahead of the defender was frantic, and there were cheers as loud for Shamrock as for Columbia, while Lambert's band played first "The Wearing of the Green" and then "Hail Columbia." Half of the home course run, a glee club on board was given full scope, and all near it joined in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Hail Columbia." Excitement again was at fever heat when at the end, it being believed that Columbia would win only because of her time allowance, and possibly by only a few seconds at that, Capt. Barr caught the final slant of wind which sent him over the line ahead of concession time. The end was a tumult of shouts, handshaking, jig steps, and other demonstrations, which staid people of decorous life indulge in when ardent hopes are realized.

Officers of the club were very generous in their jubilation. An ex-Commodore was applauded heartily when he exclaimed: "Say, those yachts ought to be rechristened and named Nip and Tuck. I've yachted it for many years, but I never saw a race and a finish like that. God bless that last slant of wind."

"It seemed to me," said ex-Commodore Sanford, "that Shamrock did not appear to go where she was pointed, and that not long after the start, if Columbia went about she would be across Shamrock's bows and in the lead. It only goes to show that it is a match. It looked at the end that we would have to depend on time allowance, something we would not have relished. There is not much to say when they come across the line at the home stake like that except that it is not now by any means hopeless for Shamrock. I never saw anything so close in all my yachting. To-day, though, was, if what is said of her is true, Shamrock's ideal yachting weather. I think the opinion is general that to-day—to-day mind you—Shamrock outfooted Columbia and Columbia outpointed Shamrock."

"Extraordinary race!" exclaimed J. L. Anthony. "That puff of wind at the end saved us. It was a race of advantages, first to one, then to another, coin up. For my part, I would not greatly object to see Shamrock win a race. It would stimulate the sport."

"That Shamrock did so well," said Commodore Doremus, "was a great surprise to all yachtsmen on board. Conditions were, however, ideal for her."

ABOARD LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Well-Known Railroad Men Guests on the Big Plant Liner.

Few people out of all the thousands who went down to see the race had a better time than the passengers on La Grande Duchesse, the great ocean steamship of the Plant Line. The ship's 5,000 tons' measurement and seagoing construction made her less ready to respond to the long, rolling ground swell which caused so much discomfort on steamers of lighter build, and though she carried 2,000 passengers, there was a seat for every one and a place to put it.

The excursionists began to assemble on board at the Pacific Mail pier, at the foot of Canal Street at 8 o'clock, an hour before the advertised time of sailing. There was a large party, principally of railroad men from all over the country, who came as the guests of the Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company. Among them were:

Henry Bartlett,
W. F. Merrill,
A. M. Waitt,
George Tozzer,
W. H. Baldwin, Jr.,
James Keegan,
Rear Admiral George W. Melville, Washington,
L. Jenkins, Charleston, S. C.,
W. R. Warner, Cleveland, Ohio,
C. W. Van Blarcon,
B. D. Woodward,
George D. Shelden, Erie, Penn.,
Commander J. A. B. Smith,
J. H. Snow,
S. T. William, Cleveland, Ohio,
Ferdinand W. Peck,
W. H. Derbyshire, Chambersburg, Penn.,
Gen. James A. Dumont, Washington, D. C.,
Commander J. H. Chasmer,
J. P. McDonald,
C. W. Forbes,
C. Ackerman, Elizabeth, N. J.,
W. W. Ackerman,
W. R. Trigg, Richmond, Va.,
O. S. Johnson, Detroit, Mich.

I. Washita, who came all the way from Tokio, Japan, to attend the races, was also of the party.

An excellent band furnished music at intervals and there were many flights of pigeons shoreward with bulletins of the contest.

SIR THOMAS WANTS WIND

Still Confident the Shamrock Can Beat Columbia.

Never Expects to See a Finer Race than That of Yesterday—Receives Ovation from Excursionists.

When the white winged racing craft glided over the imaginary finishing line abreast of the rusty old Sandy Hook lightship yesterday afternoon with victory perched once more on the prow of the yacht of the Stars and Stripes there was little of gloom on board the Erin carrying Sir Thomas Lipton and the people who had hoped for the success of the boat of bronze and green.

The boom of the finishing gun that shattered the hopes of the sportsman from over the sea, so far as the first race of the series was concerned, found Sir Thomas Lipton chatting almost enthusiastically with his lieutenants, who surrounded him on the bridge of his steam yacht. A moment later, and he was on the decks receiving the congratulations of his friends on the magnificent showing made by Shamrock II., and up to the moment that he waved his cap in adieu to his guests of the day as they embarked on a lesser craft for the city, he gave not the slightest indication of the bitter disappointment that he may have felt. Judging by his conversation and general bearing, it is quite doubtful that he felt any disappointment.

He and his guests and friends about him had had a day of excitement such as falls to the lot of few yachtsmen in the course of a lifetime. Besides the thrilling display of seamanship and perfection in the art of yacht racing that gave a new sensation with almost every minute of the sweep over the course, there was added the ramming of the Erin by the revenue cutter Gresham, which threw many of the visiting yacht's passengers off their feet and threatened the lives of all. This continued excitement acted like a tonic on the owner of the Shamrock and made him more buoyant and cheerful at the end of the day than he has been since he began his cup-lifting campaigns. When he left his perch on the starboard corner of the Erin's flying bridge after the great struggle had ended he was rubbing his hands as if in glee.

"Wasn't it a magnificent race?" he said. "Wasn't it a beauty? I never expect to see a greater yacht race in my life. I never saw a closer. Fault? No fault anywhere. It was perfect. Oh, yes, of course, it's one against us, but down in my own heart I feel just as confident as ever. Both boats sailed remarkably well, and I don't think the race could have been closer. No trouble anywhere. It was a fair and square race. No flukes this time. The yachts had a true wind, but not enough of it.

WANTS 12-KNOT WIND AT LEAST.

"I am hopeful because I know what the Shamrock can do in the wind. Give us a twelve-knot wind or more and the Shamrock will win. You saw what she did in the wind to-day. I know what she can do in a stronger wind. The set of her sails? Nothing wrong there, and as for sea jockeying I am satisfied that my men did all that could be expected of British seamen.

"As for the various fine points in the race, I cannot attempt to enumerate them. Capt. Sycamore did well to get the weather position at the starting line, and he held on to it simply because the Columbia was not sufficiently fast to get it from her. Capt. Barr's attempts to weather her were entirely permissible, of course, and commendable. He took big chances each time that he made the attempt, and paid the penalty of failure by losing ground each time. But I won't go into the technical part of the race. You all saw it—and wasn't it beautiful?" and Sir Thomas slapped his knees as if he had just won a great victory instead of suffering bitter defeat by the smallest of margins.

"Between now and Tuesday, the date of the next race," he continued, "I will be in conference with my men as to our plans, but I don't see that we can improve on our performance to-day without the aid of smarter winds. That's what we will have to hope and pray for."

The interrogations here became too technical for Sir Thomas, and he called Capt. Wringe, who sailed Shamrock I. in the last cup races. Capt. Wringe has stood constantly by the side of the Shamrock's owner during the last two racing days, acting as guide, philosopher, and friend in matters nautical.

"I never saw as fine a yacht race in my life," said Capt. Wringe, "and I never expect to see another like it. My opinion now is that with a fresh breeze we can beat the Columbia. The Shamrock, I really believe, is a better boat in good stiff weather. The tacks that Capt. Barr made showed that the Columbia didn't point as high as the Shamrock, and I believe the latter has a better suit of sails. Those are two points that I can name in her favor after to-day's race. As to the way in which the boats were sailed, they were both handled remarkably well.

"What we want, I repeat, is a fresh breeze. You know at the start there was no wind to speak of. It freshened a little after the start, but in all the run to windward I don't think it got beyond seven or eight knots, and on the run home it fell away to almost nothing. Give us a breeze of from nine to twelve knots and the Shamrock will show her heels to the Columbia. Of course, we may never get such a breeze during the racing series, but this, I think, is what we want, and all we want to win. All was gotten out of the two boats that could be gotten out of them under the conditions to-day."

The opinions of the Shamrock's owner and his chief personal adviser represented the sentiments of all the guests on board the Erin, the majority of whom were Britons, born and bred, and enthusiastic partisans of the boat with the Ulster colors. The buoyancy of the Irish knight even under the cloud of defeat was communicated to all, and the disappointment of the day was overshadowed by the hope for success in the race of the morrow.

The usual daily house party that gathers on the Erin on racing days was rather smaller than usual yesterday, and the pokey little tender Victor, which carries the favored excursionists down the bay from the city to the big white yacht was rather sparsely occupied. The Victor carried no distinctive colors on the first race day, but yesterday morning she appeared really topheavy under an immense Shamrock banner that waved from her foremast. This cheerful banner attracted attention to her from all sorts of harbor craft, and her progress down the bay amounted almost to a continuous ovation, as they say of the pageants. Among the passengers were a few American friends of Sir Thomas Lipton.

WATCHING THE RACE.

Sir Thomas was in a rare good humor before the start, and was almost constantly bent over the rail of the bridge uttering words of greeting and confidence to those gathered on the decks below.

But there was little time for conversation between the booms of the preparatory guns, and then came the start. From the Erin's decks it soon became apparent that the American yacht was going ahead of her rival, and there was almost silence. The white yacht drew away further and further until a long plot of blue water intervened between the two racers. Suddenly the Columbia shifted her course like the swing of a swallow and turned across the Shamrock's bows. The Yankee skipper was plainly trying to weather the visitor, and for a few moments the anxiety was intense.

"She'll never make it," observed Sir Thomas to Capt. Wringge by his side.

"I doubt it," snapped the other.

The importance of the movement was explained among the anxious ones on the decks below, and for a moment the suspense produced a dead silence. The Columbia put about baffled, and a cheer swept along the Erin's decks from the bow to the last seat in the stern. Again the same daring manoeuvre was made and again it failed, and once more there was an exulting cheer from the visiting yacht. Sir Thomas Lipton did not join in it by voice but he did by look and gesture.

Dinner time came, and many of the enthusiasts aboard the Erin refused to go below while the contest was so close. Sir Thomas Lipton sat on the flying bridge of his vessel, with the leg thrust through the brass railing, and lunched off a ham sandwich, while with his disengaged hand he kept his glasses glued to his eyes. The intensity of the struggle never abated as the race went on. So absorbing was the magnificent game that the men on the bridge of the Erin forgot to make observations, for which the groups on the decks below were eagerly waiting. The spontaneous remarks among these folks below were principally "Ohs" and "Ahs."

Then came the long run home with wind barely sufficient to belly now and then the huge balloon jibs that swung their hundreds of yards of canvas to the elements. The decks of the Erin were almost silent, but silence did not reign on all the excursion craft in the fleet. One by one various vessels drew near to the yacht from beyond the ocean and from the banks of humanity ranged on their decks broke enthusiastic American cheers.

"What a jolly, fair-minded people these Americans are, after all," observed a British guest on the complimented yacht.

Sir Thomas Lipton seemed touched by these tributes from passing excursionists and waved his cap enthusiastically.

At last, when the Columbia crossed the line the winner every excursion boat that could get near the Erin blew her whistle, dipped her flag, and sent forth from her ranks of enthusiastic excursionists tributes to the man who had lost. The trip of the Erin back to her anchorage at the Highlands was one continuous ovation.

AMERICAN EXPERTS' VIEWS.

Believe the Cup Will Remain Here—Some Think the Shamrock Was Outmanoeuvred.

E. D. Morgan, while highly pleased over the result of the race with the Shamrock, had little comment to make. "We beat them fairly," he said. "Although the wind conditions were not all that could have been desired, after turning the outer mark we were confident of bringing the Columbia home a winner. I will venture no predictions as to the outcome of the future races. We have carefully avoided boasting, but shall put forth our best endeavors to keep the America's Cup on this side of the Atlantic."

Capt. Barr also was much gratified over the victory. "It was a close race but a clean one," he said. "Wind conditions were perhaps not all that could have been desired, but such as they were, our boat was never in danger, I believe, at any point."

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane of the New York Yacht Club was very much elated. He said: "It certainly was a great race, the greatest in the history of cup racing between America and England. It was anybody's race right up to the finish. Of course, I expected to see Columbia win, and I think she will win the next two races, and we will retain the cup. Capt. Barr simply outmanoeuvred Capt. Sycamore. He held the Englishman up to the windward and worked all around him. It was a great race and worth going thousands of miles to see. The American boat demonstrated her ability to-day to beat any boat that floats of her kind."

Ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown also thought it was a grand struggle. "The boats are very close together over a thirty mile course," he said, "and the coming contests ought to be well worth witnessing. I think, of course, that Columbia will win."

Capt. Niels O. Olsen said: "Capt. Barr outmanoeuvred Capt. Sycamore on a number of occasions during the race, and therein lies the victory of Columbia. It was a magnificently sailed race. Several times Capt. Barr made a bluff to go in behind the Shamrock and take her wind. Capt. Sycamore bit both times and sailed out of his course. I believe that in a good wind the Columbia will sail all around the challenger. The real test will come in the next trial when the boats will sail over the triangular course. This will give the skippers on both boats a chance to show their mettle. It will give them a better chance to manoeuvre. The Shamrock is the best boat that has been brought over to try to 'lift that cup,' and is worthy of all that has been said about her. It will be a hard fight, and we will have to hustle to keep that old piece of silver."

John Hyslop, measurer of the New York Yacht Club, said he had never seen a race that was so full of sport, and that there never was such a finish between two sailboats. Mr. Hyslop attributed the victory to the handling of the American boat. "Charley Barr," he declared, "is the superior of any yacht skipper in the world. He knows that boat as he knows his name. If any one else had had the tiller in this race Shamrock II. would have won. Shamrock is a grand boat, and is not yet beaten by any means."

RACE OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

The Algonquin Proves the Fastest in Test of Engines—Guests on Board.

On board the revenue cutter Algonquin, the third patrol boat on the leeward side of the course, the guests of Capt. Owen S. Willey were treated to a small race all their own. Capt. John W. Collins, engineer in chief of the Revenue Service of the United States, happened to be on board the Algonquin, and, as he had built the engines for most of the revenue cutters present, Onondaga, Gresham, Windom, Seminole, &c., he wanted to see which could do the best. The chief officers of the various boats named were no less anxious for a trial of speed, so when the Gresham, the flagship, started for the stakeboat at 9 o'clock the others got away as soon after as they could.

The Seminole followed close on the heels of the Gresham, but the Algonquin and the Onondaga were delayed by late-arriving guests, so they were nearly five minutes behind the others in starting. The Algonquin soon had her engines going 145 to the minute without an ounce of forced draught, while all three of the others were belching forth the tell-tale black clouds, yet the Algonquin easily distanced the others, and in spite of her handicap at the start reached the stakeboat almost at the same time as the Gresham and the Seminole, while the Onondaga was left hopelessly in the rear.

Timothy J. Campbell was on the Algonquin with a large party, including several Philadelphia and Baltimore people who had come to town early in the morning. Others on board included A. B. Spreckels of San Francisco, who made a flying trip from St. Louis just for the day, and a number of Montreal bankers and yachtsmen.

At 12 o'clock, and again at 1:25, when the stakeboat was rounded, a couple of pigeons were loosed by Messrs. Butler and Devery of the Light House Department, one of which carried a message to Capt. Willey's sick wife.

Among those on board were:

Judge C. M. Stinson, Altoona, Penn.,
Judge H. I. Fox, Altoona, Penn.,
Dr. G. Price, Altoona, Penn.,
Judge T. W. Pittman, Philadelphia,
Major Wm. C. Farley and family,
Lieut. John Q. Walton,
Col. J. W. Powell,
Mrs. S. F. Ockerhausen,
H. C. Clement, Philadelphia,
George Leimbach,
Capt. John T. Barclay, Baltimore,
J. C. Bunting,
F. B. Bragdon, York, Me.,
G. F. Keene, Philadelphia,
C. F. Lister, Philadelphia,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schimpf, Philadelphia,
Major George E. Briggs, U. S. A.,
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Doyle, Washington, D. C.,
W. H. Cordell, St. Louis, Mo.,
Capt. S. A. Hinckley, Boston,
Dr. Charles E. Banks,
Major A. C. Taylor,
A. C. Taylor, Jr.,
Miss Parrinton,
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Farley,
Miss Farley,
Miss Morris,
V. P. Meyers,
Cord Meyers,
G. L. Cook,
Senator W. E. Mason of Illinois,
W. E. Mason, Jr., of Illinois,
R. B. Brown of Illinois,
George B. Clarke,
W. T. Headley,
Robert Graft,
Lewis L. White,
Oscar Woodward,
W. H. Wright,
Mrs. J. S. Decker of Boston,
Mrs. Anna R. Dawson,
F. P. Seymour of Baltimore,
Lewis C. White of Washington,
Miss E. L. Mitchell of Boston,
Miss E. L. Jerrard of Boston,
Capt. D. G. Longlands of Boston,
Charles N. King,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Dillworth,
Miss H. E. Barnette,
Miss L. de B. Brown,
Miss L. W. Brown,
H. E. Ogle,
A. Morisson,
H. L. Flanagan, Jr.,
Norman Harsell,
Arthur Bull Sullivan,
George C. Posthlewait of Tampa, Fla.,
J. G. Walton of Philadelphia,
Major Charles Walton,
Thomas W. Hooker of Hartford, Conn.,
Percy N. Powers,
F. D. Peltin,
E. J. Price,
H. F. Robinson,
Capt. and Mrs. T. [illegible] Thompson of Boston,
Miss L. E. Holland of Philadelphia,
Miss Ada H. Willey of Washington,
Miss Lizzie L. Willey,
Lieut. and Mrs. B. M. Chiswell,
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Crozier of Pittsburg, Penn.,
Miss Maud R. Crozier of Pittsburg, Penn.,
A. Crozier of Pittsburg, Penn.,
George Coates, Pittsburg, Penn.,
A. Ewing, Pittsburg, Penn.,
H. E. King, Pittsburg, Penn.,
U. G. Marks, Pittsburg, Penn.,
D. Finlay Butler, Penn.,
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Botsford, Port Huron,
Mrs. Frank C. Schmitts,
Mrs. M. W. Poole,
W. C. Clarke,
J. J. Butler,
J. B. Devery.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BETTING IN WALL STREET.

Wall Street did very little betting on the yacht races yesterday. Many of the habitues of the Street were away at the race and not much money was offered on either boat.

In small amounts Shamrock money was more freely offered at odds of 3 to 1, but the only large offers of Columbia money were held at smaller odds, considerable money being offered at 10 to 6.

A BOY PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Confessed that He Had Stolen a Diamond Pin from a Passenger.

A fourteen-year-old boy pickpocket was captured on the Old Slip Pier yesterday afternoon by Percy C. Ward, a passenger on the steamer Shinnecock of the Montauk Line, which was returning from the yacht races. Mr. Ward said that as he was coming down the gangplank he was called to by a friend behind him, and it was while he had his head turned that he felt a tug at his tie. On looking down he saw that his diamond pin, valued at $50, was missing.

Seeing the boy edging away, he seized him and turned him over to Policeman McCann of the Old Slip Station, who was standing on the pier. At the station house the boy said that his name was Max Schwartz, fourteen years old, of 22 Rutgers Place. To the surprise of the Sergeant, the boy voluntarily admitted stealing the pin, although it was not found on him. Schwartz said that another boy had taken it from him.

Another pin, shaped like a lion's head, with a small pearl in its mouth, was found on the boy, but he said that it belonged to his brother. The police believe that young Schwartz stole this pin and also $12 in bills which was found on him. Schwartz was sent to the Children's Society.

A. Simonson
933 Broadway, 21-22 Streets.

Those who desire a graceful contour to the head will be pleased with the beautiful new coiffure which I have designed for the low hair dress of the back hair, the

LOVER'S KNOT

You are cordially invited to call and examine it.

WIGS and TOUPEES for Ladies and Gentlemen, when of my make are absolutely secure, and are so perfect in fit and color that they cannot be detected by the closest observer.

HAIR ORNAMENTS Recent additions to my large collection make it not only the largest, but the most varied and beautiful in the United States.

EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.

No Branch Stores. No Agents.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Shoes.

A Child's Shoe correctly shaped and properly made has much to do with the welfare of the feet in after life. This is specially true of the school shoe worn every day, and it is more important than you think, perhaps, that it should be exactly right. We have given much attention to the subject, and submit the following results:

A shoe specially designed for School or Very Hard Wear—calf-foxed, heavy extension sole, hand sewed, button or lace, spring heel; for boys or girls; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $2.75; 2½ to 4, $3.50.

For Larger Boys who wear heels—a special hand sewed shoe with heavy solid leather sole; sizes, 12 to 2, $2.50; 2½ to 6, $3.00.

Dancing, Dress or Evening Shoes and Slippers; Children's, Misses' and Boys' patent leather button, with cloth or kid tops; sizes, 8 to 10½, $2.35; 11 to 2, $3.25; 2½ to 4, $3.75. Boys' Patent Leather Shoes with heels; sizes, 13 to 2, $3.75; 2½ to 5½, $4.50. Slippers in patent leather, bronze, black, pink, blue and white, always in stock.

60-62 West 23d Street.

ERIN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Sir Thomas Lipton's Yacht Hit by Revenue Cutter Gresham.

Side Dented and a Cabin Wrecked—Danger Over, Parties on the Vessels Cheer Each Other.

The Shamrock had turned the outer mark and the Columbia was at her heels yesterday afternoon when Sir Thomas Lipton's beautiful steam yacht, the Erin, missed destruction by a narrow margin, the sharp prow of the Gresham striking into her port side with an ominous crunching, as if the Erin's ribs were breaking. That the United States revenue cutter did not sink her was due to the quickness of Commander Thomas D. Walker in signaling for full speed astern. Each side has its own version of the affair.

As the yachts approached the end of the long journey to windward the fleet of excursion boats hurried to get good positions. There was considerable crowding. When the fish nose flyers were straightening out and spreading their wings for the homeward flight there were several boats steaming for the path they were to take. The Gresham was busy with tooting her whistle warning them away.

As she turned from this mission to take the position of rear guard—the Erin to precede her on the homeward trip—it seemed to those on the Gresham that the Erin swung directly across her bows. Instantly the cutter trembled from end to end, her engines reversed with the power that drives her through the water at a sixteen knot gait. Her sailors jumped forward to the forecastle deck to keep her guests standing there from being thrown backward over the steep ladders to the deck below or from being crushed in the effort to get away from the point of collision. Then there was the blow and the boats parted, the Erin with a great dent in her side where the torpedo tube of the cutter had struck her.

NO PANIC ON THE GRESHAM.

There was nothing like a panic on board the Gresham, for it was evident that she was unharmed, and she was not crowded, carrying as she did only the guests of the Collector of the Port. Three women fainted, but were quickly revived. Those who were seasick from the roll of the long Atlantic swell evidently did not care whether the boat, or, for that matter, the whole fleet should sink. The others were plainly frightened, but kept their wits. Some devoutly thanked the Providence which had spared them, while those naturally prone to anger had unkind things to say of the Englishman.

The Gresham backed away and did not go immediately to the assistance of the Erin, as it was apparent that she was not dangerously hurt. There was other work that had to be done at once, to avoid a series of collisions, the fleet crowding in on all sides, as the vessels made haste to get out of the way of the racers. The minute the tangle was unraveled the Gresham hurried to the wounded Erin, signalling her as she came, that she wanted to speak. The Erin slowed down, and as the Gresham came within hailing distance Capt. Walker called to Sir Thomas Lipton: "I am very sorry, Sir Thomas. It was an accident."

The English yachtsman answered: "You are all right, Capt. Walker, and I know you would not have done it if it could have been avoided. You are the last man in the world to do such a thing."

This met the approval of the guests on the Gresham, who showed their appreciation with long and loud hand clapping, waving of hats, and cries of "Good for you, Sir Thomas!" Then to further emphasize their liking of the visitor's sportsmanlike spirit, three cheers were proposed for Lipton. They were given with rousing hurrahs and several tigers. From the English boat the cheers were answered with equal volume, and then the two vessels took their respective positions in the guard line for the last half of the race.

On the Erin there was naturally more excitement and for a moment apprehension. She felt the full force of the blow and staggered under it. The guests were just up from luncheon, having been called to witness the splendid sweep of the yachts around the outer mark with the Shamrock in the lead. They were jubilant, every eye lighted with hope, watching the magnificent challenger shake out her sails for the precious cup. One group was singing "Britannia Rules the Waves."

Sir Thomas Lipton was on the starboard side of the bridge. The Rev. Donald S. Mackay was on the port side and saw the Gresham headed directly for the Erin. He cried out in alarm to Capt. Mathews. The Erin had stopped, owing to the indecision of the course of the yachts. Her Captain gave the electrical signal to the engine room for full steam ahead and threw the helm hard to starboard. The Erin had acquired little headway when the Gresham crushed into her, striking a slanting blow a few feet aft of the port gangway. This made an indentation about a foot deep, wrecking the cabin of Second Engineer G. H. Butt.

For a moment the guests on the Erin were in fear of grave peril. The women huddled together and the men looked about to see how they could help, if it should prove that the yacht was mortally wounded. There was the most perfect discipline. The sailors were instantly in their alloted places at the life boats, the proper officers being with them to direct the launching, if this should be necessary. It did not take long to see that the Erin was not seriously damaged, and that there was not the least danger.

WOMEN THROWN TO THE DECK.

Mrs. George Keppel, Mrs. Jameson, and Mrs. Malory were thrown violently to the deck, but were not severely injured. They suffered from shock, as did some of the other guests on the Erin.

Sir Thomas, the Captain, and officers then went about to reassure the frightened. In a moment the party was as gay as it had been a moment before the accident. Healths to the owner and the gallant craft were toasted, and then Sir Thomas, to show his guests that he had no hard feeling against the revenue cutter, proposed the health of "Our good friend, Uncle Sam." At this juncture the Gresham came to the Erin to offer any assistance desired, and Commander Walker and Sir Thomas had their friendly talk, leading to the cheering on both sides.

After the race was over Commander Walker said to the reporters aboard the cutter that he was sincerely grieved at the accident, and added:

"What I was thinking of was the chance of a foul to the racers, and I was busy warning encroaching boats to get out of the way. The accident was due to the slowness of the Erin's turning to get in position for the inverted order of guarding on the return. I presume they were looking at the yachts.

"She turned to starboard, but so slowly that she swung her stern toward us. I saw that a collision was apt to happen, and rang for full speed astern. Her lateral movement about equalled our headway when we met. It could not be avoided.

"I am going down to see Sir Thomas in the morning to express personally my sorrow at the mishap. I should have gone to him this evening, but as I have so many guests I must see them home. Sir Thomas Lipton has acted most handsomely, and shown himself to be the sort of man we know him to be."

Among the crew there was the feeling that the Erin had been very badly handled and that she had carelessly pushed across the bow of the Gresham to get a better view of the Shamrock in the lead. She had no one to blame but herself, they thought.

The impression of the accident and the cause of it was very different aboard the Erin, where it was believed that the blame rested entirely with the American boat. When some one complained to Sir Thomas Lipton saying that the Gresham had no right to back away such a distance as she did immediately after the accident and that it was heartless, he said:

"Commander Walker would not have gone away if there had been the slightest danger. The Erin, however, I do not believe, was to blame. I would rather lose a thousand chances at lifting the cup than have the finger of one of my guests hurt. I am going to have the Erin examined before I take her out for the next race, and if there is the slightest weakness in her she will not be used. There is not going to be a fight about this collision, suit for damages, or anything like that. Commander Walker and I are the best of friends, and it was an accident pure and simple."

At the time of the collision the deck was in charge of Lieut. John Boedeker, as the Erin was one of the guard boats, acting for the Revenue Service. He says that the first he saw of the danger was when the Gresham was about 200 yards away. He could not understand which helm she was turning under in order to follow the Erin. She being slow to answer the helm, the collision was unavoidable.

The sailors on the Erin, like those on the Gresham, held the other boat to blame.

NOURMAHAL IN COLLISION.

Confusion Spreads on Col. Astor's Yacht When She Lists After Crashing Into the North Star.

John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal was badly damaged and strained by being in collision late yesterday afternoon with the North Star, the latest addition to the fleet of the Maine Steamship Company. The latter vessel had four of her plates stove in and about a dozen feet of her railing carried away.

Although there were about 300 excursionists aboard the North Star at the time of the collision, there was little excitement, but aboard the Nourmahal, which was tangled up with the steamship for several minutes, the greatest confusion prevailed. This was due to the fact that the yacht was dragged along for some distance by the headway of the North Star, and during that interval her deck was awash.

When the yacht finally freed herself from the North Star and the wreckage, she rolled heavily, and it appeared certain that she was about to founder. She righted herself, however, and when it was ascertained that there was no great damage below the water line she proceeded on her way to the city, going to an anchorage in the North River. The North Star stood by the injured yacht until the danger was over, and then went on her way to the Maine steamship pier, at the foot of Pike Street, East River.

The collision occurred in the lower bay, on the north side, about half way between the buoy marking the Middle Bank and the Monument. The North Star, which is commanded by Capt. Albert Bragg, was being guided at the time of the accident by J. F. Brown, one of the Sandy Hook pilots. The collision is believed to have been due to the fact that the steersman mistook the order to sheer off of Col. Astor, who was said to be on the bridge at the time. The engines on the North Star were not working when the Nourmahal ran into her, but the steamship was still under headway.

Pilot Brown, in speaking of the collision, said:

"The race being over, we were returning to the city, and about 4:10 P. M. were proceeding at pretty fair speed along the Swash Channel, when about half way between the buoy of the Middle Bank and the Monument we were nearly abreast with the twin-screw steamboat City of Lowell of the Norwich Line and Mr. Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal. The City of Lowell was on our port side and the Nourmahal was still further off on the port side of the Lowell. Our course was northwest one-half north, and the ranges were visible. All boats were headed for the city, and the Lowell, doubtless to make more room, fell astern, and afterward proceeded on our starboard.

"The Nourmahal also fell back a little, and the next we saw of her she was very close on our port side. She struck us with her bowsprit just forward of the after cargo port on our port side. In doing so she stove in four of the North Star's plates, breaking the rivet heads off clean. Then her rigging caught in the chains of the port cargo hatch, and the yacht was slewed alongside the North Star.

"Our engines were stopped, but as the steamer was still under headway the yacht was pulled along, and while dragging the Nourmahal listed greatly to starboard, and before the North Star stopped the Nourmahal's deck was awash. The rigging, which had fouled the chains of the cargo hatch, held for a minute or so, and then the yacht rolled and slid away. In doing so the Nourmahal tore away about ten or twelve feet of our port rail and netting.

"When the yacht struck us first she carried away her bowsprit and otherwise damaged herself forward. We stood ready to help if necessary, but as none was required, when the yacht got under way again we proceeded to our dock."

Dudley Waters, President of the Board of Improvements of Grand Rapids, Mich., a passenger on the North Star, confirmed the statement concerning the collision made by Pilot Brown and Capt. Bragg. He was of the opinion that the accident was due to the yacht's steersman mistaking the order of Col. Astor.

He added that when it became apparent that a collision was likely one of the officers on the yacht pushed the steersman aside and swung the wheel around in an opposite direction. Then, however, it was too late to change the course of the Nourmahal. Mr. Waters said that he believed that the steersman doubtless became confused by the yacht getting caught in the wash of the steamship, and therefore failed to carry out the order to sheer off.

The blame for the collision is placed on the shoulders of those navigating the North Star by those aboard the Nourmahal. A gentleman who was aboard the yacht, but who declined to give his name for publication, made this statement about the accident:

"About 4:15 P. M. to-day, while the yacht Nourmahal, with Col. Astor and his party on board, was returning from the America's Cup race and was in the Swash Channel, and was headed northwest and on the range of the steamship North Star, coming from astern of the Nourmahal, passed so close on the starboard hand that, although the engines were stopped and the helm put hard a starboard, the suction caught and drew her bow into the port side of the North Star about amidship, breaking her bowsprit, but doing no serious damage. The North Star went on ahead, and the Nourmahal continued on her way to her anchorage at Thirty-fifth Street, Hudson River.

"The North Star was responsible for the collision, because the yacht had the right of way, and there was no error made in the handling of the Nourmahal."

Passengers on several of the excursion boats who claimed to have seen the Nourmahal and North Star come together in the Swash Channel, all agreed in saying that the yacht was at fault for the disaster, and that she was going at pretty good speed when she rammed the North Star. They also declare that if the Nourmahal had kept her course when the City of Lowell fell back to make more room, there would have been no trouble.

WITH THE EXCURSION FLEET.

The Racing Yachts Cheered by Excited Crowds—Exciting Dash Back to the City.

The fleet of steamboats and yachts that, in two columns, accompanied the racers was far greater than it was last Thursday. As the challenger and defender changed from one tack to another the entire column swung, following. Now and again one of the swifter steamers ran ahead too far, and had to slacken and proceed at half speed, but in time the engineers got the speed adjusted to a nicety, and thereafter there was but a steady procession which had formed itself into a huge crescent of 154 vessels, which trailed behind the contestants. One horn of the crescent was led by the Corsair, the other by the Gresham. In between came the patrol boats, and now and again when a vessel infringed there was a warning toot, and the offender was driven back into line.

As the more open sea was struck there was a general rolling of the smaller boats, which discomforted many. The ground swell soon slackened, however, for as the outer mark was turned the wind fell.

As the Columbia crossed the finish line bedlam broke loose. Shrill launch whistles, baritone yacht whistles, and big bass steamship whistles screeched against scores of bellowing sirens and the booming of the finish gun, and above all sounded the cheers of the thousands that were yelling themselves hoarse at close range, leaning over the rails of steamers and excursion boats, and waving hats and handkerchiefs, wild with delight.

The two racing yachts continued on their way for some distance before they picked up their tugs or lowered their sails, and with a common impulse the fleet moved suddenly forward. The great Pilgrim and the City of Lowell pushed their way through the still saluting fleet till they were alongside of the Shamrock and the Columbia. As the boats were abreast the excursionists broke into a cheer, which did not end until Capt. Barr appeared and raised his cap in answer. One by one the excursion boats passed within close range, showing to those aboard the crews of both competing yachts. Capt. Barr had to show himself again and again, while Mr. Morgan, standing beside Mrs. Morgan, the mascot of the defender, also responded to the cheers by raising his cap.

The racing fever was in every one's bones, and when the fleet Monmouth let out a shriek of her whistle and started on her homeward way the whistles of the Chester W. Chapin and the City of Lowell instantly answered and with smoke belching in great clouds from the funnels the big Sound steamers were after the Sandy Hook flyer, followed hot foot by the Kanawha. The tiny Arrow and the Scout and the Mirage, all with records for speed that have won for them descriptions in engineering publications, started after the four fleeing boats and then the race was on.

Every boat in the fleet tried to beat every boat ahead of it, and the Monmouth set the pace. The Corsair was one of the first yachts to get off after the Kanawha, and after the Corsair's shiny black hull went all the other big yachts. The ocean tugs, with many an old grudge of a race to settle, got into the game at once. Bells rang "ahead full speed" and smoke came thick out of the funnels as the men below piled on coal. The committee boat Navigator had matched itself with the fleet Lehigh. This race had been prearranged and was for $200 a side, the Captain and the engineer of each boat putting up equal shares.

Hulls trembled, engines pounded, and everything that floated put in for the one point, the Narrows, through which the general race was to lead. As the snowy surf breaking on Romer Shoal came into view, the boats, bunched only a short while before, had stretched out to a line of four miles. Ahead of all was the Monmouth. The Chapin was falling somewhat behind the Lowell. The Kanawha had beaten both the latter boats, but could not cut the lead of the Monmouth.

The Navigator and the Lehigh were having it nip and tuck, neither gaining half a foot on the other, and both driving ahead with snowy clouds from their exhausts mingling with the sooty clouds from their funnels. Behind came the Walter Luckenbach racing with the Edward Luckenbach. The Sagamore, the Zara, the Aroc, the Carmen, the Marietta, and many other yachts were passed by the ocean tugs. The fleet generally had come up the Swash Channel, but in the East Channel there came the revenue cutters, headed by the Gresham, the flagship, racing for the honor of the service and leading the column of the seven other cutters.

The Marietta beat the Zara and the Naradah won handily from the Sagamore off the West Bank Light. The Monmouth had increased her lead steadily, and, barring a breakdown, was a sure victor. The Kanawha was next and the Lowell and the Chapin next in order. The Navigator as soon as the smooth waters of the upper bay were entered, began to draw away from her rivals and reached Governors Island, where the race of the vanguard ended, ahead of the nearest competitor by half a mile. The Walter Luckenbach beat the Edward Luckenbach.

Long after the excursion boats had landed their passengers the stream of racers continued to pour through the Narrows.

The commotion made in the waters of the upper bay by the hundreds of propellers and paddlewheels caused huge rollers to break over the sea wall at the Battery, and vessels atempting to make landings at the Liberty Island dock came near being swamped. Steamboat men say that never before in their experience did they see the waters of this harbor in such a troubled state. The swells were such that small boats were swamped at their moorings and off Governors Island a boatman named McSweeney was upset by the waves. He was rescued by a passing yacht.

Charles R. Flint's Arrow, which came near being swamped when she tried to land her passengers at the Battery stage, was run under one boiler, thereby using but 40 per cent. of the power of the vessel. Baron Fersen, Naval Attaché at the Russian Embassy at Washington, was aboard the Arrow, and he will report his views concerning that type of boat to the Russian Government.

AROUND THE BULLETIN BOARDS.

Big Crowds in Park Row Bewildered by Conflicting Announcements.

However inspiring, exciting, and betarousing the real picture of the race, as seen by those who followed it upon the water, was, the thousands of pictures existing simultaneously in the bewildered imaginations of those who stood by the bulletin boards in Park Row were more weird, more misty, and, indeed, more exciting. For the people down the bay saw the actual race, while those who crowded Park Row were, by an error in the bulltins, made to see a race that didn't come off, but which was unhesitatingly declared by the men with the wise smiles in the crowd to be the greatest event of the ages.

The race that the bulletins showed began with the Columbia in the lead, and its conclusion was jarring to the nerves. Columbia was placed way behind and Shamrock made to cross the line first. The retrograde movement began with both boats even. Then came the announcement that Shamrock was leading slightly. This disturbing intelligence was tempered with the announcement that Columbia would win on the time allowance. Finally, to cap the climax, it was written in the white letters that Shamrock had crossed the line five seconds ahead of Columbia. A considerable faction in the crowd did not understand what a time allowance was, and these thought that Shamrock had won.

Last of all, the correction was obtained that made Columbia the first to cross the line and the clearly understood winner. Then the victory was fittingly celebrated.

When the issuing of bulletins began Park Row presented an apearance that no other yacht race has seen. Great stretches of the street occupied in years past by uneasy feet and craning necks were made impossible for the crowds because of the rapid transit excavations and their guarding wooden railings. Over on the sidewalk fronting City Hall Park the bulletin readers crowded into the narrow space between the railings and the sidewalks. Where there was no interfering policeman the people clambered upon the wooden structure itself. Cars and trucks ran slowly and with constant ringing of bells and shouts through the crowds moving unwillingly in the same direction, but with heads set at right angles to bodies. In the free space not occupied by regular lines of travel and the subway excavations people huddled together. The statue of Ben Franklin, with its back turned calmly to the turmoil of the bulletins, supported on its pedestal other seekers after the new and curious.

For a time there was some comfort in the crowd, but when the office buildings let out their occupants for their half holiday the square became impassable. Trucks driven slowly into the mass were taken as havens of refuge by the strugglers after knowledge.

Occasionally in the crowd one would come upon a sort of human oasis in the person of a man who thought himself up on yachting and whose discourse carried conviction to the minds of those that heard him. About such a one a crowd stood listening respectfully, while the great man told things in the intervals between the bulletins. The Shamrock was at that time reported ahead.

"Yes, you see," explained he of the wisdom, "the Columbia after all only wins because of her time allowance. You see, there was a time allowance made because the Shamrock had to be made somewhat different from the Columbia in order to cross the ocean. You see, otherwise she couldn't get over."

At that moment the intelligence was first displayed upon THE NEW YORK TIMES bulletin board that Columbia was first to cross.

"Oh, go on!" he was told in treble chorus.

And he moved on.

FORMER CLOSE CUP CONTESTS.

Two Occasions When the American Boat Won by a Narrower Margin than That of Yesterday.

The margin by which the Columbia defeated the Shamrock II. yesterday was one of the closest in the history of the America's Cup races. It was not the closest, however. Two other races were sailed in which the margin of the winning boat was less than half that of yesterday, and there was one other finish in which the winning boat crossed the line by only a few seconds more leeway than had the defender yesterday over the challenger.

The first of these races took place on Sept. 16, 1885, between Richard Sutton's Genesta and J. Malcolm Forbes's Puritan. The race was sailed in a stiff wind and a lumpy sea, twenty miles to leeward and return, off the Sandy Hook Lightship. The Puritan won by 1 minute and 38 seconds.

The next race that was conspicuous for the narrow shave of the American boat's defeat was in the Vigilant-Valkyrie II. races of Oct. 13, 1893. The Vigilant won by only 40 seconds. The race was sailed in a reefing breeze, which wound up in a gale, and which ripped Valkyrie's spinnaker into shreds after the latter had rounded the outer mark nearly 2 minutes ahead of the defender. When the spinnaker of the Valkyrie was carried away she set another spinnaker of lighter material, but so strong was the force of the gale that it also was torn into shreds even before it was fairly sheeted home.

The third occasion was in 1895, when the Defender, C. Oliver Iselin's yacht, was fouled by Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III., and when the challenger, after disabling the topmast of the Defender so that the latter could not use her headsails in getting to windward, won the race by 47 seconds. The race was sailed in a whole-sail breeze over a thirty-mile triangular course, but it was protested and was awarded to the Defender on a foul.

It was the second time in the history of the races that an American boat failed to cross the line in the lead. The other instance was on Oct. 18, 1871, when the Columbia and the Livonia raced twenty miles to leeward and return in a fresh and strong breeze. The Columbia reached the line 4 minutes and 35 seconds behind the Livonia.

STRIKE IS PROBABLE IN FALL RIVER MILLS

Demand for an Increase in Wages Not Answered.

Workers Insist on Wages Equal to Those Paid in the Iron and Bourne Mills or Will Force a Shut-Down.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 28.—The Textile Council has received no answer concerning the demand for a 5 per cent. wage advance, and a meeting of the Council will be held to-morrow. If a strike occurs on Monday morning in any mill where notices of an advance have not been posted, the Council will indorse the strike and will support it as if it had been regularly ordered. The Council will vote on Sunday in favor of referring the matter to the individual unions, accompanying the reference with a recommendation favoring a strike.

If any indefinite answer is received the Council will act as though it were a refusal, the statement of the labor leaders being that the mills must pay as much as the Iron Works or the Bourne Mills or be compelled to shut down to the extent that the unions can make them.

Manufacturers do not look for any serious trouble. It may be that in mills close by the Iron Works and Bourne unauthorized strikes may occur, but in the other mills treasurers think they will be able to go on under the present scale. No meeting of the Manufacturers' Association has been called, some of the most influential stockholders being still absent from the city. There are four members out of five of the Manufacturers' Executive Committee in town, but they are not disposed to do anything.

Fear is expressed by some Treasurers this morning that one or two of the fine goods mills will act alone on the wage matter if a strike occurs at their mills Monday morning. The matter was talked over at a Directors' meeting on Thursday, and one Treasurer was given power to do as he saw fit in the wage matter.

If under the pressure of a threatened strike he increases wages, like the Bourne and Iron Works Mills, the two other corporations will immediately follow suit and the trouble will soon be dissipated. There are six corporations here free to do as they please, independent of the association. The others are bound by signatures to the wage agreement made in December, 1899, and which is still in force.

GARMENT WORKERS MAY STRIKE.

Said to be Preparing to Go Out in This and Other Cities.

According to Henry White, General Secretary of the United Garment Workers, 25,000 clothing workers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore are preparing to go on a general strike against the sweating system and for better wages. A demand for the eight-hour day will also be made by 5,000 cutters in New York and other cities.

"These strikes would have taken place sooner," said Mr. White last week, "if the United Garment Workers had not concentrated all its energies on the big clothing strikes which took place recently in this city, and which were won in a few weeks. A strike of 50,000 clothing workers in New York alone was as much as the United Garment Workers could handle at once. It will now devote its energies to aid in making the coming strike a success."

MRS. OAKES WANTS HER CHILD.

Begins Habeas Corpus Proceedings for the Recovery of the Boy.

Mrs. Adeline Estelle Oakes, who is the defendant in an action for an absolute divorce brought in the Supreme Court by Francis J. Oakes, the wealthy President of the Oakes Manufacturing Company of this city, has, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, began habeas corpus proceedings for the recovery from her husband of their nine-year-old son Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. Oakes separated last June, until which time they had resided in the Hotel Majestic, where Mr. Oakes still lives. When they parted Mr. Oakes retained the child, and Mrs. Oakes claims that he has even refused to permit her to see the boy. The writ directing Mr. Oakes to produce the child in court was issued by Justice O'Gorman yesterday, and is returnable to-morrow.

Mrs. Oakes sets forth in her petition that the charges made against her by her husband are untrue. She further alleges that she was for years brutally treated by Mr. Oakes, and that he threatened not only to drive her from his home, but also that he would take her life. She says she is much attached to the child, while her husband has displayed no paternal affection for him. Her husband's treatment of her, she adds, has been specially directed to annoy and disgrace her in the eyes of her friends.

Mrs. Oakes was recently awarded a counsel fee of $500 and temporary alimony pending the trial of her husband's action of $25 a week. Oakes claimed that he had amply provided for her since their marriage, having given her a forty-four-thousand-dollar house in Long Island City, a twenty-five-thousand-dollar house in Maine, and made a monthly allowance of $200 to her mother. He said Mrs. Oakes was extravagant. Oakes obtained a divorce from his first wife, Luella C. Oakes, in 1894.

IN JAIL FOR LETTER WRITING.

A Constant Station House Visitor Locked Up at Last as a Suspicious Person.

Sergt. Norton of the Tenderloin station was called upon to read three rather novel letters last night at the station house. A man who said he was Wybrant Felderman of 869 Eighth Avenue walked into the station about 8 o'clock and after scrutinizing the Sergeant for several minutes, said:

"I am not an Anarchist, but I have some letters which I would like you to read."

The Sergeant said he would read the letters with pleasure and the man left the station to get them. About fifteen minutes later he returned and handed the Sergeant three letters, all dated Sept. 28, 1901. The first was addressed to the Mayor of Paterson, N. J., and merely contained the words: "I request that you do not advocate my children's advancement." The second was addressed to Miss Helen Bloodgood and read as follows: "I would like to see you in the presence of your parents at an early date on a very important matter." The third was to John S. Crosby and read: "I hereby indorse the nomination of Bird S. Coler for Controller."

The Sergeant ordered that the man be locked up as a suspicious person. He said that the man had been calling at the station almost daily for the last three weeks. A few days ago he called and said that he had been ordered to hold a mass meeting on Eighth Avenue, and he feared there might be some trouble and wanted the reserves sent with him. On other occasions he told wonderful stories, but he was considered harmless.

SUSPENDED HEAD DOWNWARD.

Man Caught in a Belt Rescued by His Comrades from His Perilous Position.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 28.—James Bradley of 191 Valley Street, Orange Valley, had a thrilling experience in the hat factory of Eugene V. Connell & Co., in that place, yesterday afternoon. He was rescued from probably fatal injury by a number of his comrades, who held fast to his body, which had been drawn into a belt run, while one of their number ran to the engine room and had the power shut off. Bradley was not seriously hurt.

The slipping of the belt had caused much annoyance to the men, and Bradley was about to apply dressing to it, when his braces caught in it, and he was drawn down through the opening in the floor. His head struck a projecting beam, and there he remained suspended head down. His hat had slipped over his face and smothered his cries for help.

Bradley's plight was discovered when the machinery slowed down, and after some trouble he was released.

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109 E. 14th St.
NEW YORK CITY.

SETTLING McKINLEY ESTATE.

Secretary Cortelyou Will Arrange for Probate of the Will on Monday—Mrs. McKinley's Condition Unchanged.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—Mrs. McKinley was deprived of her customary afternoon drive into the country to-day by inclement weather. Rain began falling soon after noon, and continued into the night. She was out during the morning, however. Her condition this evening is said to be unchanged, but as good as could be expected. She has given considerable attention to the personal matters that Secretary Cortelyou came here to attend to.

Mr. Cortelyou went to Cleveland to-night, expecting to return to Canton to-morrow. He probably will see Col. Myron T. Herrick and the late President's sisters, Miss Helen McKinley and Mrs. A. J. Duncan. In order to expedite the settling up of the estate the sisters will waive all formal notice of the probating of the will, and the Secretary will probably bring back with him the waivers, so that the will may be admitted to probate Monday.

Col. Herrick is deeply interested in the monument movement and, with Senator Hanna, is doing all possible to promote the movement. Senator Hanna is not in Cleveland, but Mr. Cortelyou had expected to see him before returning to Washington.

Capt. Charles Loeffler, doorkeeper at the White House, one of the witnesses to the will of the late President, arrived to-day. He testified before the Probate Judge as to the proper execution of the will, as required by law of witnesses.

Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, and Capt. Loeffler drove to the cemetery during the day. After visiting the vault, they went to the high knoll in the new part of the cemetery to view the proposed site of the McKinley memorial. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the site selected by the local committee, and regard it as strikingly appropriate.

About 3,500 pounds of supplies, consisting of overcoats, changes of underwear, and tent supplies, have arrived at the camp grounds of Company C, in Westlawn Cemetery. Capt. Biddle is now planning barracks to be erected at the cemetery near the vault. The building will be 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. There are two one-story-and-a-half buildings on the plant, and these are also being used in connection with the camp. A hospital has been established.

JUDGE DAY'S TRIBUTE.

Stark County Bar Association Adopts a Memorial on the Subject of President McKinley's Life.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 28.—The Bar Association of Stark County to-day adopted a comprehensive memorial on President McKinley. Among those delivering eulogies was Judge Day, who in part said:

"Our thoughts to-day turn from the image of a lamented President, mourned of all mankind, loved of all people, forever secure in the history of his country's great leaders, to the young and bouyant presence which came to this community thirty-four years ago to begin the struggle of life in his chosen profession.

"The world is filled with the praises of all men for his achievements at the head of one of the most eventful Administrations in our history. To the class of lawyers who discourage litigation, who act the peacemaker between neighbors and do all they can to keep clients out of court, rather than to help them in it, William McKinley belonged.

"It was Major McKinley's ambition in his early years to become a lawyer, and the widest horizon of his hopes took in as the grand prize to be striven for a place upon the Common Pleas bench of his district. That he would have made a good Judge no one doubts who is familiar with the strength and fairness of his mind and his intuitive sense of justice and right, so essential to succeed upon the bench.

"The war and its four years of service, destroying his hope of further collegiate instruction, nevertheless broadened and strengthened his character, taught him to submit to reverses, to be moderate in success, to be cool, self-reliant, watchful, and courageous; qualities as essential to the lawyer as to the soldier.

"When the young lawyer came to Canton he opened an office in the same building with one of Canton's famous lawyers, Judge George W. Belden. As prosecuting attorney he never allowed private malice to control prosecutor, and made it a rule never to recommend an indictment unless the proof warranted the belief that the accused was guilty. He soon became engaged in important civil cases. He tried a great variety of them. He was in many of the leading cases in the country.

"In a famous case of alleged malpractice he was associated with John McSweeny and William A. Lynch for the defense. In this companionship of great lawyers he did not suffer by comparison. In the trial of a case Major McKinley gained the confidence of the jury by the fairness and courtesy of his conduct.

"To the court he was thorough and logical and always fair. To a jury, he had the same power of epigrammatic expression, which has enabled him to state party politics and political views in phrases which compass great truths in a few plain words.

"When he went into Congress in 1877, as he often said, he found his legal experience of great benefit to him. His speech on counting a quorum in the Fifty-first Congress is the most full and complete presentation of the question made in the House. He even believed legal training and discipline one of the best of his preparations for success in public life. It was a common expression of his, when looking for some one to execute an important task, 'Find me the best lawyer you can; I will undertake the work.'

"No man had a greater right to hold life dear than had William McKinley on that fatal day when he was stricken. He had earned a place in history seldom accorded to man. He was loved of the people, as had been truthfully said, as no other President was ever loved while in office. He had been tried sorely, and his patience, wisdom, and courage had raised him to the highest place in the confidence of his countrymen."

Newark Man May Be Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 28.—Fears are entertained that Frank C. Van Houten of Newark was drowned in the surf while bathing yesterday. He left the Hotel Marsden, where he had been staying, about noon. When the hotel attendants entered his room they found that he had apparently removed none of his clothing or effects, and that on his table he had left an unfinished letter to his brother, Louis K. Van Houten, Newark. The last sentence he had written was: "I am going down to the beach to take a bath and will finish this letter when I return." Lifeguards and police have been searching for the body all day.

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This store never invites business except upon the basis of matchlessly low prices. By no possibility, or any plea, shall good and fashionable merchandise be sold lower anywhere else than here. We ask your criticism upon these attractive specials for MONDAY and TUESDAY:

Ladies' Suits, Skirts, Silk Waists.

FANCY TAILOR-MADE SUITS, of all wool camel's hair cheviots, jacket or blouse effect, elaborately trimmed, colors blue, brown, Oxford or black, well worth $25.00	18.50	WALKING SUITS of imported invisible stripe cassimeres, silk lined Norfolk jacket, colors blue, Oxford or black, reg. $22.50	17.75
PEAU DE SOIE WAISTS, tucked all over and handsomely hemstitched, reg. $6.00	4.75	DRESS SKIRTS of all wool camel's hair cheviots, tucked over hip, trimmed elaborately with taffeta bands, reg. $10.00	7.50
SILK WAISTS of fine quality taffeta—a sample line—a variety of styles, all colors, none worth less than $8.00	5.98	PEDESTRIAN SKIRTS of all wool imported cloth, invisible stripes, panel front, lap seams, colors black or Oxford, reg. $7.50	4.59

Silks and Dress Goods.

BLACK ALL SILK SATIN LUMINEAUX AND SATIN DUCHESSE, 20 ins. wide, reg. 69 cents yd	49c	BLACK ALL WOOL HENRIETTA, an extra fine and heavy quality, 40 ins. wide, reg. 65 cents yd	49c
BLACK PURE SILK TAFFETA, an exceptionally good quality, 21 ins. wide, reg. 85c. yd	69c	BLACK ALL WOOL CHEVIOT SUITINGS, extra heavy quality, 46 ins. wide, reg. 85 cents yd	69c
COLORED CHANGEABLE TAFFETA SILK, in all the new shadings, 20 ins. wide, reg. 79c. yd	59c	COLORED ALL WOOL COVERT CLOTH AND VENETIANS, in the latest Fall shades, 40 ins. wide, reg. 65 cents yd	49c
COLORED PEAU-DE-CREPE, pure silk and warranted to wash, 24 ins. wide, reg. $1.00 yd	79c	COLORED ALL WOOL CAMEL'S HAIR CHEVIOTS, a superior quality, 48 ins. wide, reg. 79 cents yd	59c

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The large and artistic collection and the general superiority of our Trimmed Millinery have won warm commendation from every visitor. Our prices are most moderate, whether your selection should be a sumptuous specimen from Paris or one of our own chic creations.

Also an immense assortment of
TAFFETA, FELT AND UNTRIMMED HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE.

Blankets, Comfortables, Etc.

10-4 BLANKETS, good quality, single bed size, reg. $3.50 pr	2.39	SILKOLINE COMFORTABLES, filled with white cotton, reg. $1.35 each	89c
11 4 AUSTRALIAN WOOL BLANKETS, double bed size, reg. $4 00 pr	2.79	SATEEN DOWN COMFORTABLES, full size, choice designs, reg. $4.50 each	3.50
11-4 FINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, double bed size, reg. $5.00 pr	3.59	CROCHET BEDSPREADS, full size, hemmed ready for use, reg. $1.25 each	89c
12-4 FINE CALIFORNIA WOOL BLANKETS, extra large size, reg. $6.50 pr	4.75	CROCHET BEDSPREADS, Marseilles patterns, extra large size, reg. $2.00 each	1.79

A Sale of Notions.

TAFFETA BINDING, reg. 10c., per pce. of 6 yds. 7c.; doz. pces	75c	BLACK SEWING SILK, per large spool of 300 yds	13c
PRUSSIAN BINDING, reg. 18c., per pce. of 9 yds	12c	WARREN "FEATHERBONE," silk covered, per box of 12 yds	1.35
FANCY DOUBLE COTTON BONE CASING, reg. 10c., per pce. of 9 yds. 4c.; dozen pieces	45c	DRESS SHIELDS, rubber lined and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5, pr	6c
MOHAIR BELTING, per 10 yd. pce	13c	FANCY SIDE SUPPORTERS, per pr	13c
FANCY COTTON BELTING, per 12 yd. pce	15c	FANCY "HOOKON" SUPPORTERS	19c
SERGE BELTING, per 10 yd. pce	25c	RAZOR STEEL SHEARS, every pair warranted, 7 and 8 ins. long	13c
BLACK SEWING SILK, all letters, per doz	27c	RAZOR STEEL SCISSORS, every pair warranted, 3½ to 6 ins. long	13c
		CORSET STEELS, kid covered	7c

Dress Linings.

PERCALINE, fast black, 36 ins. wide, reg. 12½ cents yd	10c
MOIRE PERCALINE, fast black and all colors, reg. 15 cents yd	12c
MERCERIZED PERCALINE, in black and new Fall shades, reg. 20c yd	15c
BLACK MERCERIZED SATEEN, high finish, reg. 25 cents yd	18c
IMPORTED SILK MOREEN, in colors and black, reg. 59 cents yd	39c
SILK FINISHED MERCERIZED SATEEN, in black and all the new shades, reg. 30 cents yd	24c

A complete assortment of DRESS LININGS in all qualities. LYONS SILK PERCALINE, in black and all colors, warranted not to tear or stretch. SHRUNKEN CANVAS "LINENE," the leader in dress facing. NEARSILK, AMISILK, LUSTRAL, PANNE SILK, etc., all at very lowest prices.

125th Street, West. Between Lenox and Seventh Aves.

COL. VAN HORNE EXAMINED.

His Retirement for "Physical Disability" May Be Ordered, Notwithstanding His Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Retirement for "physical disability" may be ordered by the War Department for Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, United States Army, now commandant at Fort Sheridan, in spite of his protests that he is in the best of health. Col. Van Horne was called on, unexpectedly to himself, to appear before an examining board on Thursday. A report of the board has been forwarded to Washington. Its contents will not be made known to the public until announced by the War Department.

Hints that the examination was ordered to discipline the Commandant for what the department considered as failings or faults are afloat at the fort. In relation to the dance held by the officers at Fort Sheridan the Saturday after the funeral at Canton, Major Gen. Otis said to-day: "It had absolutely nothing to do with the calling of the retiring board. Col. Van Horne had a right to allow the dance if he saw fit."

From other sources comes the report that the Colonel's loss of temper over the minister's report on the canteen and his subsequent hot-tempered denunciation of the clergymen have led to the examination. There are charges of other alleged laxity on his part.

"77"

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It is not for us to alarm you about your Cold; you are wretched enough as it is. Our province is to supply the cure, and we do so with confidence. Dr. Humphreys' "SEVENTY-SEVEN" breaks up a Cold by acting directly on the affected parts; restores the checked circulation, starts the blood coursing through the veins, awakens the numbed organs of respiration and digestion, cleanses the system, soothes the mucus membrane, and the Cold passes off without a struggle.

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STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT CASE PIANO.
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SCHLEY'S "DISOBEDIENCE" DISPATCH QUESTIONED

Alleged That His Message to Washington Was Altered.

Testimony as to the Failure to Inform Schley of Secret Code—McCalla Tells of Santiago Blockade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Capt. McCalla was again on the stand at the Schley court to-day, and he was followed by Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the Eagle at Santiago, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes of the Bureau of Navigation. Lieut. Barnes was called for the purpose of refuting Mr. Rayner's intimation that Schley's dispatch saying that he "could not obey orders" had been changed by some one else after Schley wrote it.

Lieut. Barnes testified that the dispatch as given by the Navy Department is exactly as it was received in cipher. On cross-examination, Mr. Rayner elicited from the witness that he had no way of knowing whether or not the dispatch was changed after Schley wrote it and before it was received at the department. Schley's counsel hold that the dispatch was changed on board the Harvard, after Schley had written it in English, and while it was being put into cipher.

Capt. McCalla appeared as the author of Schley's famous saying, "There is glory enough for all." He said he told Schley so in the cabin of the Brooklyn, when Schley had read to him an extract from his official report which McCalla thought was likely to cause a controversy.

The failure to inform Schley of the code arranged for communication with Cubans, which caused Schley's delay at Cienfuegos, was investigated to-day. Capt. McCalla said that in giving it to Rear Admiral Sampson's Chief of Staff, Capt. Chadwick, he expected that officer to give it to Sampson. McCalla, it was shown, was ordered to leave the Eagle at Cienfuegos, but instead of doing so he sent her away.

This deprived Schley of an opportunity of learning where the insurgents were, and where there was a good landing place, for the Eagle knew these facts, and if McCalla had not taken her away she could have reported it to the Brooklyn when the flagship arrived. McCalla did, however, order the Eagle to inform the Brooklyn of these facts on the way to Key West, and if she did not do so she disobeyed his orders.

Lieut. Commander Southerland of the Eagle testified that he did tell the Scorpion these facts, and that he told her instead of the Brooklyn because he was positive that the Brooklyn had sent the Scorpion to him to get the message. On cross-examination Mr. Rayner read the log of the Scorpion, in which the message given by Southerland was set down in quotation marks, and there was nothing in it about either the insurgents or a landing place.

Southerland said that either he was mistaken or the officer who got the message from him on the Scorpion did not get it right. In the log of Southerland's vessel there was nothing about the information given by him to the Scorpion.

Capt. McCalla said that if anybody had told him Schley was going to Cienfuegos he would have told the Commodore about the code when he met him, but nobody did, and he thought Schley was going to the Caribbean Sea.

As to Schley's blockade at Santiago, which Sampson says was further from shore at night than in the day time, McCalla said it was closer in shore at night. It was about four miles off shore, his own vessel, the Marblehead, being two miles nearer shore than the others, by Schley's orders. The squadron never withdrew at night.

Lieut. Commander Southerland testified, as to the slow progress toward Santiago, that the Eagle was in bad shape and could not make her regular speed. Southerland said that when Schley sent the Eagle away on May 26 on the ground that she did not have coal enough for his purpose, he pleaded to be allowed to stay, and said he could coal from the Merrimac, but Schley denied his request.

On the subject of the bombardment of the Colon, which Schley claims was only a reconnoissance to develop the strength of the shore batteries, he watched the firing and saw that the shots of both the American ships and the Colon fell short, but the fire from the batteries passed over the American ships, which indicated that Schley was in range of the batteries he was trying to find out about. At that time, McCalla said, nothing was known of the strength of the batteries.

Attorney W. H. Stayton did not to-day press his request to be allowed to appear as counsel for Rear Admiral Sampson, as he had announced that he would do. He wrote a second letter to the Court renewing his application and recounting the times that Rear Admiral Sampson's name had been brought into the case, but he left the city later in the day, requesting the Court to hold up the matter for the present.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Capt. B. H. McCalla, Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, and Lieut. C. B. Barnes on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's session of the Schley court of inquiry began as usual at 11 o'clock, with the recall of yesterday's witnesses for the purpose of correcting mistakes in their testimony and allowing other questions to be asked them when necessary to make clear any point which had not hitherto been sufficiently elucidated by them. Capt. McCalla, who had commanded the Marblehead during the Spanish war, then continued his testimony, which had begun yesterday.

The attendance of spectators at the opening of the session was in excess of the average. Public interest is manifestly increasing in the proceedings and not diminishing, as it had been expected it would. None of the chairs set apart for the public is any longer left vacant, and many persons stand through the sessions to listen to the testimony and watch the members of the court.

The counsel for Rear Admiral Schley have reached an agreement with the counsel for the Navy Department as to the parts of the logs of the various vessels engaged in the Santiago campaign which are to be put in as evidence and printed in the record of the court's proceedings. It was found impracticable to print the complete logs, not only because to do so would have been confusing, but because of the delay it would have occasioned to get out such a volume of material as they would have made. The counsel have eliminated all parts of the logs which do not bear upon the inquiry.

Mr. Hanna at the opening of the session made a brief explanation of his use of the term "accused" in yesterday's proceedings, as applied to Rear Admiral Schley. He said:

"I should like to say a word in explanation of one word which I understand appears in the record. I learn to my surprise from an examination of the record that I used the word 'accused,' in referring to the distinguished officer who has asked for the court of inquiry. I wish to state, with respect to that, that I was not aware that I had used that expression until this morning. It was used in the rapidity of debate, and simply for the reason that in the course of long years of experience it is the word generally employed in such cases.

"Before this court of inquiry began, the Judge Advocate and myself considered what we should call the gentleman who had requested it, and, desiring to extend to him the utmost courtesy in the matter, we selected a term which is not often employed, the term of 'applicant,' and I believe I have used that term many times in the course of these proceedings. I wish to add only my sincere and earnest and most cordial expressions of regret that by inadvertency or accident I should have employed a word that would imply any such reflection."

CAPT. McCALLA CALLED.

When Capt. McCalla took the witness stand Mr. Hanna asked him: "Were any ships assigned to the duty of engaging the batteries on the morning of May 31, 1898, or during that day, or to the duty of enfilading the batteries?"

The reply was, "None that I know of."

Mr. Hanna then asked: "Were there any shoals or other obstacles of any kind to prevent the battleships from approaching the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago sufficiently close to have been within easy range of the Colon?"

Capt. Parker objected to the question, but the Court refused to sustain the objection, and the question was repeated. Capt. McCalla replied:

"None that I know of. The only shoal I knew of was the shoal on the west side of the channel opposite the Morro."

"Did the battleships go within range of the Colon?"

"Not from my observation."

"Were you so situated as to observe the fall of shots from the fleet?"

"I was."

"Where did they fall?"

"I think I saw every shot fired. They all fell short that I saw. One very nearly reached the Colon."

The witness said that the American ships engaged in the Colon bombardment steamed in a distance of about two miles. Capt. McCalla testified at some length concerning the weather and the sea on May 26 and 27. He said there was no difficulty in coaling on the 27th, as the sea was smooth.

The witness said that he had been present during a conference of commanding officers on the Brooklyn while the fleet was off Santiago on May 29. Describing what took place he said:

"The commanding officers were ordered on board the Brooklyn on May 29. It was with regard to the work of the blockade. I can only remember one specific thing which took place at the close, and that was that Capt. Evans asked Commodore Schley if the Spanish ships came out if he was going in for them. He said, 'Certainly,' and then arranged for a subdivision of fire from the ships under his command on the Spanish ships should they come out."

Mr. Hanna—Prior to that conference of May 29 had you at any time received definite instructions respecting the order of battle or the mode of procedure which the fleet should follow in case the Spanish vessels should suddenly appear?"

"I do not remember."

"Did you have any further conversation with Commodore Schley?"

"GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL."

"I had a conversation with him in his cabin after the battle of Santiago, about July 5 in Guantanamo Bay. I went on board making an official call to pay my respects, and during the visit Commodore Schley read me what I understood to be a part of his official report of the battle. After he had finished, I said: 'Commodore, you remember that after the battle of Lake Erie there was an unfortunate controversy, and I hope that there will be none after the battle of Santiago, because there was glory enough for everybody.'"

Capt. McCalla said that when the flying squadron encountered the scoutships to the south of Santiago on May 26 they were east of a direct line south.

"If they had continued as they were then going could they have arrived at Santiago?" he was asked, and replied:

"Certainly not."

"Where would they have arrived?"

"If they had continued as they were going they would have struck the coast of Haiti."

Relating the particulars of the blockade of Santiago before June 1, Capt. McCalla said the Marblehead and the Vixen had at night occupied positions inside the large ships about two miles from the shore line, and that the line was easily discernible.

On cross-examination by Mr. Rayner, the witness said he had failed to execute an order from Rear Admiral Remey delivered while he was in command off Cienfuegos, directing that all except the smallest vessels be withdrawn. He had, he said, failed to leave the small vessels there.

"Did you do that on your own responsibility?"

"On my own responsibility."

Referring to the fact that he had informed Capt. Chadwick, Admiral Sampson's chief of staff, of the code of signals arranged for communicating with the insurgent Cubans, he said that he did not in any way communicate with the Commander in Chief. Mr. Rayner then asked:

"According to the regular custom and regulations observed in cases of that sort, was it not your purpose that this communication should go to the Commander in Chief through his chief of staff?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The witness said further that he thought it had been common knowledge at Key West after his arrival there on May 19 that the Cuban insurgents were on the coast near Cienfuegos, but that no information was given concerning the secret code. He had, he said, failed to give the code to Commodore Schley when he passed him, when the Commodore was on his way to Cienfuegos, because he did not know that the Commodore was bound for that port.

"If I had thought that he was going to Cienfuegos," he said, "I would have gone alongside and given him my information."

He had ordered the Eagle, he said, to give Commodore Schley information concerning the presence of insurgents, but had not given the secret code to the commander of that vessel.

THE SANTIAGO BLOCKADE.

Replying to a question, Capt. McCalla said that Commodore Schley's fleet, while off Santiago, had never to his knowledge been withdrawn to any distance from the harbor of Santiago.

"Then," said Capt. Parker, "that story, by whomsoever told, is absolutely false?"

"I object," shouted Capt. Lemly, in a voice as sharp as a pistol shot.

"The objection is sustained," said Admiral Dewey. "The question is highly improper."

On redirect examination, Mr. Hanna said: "If Commodore Schley had signaled you to come on the Brooklyn and had stated to you that his destination was Cienfuegos, would you or would you not have communicated to him the secret signal to which you have referred?"

"I would have given him the code, of course," answered the witness.

Capt. McCalla also was asked by Mr. Hanna why he had withdrawn the Eagle from off Cienfuegos before the arrival there of the flying squadron, and he replied:

"Being on the spot and knowing the conditions of the cul de sac at Cienfuegos I considered that it might uselessly sacrifice the Eagle, a small ship. She would have no escape from the funnel in which she would have been obliged to remain. In addition I felt that she would have been overpowered by two Spanish gunboats which I knew to be in the harbor from Cuban intelligence."

In reply to questions by Mr. Hanna Capt. McCalla said that the memorandum prepared by himself and quoted by Rear Admiral Sampson in his report of Aug. 3, 1898, as having been placed in possession of Rear Admiral Schley, contained all the information except the secret code which he possessed concerning the insurgents, when he arrived at Key West on May 19.

Mr. Hanna stated that his purpose in asking this question was to develop the fact that that memorandum was in the hands of Commodore Schley in time for him to have acted upon it before leaving Cienfuegos for Santiago. The Court asked the following questions of the witness:

"What was the state of the sea between May 24 and May 26, when the squadron was steaming to Santiago from Cienfuegos?"

"To the best of my recollection it grew rough during the night of the 24th. We had, so far as I remember, rain and thick weather. Next day we had thick and rough weather and moderately heavy sea. The weather was clear on the 26th. So far as I remember by noon of the 26th it was fair weather; the sea moderate from the 25th right on until it became quite calm on the night of the 26th."

"Was the Marblehead in condition for any service that might be required of her on May 31?"

"She was in condition for any service which might be required of her, beyond the fact that she had not been in dock for nearly a year."

"What was the direction of the prevailing wind between the 23d and the 26th of May, inclusive?"

"From the 24th to the 26th it was easterly. I cannot remember exactly how it was on the 23d. My recollection is that we had slight head winds, but that is only in going from San Antonio to Cienfuegos. We had good weather on the 23d."

"Did you on any occasion see the large vessels of the blockading force at or near daybreak between the 26th and the 31st of May?"

"I saw them every morning. I could see them at night, too, because there was some moonlight."

MARBLEHEAD'S PATROL SERVICE.

"How far were they from the Marblehead and how far was she from the entrance to Santiago?"

"I judge we were two miles inside of the large ships. We steamed up and down. Smeotimes we were nearer the entrance than at others. I judge we were certainly two miles, and perhaops three miles, inside of the large ships."

"Were you familiar with the coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Cape Cruz?"

"I knew the whole coast pretty well, and I had a Cuban pilot who came from the Argonata, the first prize, who ran between Batabano and Santiago for a number of years."

"At what distance from the mouth of the harbor were the Massachusetts, the Iowa, and the New Orleans during the firing on May 31?"

"I can only judge from the effect of their projectiles. I judge they must have been from the Colon about five miles. I estimate now—I never measured it—that the distance from the Morro to the Colon must have been 1,200 or 1,300 yards."

"Did Commodore Schley at any time prior to May 27 consult with you about the possibility of coaling large ships at Cape Cruz?"

"I do not remember that he consulted with me. I told him I thought ships could coal under Cape Cruz from the 24th, the morning I reported."

Capt. McCalla was then excused. Lieut. Commander W. H. H. Southerland, who commanded the converted yacht Eagle during the Spanish war, followed. He said that he had first fallen in with the Flying Squadron on May 19, when the squadron was steaming toward Cienfuegos, and Capt. McCalla's sub-squadron was on its way from Cienfuegos to Key West.

He had then, under Capt. McCalla's orders, undertaken to give Commodore Schley his information concerning the situation at Cienfuegos, and had given this information to the Scorpion for the Commodore, his message being as follows: "We left Cienfuegos on the night of the 16th, at which time, as we learned from insurgents, the only vessels inside the harbor were two gunboats and several canonieros."

Commander Southerland also told of his return to Cienfuegos on May 24 and of accompanying the Marblehead to shore for the purpose of communicating with the insurgents. He also related that in returning Capt. McCalla sent him at full speed in advance of the Marblehead to notify the commander of the squadron that Cervera's fleet was not inside the harbor at that point and had not been there. He had, he said, delivered this information about 3 o'clock.

At this point the court took a recess for luncheon. When the court reconvened for the afternoon session Capt. Lemly read the agreement between himself and counsel for Admiral Schley as to the portion of the logs of certain vessels to be presented.

The Judge Advocate then introduced Lieut. C. B. Barnes, cipher expert of the Navy Department, for the purpose of explaining the discrepancies between the dispatches of Rear Admiral Schley, saying he could not, much to his regret, obey the orders of the department, as it was prepared by the Rear Admiral and as printed by the department.

Mr. Rayner objected to the calling of the witness while Lieut. Commander Southerland's testimony was incomplete. He also said that he did not consider the variations in the dispatch as important. Capt. Lemly and Mr. Hanna contended that the matter was of grave importance, and that there were precedents in both courts-martial and courts of inquiry for the course. Mr. Hanna asked Mr. Rayner's purpose in making his objection to prevent the truth from being brought out. Mr. Rayner declared that such was not his intention.

"I desire to state," said Mr. Hanna, "that counsel has stated upon the record, 'This is an important matter and the Government ought to account for it,' and instead of permitting it to go on as he should have done, counsel has interposed objection as he has done many times in regard to this trial. He has taken more time to discuss and dispose of questions than the matter itself would have required."

Mr. Rayner—I am very tired of that suggestion.

Mr. Hanna—I am really tired of making it. I hope the occasion will not occur again.

SCHLEY'S OBJECTION SUSTAINED.

The court decided that on account of the objection Mr. Barnes should withdraw. He did so, and Lieut. Commander Southerland was then recalled.

Describing the cruise from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Lieut. Commander Southerland said that from midnight of May 24 to the afternoon of the 25th, the Eagle had made very bad weather. This was due to the fact that the sea had a "long roll," which was very trying to the yacht, as the vessel was then one-third full of water.

"A little after 1 o'clock on the 26th, when about thirty-five miles from Santiago," he said, "I was called alongside the flagship, and the Commodore directed me to go to Port Antonio for coal and to report rough weather south of Cuba. My answer substantially was that I already had three days' coal, as much as the Marblehead, meaning as much in proportion. The Commodore told me that I had not coal enough for his purpose, and directed me to carry out his orders.

"I then asked him again very earnestly to let the Eagle remain with the fleet and coal from the collier. He very courteously replied to me that he either very much regretted or else was very sorry he could not let me do so, as the Eagle had not coal enough for his purpose, and again directed me to proceed, which I did, after communicating with my division commander."

"How much coal did the Eagle have?"

"Not less than twenty-seven tons."

"Of course the Merrimac was with the squadron, was she not?"

"She was."

"State the wind, and whether practicable for the Eagle to go alongside the Merrimac to take coal."

"Without any doubt."

"Why did not you do this?"

"It was not in my power because I had no authority."

"Did you suggest to the commander of the Flying Squadron you could do this?"

"I did not. I requested him earnestly to let me stay and coal from the collier."

"Was anything else said between you and the Commodore at this time?"

"No. I was so disappointed I did not care to say anything else."

Mr. Rayner questioned Lieut. Commander Southerland concerning his megaphone message to the Scorpion on May 19, and displayed the log book of that vessel to show that while other facts were mentioned having been megaphoned by the Eagle, there was no mention of the fact that Lieut. Commander Southerland had said anything about the conditions at Cienfuegos.

The witness said in reply to a question that his own log made no mention of his message. "It is evidently," he said, "a question of whether the young officer on deck at that time put down my exact words."

Lieut. Commander Southerland was then excused and Lieut. Barnes was again called. Pending his appearance Mr. Hanna made a statement concerning the two versions of the Schley dispatch of May 28. He referred to the fact that not only the translation of this dispatch, but also the translation of a Navy Department dispatch of May 27, had been called into question. He, however, gave his especial attention to the Schley message, saying:

THE "DISOBEDIENCE" DISPATCH.

"There is no more important paper before the court than this telegram, and in order to discount its importance, in order to weaken its terrible effect, there have been introduced on the record here suggestions that the dispatch as printed by the Government is not correct. Now we propose to show that that dispatch as printed in the appendix to the report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation for 1898 is precisely word for word as that dispatch was received by the Navy Department from the wires and confirmed by the telegraph company.

"We propose to show further that that dispatch as received by the Navy Department was cipher word for cipher word as it left the West Indies. As it was placed upon the wires in Kingston, so it is printed in the Appendix. I do not wish to lay any further stress upon this matter except to say that in all my experience in Washington in connection with the management of executive departments by high officers of the Government and by subordinates I have not found that great departments of the Government garble their official documents.

"I did not believe that this was true. We did not accept it as a suggestion which was worth any consideration except for the fact that it was introduced here, and upon investigation we have found the facts to be as stated, and we propose to prove them by a witness whom we desire to call. We are not trying this case upon the Appendix, but upon original documents. We have never relied upon these copies. They are subject to infirmities, of course."

Lieut. Barnes then identified the cipher copy book of the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which vessel during the war was under command of Capt. (now Rear Admiral) Cotton. This was the vessel which carried Commodore Schley's dispatch to Kingston to be there transmitted by cable to Washington.

Lieut. Barnes said he was familiar with the department's cipher code, and that last night and this morning he had made a translation of the dispatch as presented. He then read his translation, and was questioned concerning it by Mr. Hanna, who asked:

"Have you examined the duplicate of the cipher received at the department and compared it with the cipher as it appears in that press copy book?"

"I have."

"Was this cipher message as received by the department, confirmed by the telegraph company?"

"It was."

"I will ask you whether in cipher those words as they appear in that press copy book are identically the same in cipher as those received by the department, or is there any variation whatsoever in word or letter?"

"They are identically the same in word. Three words, as I recollect it, have letters which are indistinct in one place or the other and might be mistaken although there is no chance of mistaking the word."

"Then I will ask you whether, according to that press copy book, that dispatch left Kingston as it was received at the Department in cipher?"

"It did, if this was the dispatch that was sent, of which this is a copy."

"Now, with respect to certain minor variations in words here in the translation you have given and which appear, I will ask you first, have you compared the translation which you have made from cipher with this dispatch in the Appendix?"

"I have not."

"I was asked by the Judge Advocate not to consult any other books whatever than the Secret Code, and the book from which I took the cipher."

"You are familiar with the cipher code and handle it frequently?"

"I am; I do."

"Is it a part of your duty to do so?"

"It is."

Mr. Hanna, holding in his hand a copy of the Appendix containing the official print of the Schley dispatch, pointed out the discrepancies between that print and the translation made by Lieut. Barnes from the Harvard cipher book, which showed that the principal differences were as follows:

DIFFERENCES IN THE TRANSLATION.

The substitution of the word "heavy" for the word "helpless" in the Appendix translation and the omission of the word "leaving" in the new translation, referring to the departure from Key West. The comparisons also showed changes such as the omission of the word "the."

The witness explained that often in translating cipher messages the name of a country is generally added after that of a town or particular locality, in order to make the information full and specific. He also gave this as the explanation of the addition of the word "leaving," saying that it was done to bring out the sense of the message. With reference to the use of the word "heavy" for "helpless," the witness said:

"Heavy and helpless are very close to each other in the cipher code. A change of a single number at the end which would indicate a change of a letter in a word or a mistaken letter in a word, would produce that sort of a change."

Mr. Hanna reminded the witness that at the end of the message as printed in the Appendix was the sentence, "Very difficult to tow collier to get cable to hold," which sentence did not appear in the copy of the dispatch as preserved by Rear Admiral Schley in his press copy book. He then asked whether these words could by any translation or any legitimate use of the cipher have been added, or whether they could be due to a cipher error or had they been simply added.

"They could not have been simply added in cipher," replied the witness.

By Mr. Rayner—I do not think there is any disagreement between us. There will be a pispatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Capt. Cotton on the Harvard. That dispatch was translated into cipher on board the Harvard, between Santiago and Kingston. That cipher translation came here to Washington, and you are making a translation which I have no doubt is perfectly correct. That translation seems to accord in most particulars with the exception of some trivial things with the translation you have in the Appendix.

Mr. Rayner then cross-examined the witness, first asking him whether he had any knowledge that the cipher dispatch in question was a correct translation of the dispatch that Commodore Schley gave to Capt. Cotton.

"I have no special knowledge that it was," the witness replied.

"Now, in Rear Admiral Schley's letter book I want to show you an entry. The word 'confirm' occurs. Does that not mean that the Navy Department has confirmed that dispatch by comparing it with the original?"

"It does not mean that to me."

"What does it mean?"

"I do not know who put that there."

Mr. Rayner—I am quite sure we do not know who put it there.

The witness—That was there when I first looked at the book, so was also the word "canceled" in some of the other dispatches.

"Who has that original dispatch, the original English dispatch of which this is a press copy? Can you tell me that?"

"I do not know. I suppose the Captain of the Harvard has it among his papers. It cannot be found among the papers he has turned in at the Navy Department."

Mr. Rayner—Then we have here this case: We have a dispatch sent by Commodore Schley, delivered to Capt. Cotton, translated into cipher, and you do not know whether that cipher is a correct translation of the original, and you cannot tell us where we can get that original dispatch so that we can ascertain whether this press copy does not correspond with the original dispatch delivered to Capt. Cotton?

"I cannot."

Mr. Rayner and Capt. Parker closed by stating there was no intention on their part to cast any imputation on the department.

The witness was excused, and at 3:30 P. M. the court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHILDREN.

Quentin Roosevelt Off to New England—The Others Ready for School.

Special to The New York Times.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, who is now at Oyster Bay, on her way to Farmington, Conn., will be accompanied by Master Quentin Roosevelt, the youngest child of the President, and the boy's nurse. His parents have decided that the bracing air of New England is better for Quentin than the somewhat enervating atmosphere of Washington. He is the same age as his cousin, Master Cowles, and is entirely satisfied to defer his entrance into the Executive Mansion, where he bids fair to be supreme ruler.

Miss Roosevelt will also accompany her aunt to Farmington and make a series of visits in Boston and New York before joining her parents for the Winter. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., has already gone to Groton, Mass., where he is being prepared for college. The three other children will all begin going to school in Washington next week, Kermit attending the Preston preparatory School, in Jefferson Place, and Archibald the Force Public School, in Massachusetts Avenue. Miss Ethel was entered at the Cathedral School for Girls some months ago, and will join her classes there on Tuesday.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The President has made the following appointments:

George N. Dale of Vermont, United States Consul at Coaticooke, Quebec, Canada.

Lucien Scott Breckinridge, Second Lieutenant, Artillery Corps.

The President to Visit Yale Oct. 23.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—President Hadley of Yale University says that the date on which President Roosevelt will attend the Yale bi-centennial will be Wednesday, Oct. 23, the last day of the celebration.

CRUISER CLEVELAND LAUNCHED

Miss Ruth Hanna Names the New Vessel at the Bath Shipyards.

BATH, Me., Sept. 28.—This was a gala day in the history of the shipbuilding city on account of the successful launching of the United States cruiser Cleveland, the largest of the thirteen Government vessels built here, from the yards of the Bath Iron Works. The weather was ideal, and an enormous crowd representing every section of New England was present. Scores of spectators waited for hours before the gates of the yard were opened in order to get good places for observation.

Shortly before noon the official party, including Miss Ruth Hanna, United States Senators Hanna, Frye, and Hale, and Congressman Littlefield of Maine mounted the platform at the bow of the vessel. Almost at the stroke of noon Miss Hanna, armed with a daintily mounted silver hatchet, cut the cords, releasing the keyshores, and, as the big craft began to move, broke a bottle of American champagne over the bow. Whistles and bells saluted the vessel as she touched the water.

The Cleveland is one of the six sheathed protected cruisers authorized by an act of Congress approved on March 3, 1899. The principal dimensions are as follows: Water line length, 292 feet; over-all length, 302 feet 9 inches; beam, 43 feet 3¼ inches; mean draft in normal condition, 15 feet 9 inches; corresponding displacement, 3,200 tons; speed, 16½ knots. The armament will include ten 5-inch rapid-fire guns, eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and four Colt automatic guns.

TORPEDO BOAT LAUNCHED.

The Wilkes Sent Into the Water at Morris Heights Before 5,000 Persons.

The torpedo boat Wilkes, which the Consolidated Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. have been engaged in building for two and one-half years for the Government, was launched yesterday morning at Morris Heights. The builders of the boat provided a special train of sixteen cars running to Morris Heights, and they were well filled by the time the train left the Grand Central Station at 9:25 o'clock. When the boat slid into the Harlem River the crowd aboard numbered 5,000 persons.

It was Harriet E. Rankin, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Agnes E. Rankin of Hartford, Conn., and granddaughter of Admiral Wilkes, who christened the boat. Lander's Band, which was on the spot, struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" as soon as the boat began to move and drowned out the cheers of the crowd.

The Wilkes, which has been named in honor of Admiral Wilkes, is a sister boat to the Bailey, which was built by the same firms. It is 175 feet over all, 17 feet beam, 165 tons, 3,000 horse power, of 26½ contracted speed, propelled by two sets of triple expansion engines having four cylinders, and three Seabury boilers of 250 pounds, pressure. She will be armed with four six-pounders and has two torpedo tubes. The Government has agreed to pay $143,000 for the boat.

The representatives of the Government who were present were Rear Admiral L. W. Robinson, Lieuts. Moritz and Buchanan, and Naval Constructor Laurence Spier.

TORPEDO BOAT BLAKELY'S TRIAL.

Test of Her Speed Postponed Because of Defect in Her Engines.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Torpedo boat Blakely had her preliminary speed trial in Narragansett Bay to-day, before the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey, of which Capt. C. J. Train is President. The boat was run over the measured mile course for the standardization of her screws. This work was completed, but the two hours' continuous run at sea was postponed as the bearings of one of her engines became heated during the trial, and it was though best not to attempt the final test until this apparent defect was remedied.

The trial will take place probably Monday at sea off this port. The board has not yet met to work the tables of the standardization, and it is not positively known what speed was developed. It is reported that the boat made only 24½ knots. Her contract speed is 26 knots. The Blakely was built at the works of George Lawby & Sons, South Boston. She is about the size of the Porter and Dupont, which have a speed of 30 knots.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, Eleventh Infantry, is transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, Company A, and will join that company at its station in the United States after the expiration of his present sick leave.

The transfer, Sept. 11, of Second Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, from the Second Infantry to the Artillery Corps, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is announced. Lieut. Yule is assigned to the Eleventh Company, Coast Artillery, and will join that company at Key West Barracks, Fla.

First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board, convened at Governors Island, New York City, vice First Lieut. Allie W. Williams, Assistant Surgeon, hereby relieved.

First Lieut. John R. R. Hannay, Twenty-second Infantry, is detailed on recruiting service, and will report to Major William W. McCammon, Sixth Infantry, recruiting officer, at St. Paul, Minn., for duty.

First Lieut. Russel G. Langdon, Twenty-seventh Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. James B. Burbank, Artillery Corps, President of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

A board of officers to consist of Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Albert Todd, Artillery Corps; Capt. Henry Jervey, Corps of Engineers; Capt. William S. McNair, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Manila, P. I., at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the President of the board, to consider and report upon the subject of the defense of the important harbors of the Philippine Islands; to make recommendation as to what harbors should be fortified; to submit projects for their defense, with estimates of cost, and to make recommendations as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the demands of the defense.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, promoted from Major, Thirtieth Infantry, to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 22, vice Leefe, retired from active service.

Major Charles Byrne, promoted from Captain, Sixth Infantry, to the Thirtieth Infantry, to date from Sept. 22, vice Rodman, promoted. Major Byrne will join his regiment.

Brig. Gen. John C. Bates is detailed as a member of the army retiring board to meet at Chicago, Ill., vice Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, hereby relieved during the examination of Col. William M. Van Horne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, only. Brig. Gen. Bates is hereby relieved as a member of the board, to take effect upon the completion of the examination of Col. Van Horne.

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. Col. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers; Major William E. Birkhimer, Artillery Corps; Capt. Adam Slaker, Artillery Corps, is appointed to meet at Honolulu, Hawaii, at the earliest date practicable, at the call of the President of the board, to carefully consider and report upon the subject of the defense of Pearl Harbor and the Harbor of Honolulu; to submit project for the defense of those harbors, with estimates of the cost, and to make recommendations as to what land should be acquired or set apart to meet all the military demands of the said defense.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Barber, Second Infantry, is assigned to Company C of that regiment.

First Lieut. Frederick A. Dale, Assistant Surgeon, will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for return transportation to Manila.

Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy, Quartermaster, is relieved of so much of his duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as pertain to repairs, &c., to barracks and quarters and the improvement of roads at that post, and the same will be turned over to the post Quartermaster, together with all funds, employes, and authority in connection therewith.

Contract Surgeon Frederick Jenkins, upon his arrival at Fort Riley, Kan., with troops, will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty to relieve Contract Surgeon Joseph L. Bell. Contract Surgeon Bell, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to his home, Richmond, Ind., and report for annullment of contract.

Contract Surgeon Max F. Clausius, on his arrival at Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Fort Grant, Arizona, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry: Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons from Company A to Company L; Capt. John S. Switzer from Company L to Company A; Capt. Paul A. Wolf from Company B to Company F, and Capt. Erneste V. Smith from Company F to Company B.

Navy.

Capt. Samuel W. Very's order of the 26th inst. is modified; ordered to the Boston yard instead of home.

Capt. Frank Curtis is placed on the retired list.

Capt. James M. Forsyth is placed on the retired list from Sept. 25.

Capt. George E. Ide is placed on the retired list from Sept. 27.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams is detached from the navy yard, New York; ordered home on two weeks' leave.

Commander William H. Reeder is detached from command of the nautical schoolship St. Marys; ordered home to wait orders.

Commander Albion V. Wadhams is ordered to command of the nautical schoolship St. Marys Oct. 15.

Lieut. Michael J. McCormack is ordered to the naval station, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 1.

Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr., is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Oct. 15.

Lieut. Stanford E. Moses is ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, Oct. 15.

Lieut. Arthur Crenshaw is ordered to the receiving ship Franklin Oct. 15.

Lieut. Roger Welles, Jr., is detached from the Machias; ordered to the Iowa.

Prof. of Mathematics Frank B. Littell is ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Civil Engineer Frank O. Maxson is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks after Oct. 2; ordered to the naval station, Cavite, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Hartford arrived at Teneriffe to-day.

The Essex arrived at Lisbon to-day.

The Alliance sailed to-day from Gibraltar for Madeira.

To Get a Fortune in Germany.

Frederick Kepper, a well-known resident of West New York, sailed with his family yesterday for Germany to take possession of property valued at $250,000 left him by his wife's grandfather. Under the provisions of the will, Kepper must reside in Germany for the rest of his life. It was stipulated in the will that the male children should serve the number of years in the German Army prescribed by law.

B. Altman & Co.

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Complete Autumn display of Lace Curtains, Sash Curtains,
Stores Bonne Femme,
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Many Novelties and Exclusive designs are shown in the foregoing.

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Second Floor.

A select assortment of Cloth Suits is shown in Autumn styles, for Traveling and Street wear; also Suits of Corduroy, Velveteen, Men's Suiting, Heavy Cheviots and Hopsacking, adapted for Chauffeuse and Pedestrians.

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New designs for Autumn and Winter.

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Elaborate and costly Trousseux made to order on the premises. Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc.

SILK PETTICOATS of Foulard or China Silk, suitable to be worn with close fitting dresses.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, New York.

ART NOTES.

Mr. Victor D. Brenner, a pupil of Roty of Paris and the designer of several excellent medals, will begin his ministrations to the class in coin and medal designing and die cutting at the school of the National Academy of Design on Monday, Oct. 7. The Woodbury Langdon prize of $100 will be awarded next Spring. Application for admission to the class should be made to the instructor on Tuesday and Friday mornings at the schools of the Academy, on Amsterdam Avenue, corner of West One Hundred and Ninth Street. This is the class established by the Numismatic and Archaeological Society through the efforts of its President, Mr. Andrew C. Zabriskie. The schools of the Academy include a composition class taught by Mr. Maynard, antique class taught by Messrs. F. C. Jones and E. A. Ward, and an etching class under Mr. J. D. Smillie, while there are lectures on perspective by the President of the Academy, Mr. Dielman, and on anatomy by Mr. Hartley, the sculptor.

⁂

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts opens its art schools on Oct. 7 with a large corps of instructors, including the local painters Thomas P. Anschutz, the sculptor Grafly, and the architect Frank Miles Day, and the New York artists William M. Chase, Henry McCarter, and Cecilia Beaux. Following up the policy of prizes, the schools will award the traveling scholarship of $800, the Edmund Stevenson prize of $100 for sculpture, and the Charles Toppan prizes of $500 and $200, the latter going to students who compose the best pictures on two given subjects. Special efforts are made to attract students from other States. An exhibition of student work was sent to six different cities last year, and the same plan will be pursued during the coming season.

⁂

Although the majority of critics on the London press damn the exhibitions of the Royal Academy with faint praise, the Academicians cannot complain that the art workers hold back. This year the paintings, drawings, and sculptures submitted reached the highest point with regard to numbers, whatever may have been the average quality of the sendings; they amounted to 14,353 pieces. The fact that a work of art has been shown at the Royal Academy must help to sell it.

⁂

Distressing are the results of turning mural painters and designers of stained glass, who differ greatly in their color sense and ideas of decoration, into the same interior. Now and then we have an example of a church decorated throughout by the same hand. A chapel in the Bayswater Road, London, built by the late Mrs. Russell Gurney, was intrusted for its decorations to the painter Frederick Shields some ten years ago. The scheme of decoration involves several hundred mural paintings, of which about one half are finished. The architecture has been arranged expressly for wall paintings.

⁂

In 1902 Dusseldorf is to have a great exhibition of German art work, and the buildings are going up close to the banks of the Rhine. The art building is to be permanent and provide a centre for the art of Western Germany. Düsseldorf has been failing behind Munich, Berlin, and Dresden in matters of the arts, although the Rhine passes through one of the wealthiest parts of the empire, the richest wine region and the most successful section in manufactures. The year chosen for Düsseldorf's effort is not in all respects fortunate, since exhibitions have been announced in several important European centres for the coming Summer, but the artists of Düseldorf probably reason that any later year may see as many, and possibly more, rivals in the field.

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The costumes worn by the singers at Baireuth in the Nibelungen operas were designed by the painter Hans Thoma, with special consideration of the feeling Wagner has shown in the music and words of his celebrated operas, a feeling that reflects the views of his time regarding early German life in the pagan epoch. These costumes have been published by Breitkopf and Hartel in colored plates. The artist's idea was to contrast the primitive garb of Sigmund and Siegfried, using the skin of the wolf because rudest and most archaic, and also because Sigmund was a were-wolf at times, with the voluminous dress of the women, fitting close to the neck, having long skirts and big sleeves caught at the wrist by metal bangles of prehistoric design. These are the dresses for the goddesses Freya and Fricca, and for Gudrun. The Rhine daughters suggest fish by means of close-fitting scale armor, while the Valkyrs have corselet and helmet. The Goddess Hertha and the Fates are clad in loose garments that fall from their heads. Hagen's treacherous and cruel character is expressed by his helmet, which carries a dragon. Wotan wears a golden cuirass, and Siegfried appears in white, with a silver corselet; Hagen, on the contrary, is clad in iron which has turned brown with rust. The mystery connected with the "Wanderer" is expressed by the big mantle. The wings on the helmets of Brunhild and the Valkyrs suggest the function of these maidens who carried the souls of the fallen up to Valhalla.

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Mr. Cass Gilbert, architect of the new Custom House in this city, is to design the art palace for the World's Fair at St. Louis. So far as it has been discussed, the design calls for a central building and two pavilions connected with it by open colonnades. The Director of Art has already put in his figures for the interior, looking to a proper height of wall for paintings and the correct angle for skylights, so as to obtain just the right light in all parts of the galleries. The main buildings of the exposition are to have a common cornice line sixty-five feet from the ground. The sculpture in the art palace will be arranged within a courtyard without floor, so that plants and bushes can be added to improve the general effect of the sculpture.

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Sept. 30th & Oct. 1st.

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of
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Millinery,
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"Minute from Broadway."

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

The Stream of Congratulations and Good Wishes Still Continues to Pour In.

The American Hebrew, (New York City.)—We extend our heartfelt congratulations to The New York Times on the celebration of its Jubilee. Its fifty years' record is one of which it may indeed be proud. The Times has always been on the side of purity in politics, and its columns have been so uniformly free of the sensational, that it has ever been a welcome sheet in the house, and its usefulness in this direction was extended when, under the present management, the price was reduced to 1 cent. It then reached those homes where pennies count, and supplanted the yellow journals whose price secured their entry there.

Bradstreet's, (New York City.)—One of the ablest and most public-spirited newspapers in the United States celebrated the completion of its first half century of existence this week by the publication of an illustrated history of its career, together with a fac simile of its first issue. We refer to The New York Times, which can look back upon an influential and honorable career, based upon principles and methods that make for trustworthy service to the public on the one hand, and, on the other, the elevation of the journalistic profession in the consideration of the community. The Times has made a record for itself as an enterprising but a careful newsgatherer, and a persistent and fearless advocate of its own views of affairs. Its price puts it within the reach of the humblest reader, and it has developed features that make it a welcome addition to the reading list of people of taste and culture. It has been and is a good influence in American journalism which we hope will long continue to be exercised to the advantage of the public.

Watertown Standard.—The Times has a glorious record as the champion of decent government in New York City, because under the editorship of that hero among editors, George Jones, it staked its popularity and even its fortunes in the now historic conflict with the notorious Tweed ring in 1870, which it drove from power. The Times is now a standing object lesson of the success that may be won even in these days of sensational journalism by the decent, self-respecting conduct of a newspaper.

Perhaps the most marked change in journalism in the last half-century is the sinking of the personality of the editor in the paper and the diminished importance of the editorial relatively to the prompt collection of the news and its presentation in an attractive manner, apart from that sensationalism of the yellow journals, which we cannot regard as a permanent feature of journalism, although of course it may prove to be so. And yet there is really no diminution of brains and vigor in the editorial pages of the best great newspapers. Nor is there any other kind of a newspaper that in the long run wears well or carries any real weight with the better portion of the public, even though the editorial may be largely an impersonal force.

Middletown Argus.—The New York Times Jubilee Edition, issued in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the paper, is a most interesting publication, for it tells the history of the growth and progress of one of the greatest and most influential of American newspapers. The Times has always been a fearless and independent paper and merits all the large measure of prosperity that it enjoys.

Hudson Register.—On Wednesday, Sept. 25, The New York Times produced probably the best, and, from an artistic point of view, undoubtedly the handsomest, newspaper supplement ever printed. The cover is printed on bronze paper and is the highest example possible to be attained in the art of printerdom—in fact, it is by far the best specimen of twentieth century printing that has yet been produced.

The Times has survived and been tossed about upon the waves of the journalistic sea for fifty years, and to-day it is more vigorous than ever. Its honesty of purpose and its able management have rendered it invaluable in the homes of thousands, and we believe it is to-day, for news and for independent and fair editorial thought, the foremost newspaper in the United States. Patrons of The Times read more than a newspaper daily—they read a magazine. No altercation with contemporaries, no vindictive thrusts at those with whom it disagrees in policy or in principle—The Times is the best example in the United States of clean, honest, honorable, upright journalism. Long may it live!

Rochester Post-Express.—The New York Times has just completed its fiftieth year, and it celebrates that event neatly and with justifiable pride. It is a splendid paper, with a history of which it has every reason to be proud.

Long Island City Star.—The Times is a great newspaper and appears to be enjoying deserved prosperity.

Rochester Union.—The New York Times has been true from the first to the promises of its founders, Raymond, Jones & Co.; it has been a clean, wholesome, and able newspaper always, and it has rendered important public services. Through various changes of ownership and editorship the career of the paper has been honorable and above reproach. It appears to be enjoying the prosperity which it so well deserves. May this popular recognition of its merits be long continued.

Albany Times-Union.—On Wednesday last The New York Times celebrated its Jubilee Anniversary. It issued in honor of the event, besides its regular daily, a beautiful magazine well in tone with the high standard of the paper. Handicapped by the machinery of the day as it was, The New York Times then, as now, held a fore rank in journalism. It printed "all the news that was fit to print," and has wielded an influence that made itself felt in every sphere of life. The life and progress of the paper is vividly portrayed in this number which stands as an ornate example of the printing of the day. The whole is indeed a credit to The Times, and a compliment to the great art of printing.

Kingston Freeman.—The New York Times is entitled to hearty congratulations on its fiftieth anniversary. No newspaper in New York City has a better record. For its exposure of the Tween ring, the people of the metropolis should be lastingly grateful. The Times is clean, reliable, and newsy. It stands for decent politics and honest government. It is skillfully edited, and under its present proprietorship is a better paper than ever before. New York cannot well get along without The Times. George Jones and Henry J. Raymond builded better than they knew when they established it in 1851.

Burlington (Vt.) News.—Vermonters in general and Burlingtonians in particular have a special interest in The New York Times, for its founders were our own people. Henry Jarvis Raymond, editor, was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and George Jones, publisher, was a native of Poultney, in this State, which also claims Horace Greeley as her son. In parenthesis we may say that James R. Spaulding, the founder of The New York World, was also a Vermonter, and a graduate of our university, so that we can claim the paternity as it were of three great New York dailies. The story of The Times is the story of a useful, beneficent, and honorable career—one of which it may be justly proud; and it does well to put it in this handsome and attractive form. And never in its history has The Times had a higher standard and more nearly approached the ideal of a family newspaper than at the present moment, and never has it been edited with greater ability, conscientiousness, liberality, and breadth of mind.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.—One of the handsomest products of typographical art is The New York Times Jubilee Supplement, and it is as readable as it is handsomely set forth. The Times has been published for fifty years, and is still one of the cleanest and ablest papers of the land.

Philadelphia North American.—The power of the press has never been more impressively illustrated than it was by The Times in its exposure and overthrow of the Tweed ring. With the transfer of ownership to knew hands after the death of Mr. Jones, The Times has remained faithful to its traditional policy of seriousness of mind and sobriety of judgment.

Scranton (Penn.) Tribune.—There was no yellow journalism about the first issue of The Times, and there has been none since. The policy of the founders was outlined in these words, which might well be engraved on tablets and set before every editor of the present day: "This paper will seek to allay, rather than excite, agitation—to extend industry, temperance, and virtue—to encourage and advance education; to promote economy, concord, and justice in every section of our country; to elevate and enlighten public sentiment and to substitute reason for prejudice, a cool and intelligent judgment for passion, in all public action and in all discussions of public affairs." To this policy The Times has remained faithful and has never shown greater ability in its execution than it is showing to-day. Though it has had its share of business vicissitudes it is now enjoying a prosperity which encourages clean journalism everywhere. May its life and usefulness, as well as its prosperity, be prolonged to the remotest time.

Baltimore News.—The New York Times has been celebrating the close of its first half century in an anniversary number, recalling the history of that newspaper from the time it was launched by the able hands of Henry J. Raymond. There is much upon which it can look back with pride in this record. What is of most salient interest about The Times just now, however, is the extraordinary success it has achieved in its most recent history, and particularly since the reduction of its price to 1 cent. It is safe to say that so signal an example of the maintenance of high standards in a metropolitan newspaper sold at a price designed to bring it within the reach of the poorest has never before been given. The Times not only lives up to its motto of "All the news that's fit to print" by the exclusion of sensationalism, indecency, and vulgarity; it does much more than that. Besides showing the most active enterprise in its news departments, and high ability in its editorial and other writing, it is a daily example of good taste in its typography, in its selection of matter, in its literary style, and, indeed, in all that goes to make up a desirable newspaper. That a paper of this type should have achieved the financial success which has evidently attended The Times under its present management is one of the most encouraging and gratifying phenomena we know of, and speaks well for the possibilities of the future in American journalism.

Wheeling (West. Va.) Intelligencer.—The Times has always stood for what was best in journalism, from the time of Henry J. Raymond down to the present hour, and it is a pleasure to note the success which it has met, especially in these days, when there is so much that is false and meretricious in a certain class of papers that depends entirely on sensation and the outlandish exploitation of news, and half the time of matter that is not news.

Again we say it is an encouraging sign of the times to find such a paper, that has for its striking motto "All the news that's fit to print," meeting with such a cordial reception and appreciation from the reading public. It is complimentary to the public, showing an improved taste, and well rewards the efforts of the management of The Times in setting the mark for a higher standard of journalism.

As for The Times, The Intelligencer extends its heartiest felicitations on its anniversary and wishes for it many recurrences of the event, although neither the writer nor the reader may be around to repeat these kind words.

Washington Star.—There are few newspapers in the United States so worthy of success and continued existence as The New York Times. From the outset of its career it has stood for decent journalism. It has appealed always to the best impulses of the community and its influence has steadfastly been for good. Its editors and managers have held firmly to their high standards, even in the midst of metropolitan temptations toward "yellowism," and The Times to-day is a living rebuke to the sensationalism which has debauched so many exponents of the press. And it is the more notable an example of high-class journalism because of the fact that it has thrived in its virtue, and, according to its announcement, "it has now a larger circulation, a larger income from advertising, and is more prosperous than at any time in the fifty years of its history." May The Times's motto, "All the news that's fit to print," never fade from its present conspicuous place in the American newspaper world.

Indianapolis Journal.—The Times has been a good newspaper from the day of its birth, but the contrast between its first issue and that of to-day is interesting and instructive. The Jubilee Number is a valuable contribution to the history of New York journalism.

Richmond (Va.) Times.—It is seldom that a journal preserves throughout fifty years so high and honorable a position as that of The New York Times, and the power and prosperity of that paper in New York to-day reflects no less credit upon the management than upon the intelligence and character of the community which supports it. It is a sign of healthy sentiment and sound judgment when the people support a paper that deliberately takes for its motto "All the news that's fit to print," instead of "Anything to sell the paper." The publishers of The New York Times have kept the principles announced by its founders well in view, and they have succeeded in establishing in New York a penny paper of character. It goes to the rich, but the price is so low that it also goes into the homes of the poor, and wherever it goes it carries with it a wholesome influence for good. When the price of this paper was reduced to 1 cent, predictions were made that its standard would be lowered, and that it would soon fall into the ways of yellow journalism. But such is not the fact. The Times is a better newspaper than ever, and it has preserved its character. It has demonstrated the fact that a paper does not need to be yellow and nasty in order to get a large circulation among the plain people.

Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner and Express.—The Times has always been a great paper, and in style, contents, and comments has been typical of the best in American journalism.

Montreal (Quebec) Gazette.—From the very first The Times was a high-class newspaper, and as it is to-day so it has always been, active, enterprising, well edited and printed. It has never pandered to the taste for cheap sensationalism, and its success furnishes abundant evidence of the appreciation of the people who want all the news that is "fit to print," and nothing more.

Wilmington (N. C.) Star.—Since The Times has passed under its present management it has forged still further to the front, and is now recognized as not only one of the cleanest and most reliable papers in this country, but as one of the most ably edited and thoroughly independent and complete in all its departments. It is what might justly be called a great paper.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.—The New York Times has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its birth in the world of newspaperdom. This celebration comes at a fitting time. New York will soon enter upon a campaign with the issue, clean or unclean government. The position of The Times is known. It will be where it has always been, on the side of all that makes for good government. Thirty years ago it was there in its fight against the Tammany Hall of Tweed, Connolly, and others of that ilk. It will be well within the truth to say that the fight made then was the most courageous piece of newspaper work this country has ever seen, and the most successful. Other work along the same line yet remains, other victories will come, and The Times will be in the front firing line.

"All the news that's fit to print" has been the sign and symbol of The Times for many years. During fifteen years of demoralization of newspaper methods in New York it has not changed its way. The motto has been lived up to most rigorously and without detriment to the property in any particular. In fact, it is the common opinion among newspaper men that the clean paper has been a bigger moneymaker than any of its sensational opponents. It is a satisfaction to know that a large portion of the reading public has not been carried away by papers that cry, in spite of themselves, as the leper of old, "Unclean, unclean." The Times is to be congraulated. It has done a great and good work during stormy times. It has succeeded because it deserved success.

Chicago Tribune.—No chapter in the history of modern progress illustrates the amazing advancement that has taken place since the civil war more strikingly than that presented in the evolution of the American newspaper. An interesting feature of The Times's Jubilee Number is a fac simile of the first issue of the paper. The contrast between that four-page sheet and the sixteen-page Times of the present day is a fair illustration of the progress in the whole journalistic field. It is not merely that the newspapers have expanded in size. They have altered radically in character. The papers of fifty years ago paid almost no attention to private individuals or to their acts or business enterprises. The papers of to-day are filled with personal intelligence. They tell the story of the whole people by chronicling the doings of citizens of every rank and profession. The New York Times has traced this change in its own history in a way that makes its Jubilee Number a valuable contribution to history. The Times never has been a better or more prosperous paper than it is to-day, and its success has been gained by methods that are an honor to American journalism.

Chicago Record-Herald.—The modern paper is a marvel of completeness by comparison, but The Times had the right spirit to begin with. It was enterprising, clean, and forceful, and so it has remained throughout its long career, always demonstrating that vigor and alertness are not incompatible with decency.

Detroit Free Press.—The supplement may be considered as well a contribution to the history of the country by reason of the relation of the great ante-bellum editors to the Government. But what is far more important than a jubilee supplement is the fact that The Times has been restored to its ancient ideals, and to-day is a newspaper such as its founder and great editor, Henry J. Raymond, would find it in his heart to approve in toto.

Robert Rutter, Bookbinder, 141 East Twenty-fifth Street.—I remember the first issue of The New York Times very well, as I then began to read the paper. It is still my family newspaper. I was employed at that time in Harper & Brothers' bindery, and heard much talk of the great risk in undertaking a new daily because of the field already occupied by The Herald and The Tribune. I became familiar with the names of the originators of the enterprise and some of them I knew personally. The Times is to be congratulated on the great success it has achieved. May the next fifty years be still more progressive and prosperous than those which have passed.

James R. Hay, Real Estate and Insurance, 71 Broadway—When you first used the motto "All the news that's fit to print" you found a responsive echo in the heart of every family man in the country. Your Jubilee Number is a fit souvenir of your efforts toward offering the people the truth, instead of illustrated fiction. I wish you continued success in your efforts.

Flandrau & Co., Carriage Builders, 372-376 Broome Street, New York City—As advertisers for a quarter of a century in The New York Times as well as readers of the paper (over a period of thirty years) since we have had money enough to buy one, we want to offer our hearty and sincere congratulations upon the marked improvement The Times has shown under your management and our thanks that you have been able to hold so high a standard as The Times has always been rated at, and to do it successfully. This is a distinct public service for which the citizens of this great city who have any regard for its standing and fame should be, and we have no doubt are, extremely grateful.

Henry Clews, Banker, 17 Broad Street, New York—Congratulations and good wishes for the continued brilliant success of your high-toned and exceedingly capable newspaper. I hope your progress in the coming fifty years will eclipse if possible the past half century's successes in journalism and politics.

C. W. Darling, Corresponding Secretary Oneida Historical Society, Honorable Secretary at Utica of Egypt Exploration Fund—It gives me great pleasure to tender my congratulations on the fiftieth birthday of The New York Times. For many years I have been a reader of this excellent newspaper, and with Henry J. Raymond I was personally acquainted. His likeness, as it appears in your Jubilee Number, is a striking one, and it brings to my memory those early days when he was a power in the City of New York, where I then resided.

S. B. Sonnenfeld & Co., Adjusters and Appraisers of Fire Losses for the Assured, 56 and 58 Pine Street, New York City—We congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary.

A. W. Newman, 22 East Fourteenth Street, New York City—Yesterday's edition was certainly a masterpiece of journalism.

W. K. Clark, President Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Hartford, Conn.—We are very much pleased with the fiftieth anniversary copy of your paper, and the paper with the supplement will be carefully preserved by the writer.

H. L. Matz, Chicago, Ill.—Permit me to congratulate you on the beauty of your Jubilee Number, as well as upon the exceedingly interesting matter it contains.

Dr. E. H. Makk, Former Editor of the Rochester Volksblatt, Savannah, Ga.—Permit me to congratulate you on your brilliant, unparalleled semi-centennial issue. It is a gem. In my half century's journalistic experience in both worlds I have not seen its like.

H. O. Kopp, 1,524 Madison Avenue, New York City—Allow me to express my congratulations to The Times upon the completion of its fiftieth year, and hope that its success will be continued in the future as in the past.

Toch Brothers, Manufacturers and Importers Fine Colors, 468 West Broadway, New York City—We recollect that our late lamented father did not feel happy unless he had a copy of The Times, and we believe that he was among your first readers, and remember that whenever he left for any country town years ago we were instructed to mail to him The Times so that he would not be without it. We hope that the next fifty years will find you in as prosperous and as satisfactory position as you are to-day and that our successors will be able then to congratulate yours.

A. R. Meshurul, Commission Merchant, 18 Broadway, New York City—Many congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of The Times. The fact that I have been a subscriber to The Times from the date of its first issue is sufficient proof of my appreciation of the paper.

Weiler Brothers, Importers and Wholesale Grocers, 140 Franklin Street, New York City—Hail to The Times's fiftieth birthday. I like your paper, because it is 1—clean; 2—forceful; 3—genial. Accept congratulations to your Jubilee Number.

A. Gronich, Secretary of Ellithorpe Safety Air-Cushion Company, 71 Broadway, New York City.—Allow me to congratulate The New York Times upon reaching its fiftieth anniversary. Continue the good work in publishing "All the news that's fit to print" so as to enable the poorer classes to obtain good and clean reading for little money.

Joseph G. Grauer, Attorney and Counselor at Law, 41 Wall Street, New York City—I congratulate you upon the able manner in which you have lived up to the beacon light set before you when you first started on your journalistic career, and I trust you will continue in the same path for many times fifty years to come.

George H. Hansell, 1 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City—Permit me to offer you my hearty congratulations in addition to those you have already received on the completion of the first half century of your paper's publication, which I have read with great pleasure during much the greater part of that time. As I am now in my eighty-eighth year, I may not be here when your next half century is issued; but if I shall be you may count me for one of your readers.

YALE CAMPUS CHANGES

Three Separate Campuses Now Joined Together.

New Dining Hall Completed and Opened—Improvements in the Main Campus—Buildings Going Up.

Special Dispatch to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Never before in the history of Yale has such a complete change come upon the face of the university as this past Summer has brought about. A graduate of ten years' standing who might happen in New Haven this week would hardly recognize the place as the Yale which he knew. Even to the returning undergraduate of last year it seems strange.

On every hand are signs of the new spirit that has entered Yale affairs, in the tearing down here of treasured but useless landmarks and in the building in another place of some new structure. From Chapel Street to Grove there has come a most interesting transformation. For the first time it can be said that Yale has made "both ends meet" in connecting all three campuses.

The south campus, or old campus, presents the strangest appearance to the man who knows the Yale of even three years ago or last year. From Vanderbilt Hall to Durfee there now stretches a broad expanse of green lawn, where at this time last year stood three of the oldest structures belonging to Yale—the Lyceum, Treasury, and North College. Of the fine old structures that are coincident with the history of Yale in the last century, Old South Middle now alone remains.

The entire campus is now a broad yard, inclosed by lines of dormitories and the Library and Alumni Hall, South Middle alone, in the corner by Osborn Hall, breaking the line of view.

The change that has come over what is to be known as the Middle Campus is as important. With the completion of Fayerweather Hall on Elm Street, opposite Durfee, and facing White Hall, a beginning has been made toward what will be in time one of the most modern of Yale's building squares. There are now four parallel lines of buildings started on this campus, parallel with High and College Streets, White and Berkeley Hall on High Street, Fayerweather, West, and East Divinity on College Street.

The two outside buildings will in time be continued to Wall Street on High and College, and the interior will be taken up by a yard. This Summer a half dozen private houses standing on Wall Street have been torn down to clear the way for this future arrangement. It is now possible, standing on Elm Street, to look through a wide cleared space to Wall.

The north campus, where the bicentennial buildings are going up, will be in time the most magnificent of Yale's squares. Where the south campus is a motley collection of brick, granite, and limestone structures, and the middle campus of brick entirely, the new or north campus will be entirely of limestone and marble. Three-quarters of this new block is now occupied by the university.

On the Wall Street corner of College is Scroll and Key, a senior society building, of marble, and on the corresponding corner of Grove and High is the fine marble temple of Book and Snake, a Sheffield school society. Next to Scroll and Key on Wall Street stands the new Administration Building, to be known as Woodbridge Hall, and this is marble.

Flanking Grove Street, which bounds the block on the north, is the new dining hall, which was opened this week. This building is the first of the bicentennial series to be completed. The foundations are now building on the corner of College and Grove for the new vestibule building connecting the dining hall with the new structure on College Street. This is to be known as Memorial Hall.

The College Street building is now named Woolsey Hall, in honor of President Woolsey. These two last-named buildings will be finished in a year. In the interior of the block formed by the bicentennial buildings will be constructed a courtyard, in Greek style, where public student meetings may be held.

It is proposed to unite the three campuses with a broad avenue, which will run through the centre of the three squares, commencing at the dining hall courtyard and running past Woodbridge Hall, between Fayerweather and West Divinity, underneath Durfee and to the Vanderbilt Courtyard on Chapel Street. An archway will be cut through Durfee to serve this purpose.

THE FREE LECTURE COURSES.

The Board of Education Has Arranged the Series for the Season.

The Board of Education free lectures will be resumed next week. The first course will be opened at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, by Stephen Jenkins, who will lecture on "Broadway, Old and New, from New York to Albany." Special attention will be given to science, particularly electricity and applied subjects. Courses of lectures on science will be given as follows:

Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, "Principles and Practices in Electrical Engineering," by W. W. Ker, beginning Oct. 2 and continuing each Wednesday thereafter until Dec. 18.

West Side Auditorium, 313 West Fifty-seventh Street, "Principles and Practice in Electrical Engineering," (continued,) W. W. Ker, lecturer, beginning Oct. 18, and each Friday thereafter until Dec. 13.

At the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, 222 East Forty-sixth Street, a course of lectures on "Heat as a Wave Motion," will be given on consecutive Wednesday evenings beginning Oct. 2.

At St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, on consecutive Saturdays, beginning Oct. 5, Prof. Von Nardroff will deliver a course of lectures on "Sound and Music."

The lectures at the American Museum of Natural History will begin Tuesday, Oct. 8. Peter MacQueen will deliver the first of the course. The Trustees of the Museum have placed their lecture hall at the disposal of the Board of Education on Saturday evenings, and the first of the Saturday evening lectures will be given on Oct. 19. On this date Prof. Robert W. Prentiss will deliver the first of a series of lectures on astronomy. The first will be "The Sun; its Phenomena."

The programmes for the courses will be issued within the next ten days. The subjects will include travel, American history, general history, literature, art, and music.

THE MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.

Eighteenth Annual Convention to be Held in the Gospel Tabernacle.

Speakers and workers from the ends of the earth are expected to participate in the eighteenth annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, to be held in the Gospel Tabernacle, 692 East Eighth Avenue, the comprehensive programme of which has just been announced. The order for each morning includes a prayer and praise meeting, a Bible lecture by Prof. Wight of Michigan, and spiritual teaching, and at 2 P. M. there will be addresses on the various missionary fields as follows:

Oct. 5, Jewish missions; Oct. 6, general missions; Oct. 7, missions in Africa; Oct. 8, missions in India; Oct. 9, missions in China; Oct. 10, missions in South America, Japan, and the islands; Oct. 11, rally representing all the missionary fields. After each day's work there will be preaching conducted by the leading pastors in attendance, followed each evening by addresses on appropriate themes by the leading delegates to the convention.

Special features include testimonies of Divine healing Saturday afternoon, Oct. 12, followed by an anointing service. The following morning the annual missionary sermon and missionary offering will be given, and the same Sunday afternoon the King's Children will give a concert exercise. The closing day will be wholly devoted to reports of rescue mission work in this city, delivered under the direction of a committee composed of Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hadley, and Miss Agnew.

Locomotives for South Africa.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 28.—An order for fourteen engines has been given to the American Locomotive Company by the Cape Government Railroad of South Africa. This order was given after engines of the company had been tested severely side by side with engines of English build. The locomotives will be built on strictly American lines.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Newest Dress Goods Weaves.

Startling News for Monday's Selling.

"Getting busier all the time. Every new weave and color is now in," is the good word that comes cheerily from the Dress Goods Division.

Lively news that! Shows how popular and well stocked the department is. Every woman who is interested in the new Fall and Winter fabrics will read with unusual care what follows.

Prices are so exceptionally low that the fact deserves more than ordinary emphasis. We have planned to have the Dress Goods Department thickly peopled with shoppers all day Monday. This is how!

At 25c. Yard.

38-inch JACQUARD FANCIES.
38-inch HOMESPUNS, in neat check effects.

At 34c. Yard.

38-inch all-wool ALBATROSS.
38-inch all-wool BLACK SERGE.
38-inch all-wool CANVAS CLOTH.
38-inch black and colored HENRIETTAS.

At 59c. Yard.

50-inch fine grade all-wool ENGLISH CHEVIOTS.
54-inch fine quality all-wool HOMESPUNS.
44-inch all-wool FRENCH FOULES.
42-inch plain colored CHEVIOTS.

At 75c. Yard.

46-inch all-wool COATING SERGES.
45-inch all-wool MELTON GRANITE.
50-inch all-wool CHEVIOTS.
40-inch all-wool FRENCH POPLINS.

At $1.25 Yard.

48-inch FRENCH POPLIN, all colors.
42-inch SATIN CLOTH, all colors.
42-inch PRUNELLAS, all colors.
44-inch WHIPCORDS, all colors.
52-inch FRENCH BROADCLOTH, all colors.

Black and Colored Silks.

Also Corduroy Velvets for Monday.

"I've been all over town and the only place I could get just what I wanted was at Siegel-Cooper's," said a bright shopper yesterday.

Pleasant praise that. The only motive we have for quoting it in print is to show how complete the Silk Store is.

All the new and staple silks are here in abundance.

For Monday we feature an extraordinary array of Black Silks at prices that will be the wonder of the trade. Every woman who has need of beautiful Black Silks (and what woman hasn't) should be here Monday.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIES.

20-inch all-silk French make BLACK PEAU DE SOIE; 98c. quality; Monday at per yd.,	75
22-inch much finer and heavier quality, all-silk FRENCH PEAU DE SOIE; a regular $1.25 quality, Monday at per yd.,	88
24-inch extra fine quality FRENCH PEAU DE SOIE; a regular $1.50 grade; Monday at per yd.,	1.00

GUARANTEED BLACK TAFFETAS.

20-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 75c. goods, Monday at per yd.,	59
21-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, 85c. goods, Monday at per yd.,	68
27-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.00 goods, Monday at per yd.,	75
36-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.25 goods, Monday at per yd.,	98
42-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $1.75 goods, Monday at per yd.,	1.25
54-inch guaranteed BLACK TAFFETA SILK, $2.25 goods, Monday at per yd.,	1.65

BLACK SATIN DUCHESS.

21-inch all-silk DUCHESS, 85c. quality, Monday, at	55
22-inch all silk, French make, $1.25 quality, Monday, at	88
27-inch all-silk, very fine heavy goods, $1.50 quality, at	1.00

NEW COLORED SILKS.

24-inch all-silk colored LOUISINES, made to retail at $1.25; Monday at per yd.,	75
21-inch all-silk PANNE SATINS, in shades of pink, blue, helio, turquoise, white, cream, cardinal, brown, tan, etc.; regular 90c. goods; Monday at per yd.,	55

CORDUROY VELVETS.

23-inch ENGLISH CORDUROYS, in all desirable colors, now in great demand for waists, skirts and full costumes; yard,	85

Diamond Jewelry.

At Exactly Half Price.

How they sparkle in their velvety beds, these beautiful diamond rings with their gleaming clasps of gold. Of all known gems the diamond retains the strongest hold upon popularity. Its exquisite purity and brilliant scintillating powers make it irresistibly attractive.

Diamond rings are not expensive if bought here. What better proof than this:

DIAMOND RING, single stone weighing almost half a carat, in Tiffany, Belcher and fancy settings,	27.50
DIAMOND RING, single stone of good size and excellent quality, in plain Belcher setting,	18.50
DIAMOND RING, single stones, exceedingly choice; in plain Belcher setting; here to-morrow at the remarkably low price of	13.50
DIAMOND BROOCHES, fifty or more designs; beautiful openwork pearl set and enamelled effects; set with handsome diamond in centre; values up to $25.00; choice to-morrow	8.50

Silverware and Cutlery.

Think a bit. Isn't there a need for a water pitcher, a butter dish or something else of daily use? What of fruit knives, or dinner knives and forks? Such a list as this should induce you to buy even if the need is not pressing.

QUADRUPLE PLATED TEA POTS, CREAM PITCHERS, SUGAR BOWLS, SPOON HOLDERS, BUTTER DISHES, burnished and satin engraved,	98
QUADRUPLE PLATED WATER PITCHERS AND SALAD BOWLS, highly polished; worth $3.00,	1.95
DINNER KNIVES, celluloid handles, fancy silver ferrules; worth $2.25; per set of 6,	1.38
FRUIT KNIVES, celluloid handles and good quality steel; made by Landers, Frary & Clark; worth $2.00 per set of 6,	1.10
DINNER KNIVES, real mother of pearl handles and sterling silver ferrule; worth $1.00,	59
DINNER KNIVES AND FORKS, with riveted wood handles, worth 75c.; set of 6 knives and 6 forks,	39

Good Woolen Blankets.

3 Special Offers.

As the weather gets cooler the Blanket business grows livelier; the demand increases widely. We've been selling so many blankets the past fortnight that we could hardly be busier. Those who have not bought yet will be mightily interested in these specials:

10-4 size, value $4 50, at, pair,	3.35
11-4 size, value $5 50, at, pair,	4.50
12-4 size, value $6 50, at, pair,	5.50

GENUINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

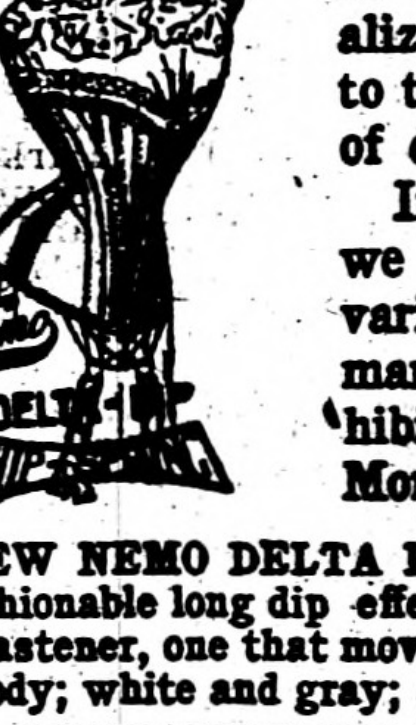
500 pairs of GENUINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS, sold formerly at $8.00 and $10.00 per pair; special for Monday at, per pair,	5.00

CRIB COMFORTERS.

200 DOWN FILLED CRIB COMFORTERS, best Sateen covering; good styles; value $2.00; Monday special at	1.39
450 DOWN FILLED COMFORTERS, full size; value $4.50; special for Monday at	2.95

A Notable Sale of Corsets

and a Great Window Display.



The Corset Department has reached the forefront of excellence so rapidly that it has established a new record for activity.

Women who come here for their Corsets have the satisfaction of knowing that they get the best in the world for their money. Great care is exercised in the sale of Corsets here, for we realize how importantly they are related to the matter of comfort and proper fit of dress.

In the 6th Avenue Windows to-morrow we display one of the most attractive varieties of Corsets seen in New York in many days. We supplement this exhibition by placing on special sale for Monday:

THE NEW NEMO DELTA DIP CORSET; gives to the waist line that fashionable long dip effect so desirable; they have a unique garter fastener, one that moves automatically with every motion of the body; white and gray; sizes 18 to 30,	2.50
Also the MILITARY BELT CORSET, which compels you to stand correctly and gives the desired shape to the hip; white and black,	3.50
The well known SELF-REDUCING CORSET, adapted for stout figures; positively reduces size of abdomen; in black, white and gray; long, medium and short; 18 to 36,	2.50
In Italian Cloth, genuine whalebone,	5.00
Also a lot of dainty French Models; white, pink, blue and black; worth $1.50; Monday special at	95

A Sale of 3,000 Pairs of

Stylish Lace Curtains,

A Great Chance!

A month ago we offered a leading importer a certain price for 3,000 pairs of high-grade Lace Curtains he was carrying. He laughed; said the offer was preposterous; would not accept it under any conditions. Last Thursday he changed his mind; thought it better to have the cash than the merchandise.

The Curtains Are Now Here and Go on Sale Monday At Prices That Will Create a Decided Stir.

Who ever heard of better bargains than these?

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yds. long, 54 and 60 in. wide, extra double thread weaves, lockstitch edges, 400 pairs, values from $1.95 to $2.65, Monday, at	1.45
300 pairs, positive $3.75 to $4.25 values, Monday, at	2.65
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, dainty novelty patterns, value $3.25 to $3.95, per pair, Monday, at	2.35
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, mostly 2 to 6 pair lots, worth fully one-half more, per pair, Monday, at $9.75, $8.90 and	4.85
POINT D'ARABE CURTAINS, richly worked patterns, $8.50 values, special for Monday, at, per pair	6.90

LACE BED SETS.

SCOTCH NET, ribbon and bow knot patterns, with shams to match, $4.50 value, special for Monday, at, per set	2.95
IRISH POINT, positively below import cost, per set, $9.75, $8.50 and	6.90
RENAISSANCE, novelty effects, motif centre and insertion ornamentation, with ruffled edges and bolster sham, $10.50 values, special for Monday, at	7.90

Seasonable Linings.

Note the Little Prices.

When you start out to buy Linings for your Fall or Winter Dresses just bear The Big Store in mind if you want to shop correctly and save money at the same time. Every time you trade here you buy cheaper and better than elsewhere.

GOOD PERCALINE, in all colors, yd.,	9
COTTON TAFFETA NOVELTIES for petticoats, yd.,	20
SILK SERGES in all shades, yd.,	39
BLACK MOREENS, silk finish, yd.,	39
MERCERIZED SILK FINISH SATEENS, yd.,	25
LINEN CANVAS, good quality, yd.,	15

Great Sale of Flannels.

Special for Monday.

FRENCH FLANNELS for waists; instead of 65c. a yard—the regular price—we will sell them for	39

Here's your opportunity to buy the very best Waist Flannels the market affords. Excellent variety of small, medium and large size dots, in these attractive combinations:

Blue with white, red with white or black, gray with black, light blue with black, lavender with black, and many others equally pretty and popular.

Two yards and a half required for waists; price, per yard,	39

ALL WOOL EIDERDOWN FLANNELS.

Used largely for bathrobes and dressing sacques; large assortment of colorings and fancy stripes.

Prices begin at 25c. a yard and run as high as 75c a yard.

The greatest values of the kind we ever had.

More Extraordinary Bargains in

Literary Masterpieces.

This important news comes fresh and interesting from the Book Department. Special for Monday:

THE ALDINE ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY
OF 100 BEST BOOKS.

The greatest masterpieces of literature and selected with great care. The Aldine Library is superior to any uniform series heretofore announced, being printed with unusual care from clear, open-face type on a soft laid paper of fine quality and bound in silk ribbed cloth made specially for the series; stamped on front and back covers with appropriate designs. Rubricated title pages, illustrated gilt tops, head bands and silk ribbon book marks. Each volume is securely wrapped. 12mo. The regular price is $1.00. Monday special at, per volume,	45

Here are some of the titles:

Age of Fable. By Bulfinch.
Blithedale Romance, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
The Snow Image, Etc. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Don Quixote. By Cervantes.
David Copperfield. By Charles Dickens.
Origin of Species. By Charles Darwin.
Past and Present. By Thomas Carlyle.
Plutarch's Lives.
Prue and I. By G. W. Curtis.
Romola. By George Eliot.
Scarlet Letter, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle.
Tennyson's Poems.
Thelma. By Marie Corelli.
Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. By Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Vanity Fair. By W. M. Thackeray.
Whittier's Poems.
Daniel Deronda. By George Eliot,
Data of Ethics. By Herbert Spencer.
Descent of Man. By Charles Darwin.
Discourses of Epictetus. Translation by George Long.
Emerson's Essays. By R. W. Emerson.
First Principles. By Herbert Spencer.
French Revolution. By Thomas Carlyle.
Hypatia. By Charles Kingsley.
Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Bronte.
John Halifax. By Miss Mulock.
Lorna Doone. By R. D. Blackmore.
Longfellow's Poems.
Meditations of Marcus Aurelius. Translation by George Long.

Hayes Dental Ass'n (Inc.)

Balcony, Main Floor.

Modern dentistry at moderate prices.

Perfection and satisfaction always assured. Only skilful specialists employed; newest electrical appliances used.

Famous Gold Rugae Plate,	15.00
Celebrated Combination Plate,	8.00

Extraction by the Hayes Painless Method. Examination free.

E. P. Hayes, D. D. S.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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WITH 24-PAGE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

THE MAYOR UNDER THE NEW CHARTER.

Mr. George L. Rives, the President of the commission to revise the charter of New York, has done a very substantial service in an article in the current number of The North American Review, explaining with his customary clearness and accuracy the exact powers and duties of the Mayor who will take office on the first of January. In a general way the people of the city understand that the Mayor has very important functions and that his control over the heads of departments and the business of the city has been changed and extended. But very few of them know precisely what the change has been. In fact, not very many of them knew what the Mayor's office really amounted to under the charter of 1897, under which consolidation took place.

Under the old charter, the position of the Mayor of Greater New York was in some respects anomalous and uncertain, and it would have required a man of unusual strength of mind and character to give the city a good administration for the past four years. He had the immense power of choosing all the heads of departments at the outset, but after the first six months of his four years' term he could not remove any of them. A strong man would have made sure that he got the very best men at the start. He might also, as the best Mayor Brooklyn ever had did, secure the promise of each of his appointees to resign when requested. But a Mayor who began by making his appointments at the dictation of the machine of his party, as did Mr. Van Wyck, was compelled to leave their action to be guided by the same machine. Under the new charter the Mayor has the right of removal of any head of department appointed by him "whenever in his judgment the public interest shall require." In this way he becomes directly responsible not only for the choice of the heads of departments, but for their conduct in office. It is a very great power for either good or evil.

There are qualifications to it, however. In the first place, the Department of Public Works has been stripped of so much of its powers as related to the care of the streets, sewers, and public buildings of each borough, and these have been placed in the hands of the Borough President, as Commissioner of Public Works for the borough. Over these the Mayor has, therefore, no control. In the second place, while the appointment of the Commissioner of Police is in the hands of the Mayor, his removal may be made either by the Mayor or by the Governor of the State. Finally, the term of the Mayor is cut down from four years to two.

> "Both changes," says Mr. Rives, "have this effect in common, that they serve to make it more difficult for any Mayor to find fit men to take office under him. It is hard enough to get men who can earn a good living in other employments to enter the public service in any subordinate capacity. It is harder to get such men to take office for two years than for four. And it will be almost impossible to secure the services of a capable and self-respecting man where, as in the case of the Police Commissioner, the appointee to keep his place must satisfy two independent and sometimes hostile masters."

In the financial management of the city, the powers of the Mayor are not so great as under the present charter, by which he and his two appointees are a majority in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. But they are still very important. He has three of the sixteen votes in the board. The Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, elected, as is the Mayor, by the whole city, have each three votes, and these three officers have in all a majority of the votes on financial matters. Mr. Rives sums up the situation as follows:

> In conclusion, it may be pointed out that, although the opportunities of the Mayor for useful public service are to some extent limited by the unyielding requirements of State statutes and by the conditions and traditions surrounding public office, yet his opportunities for harm are bounded only by the length of his term of office. An evil-disposed or negligent or dull man as Mayor can always work incalculable mischief by bad appointments or by promoting or not opposing measures intended to rob the City Treasury. The ablest and best-intended Mayor cannot, perhaps, under existing conditions do much efficient or lasting work of a constructive kind, but he has ample power and will have ample opportunity to prevent an immense amount of harm. In the short period of two years he can hardly hope to effect extensive economies or to institute far-reaching and thorough reforms. What he can fairly hope to do is to see that the city takes no detriment, to insist upon and secure at least an honest administration, and to put a stop to much evil legislation. The man who can really do this, laboring for the interests of the city alone and not for himself or for the interests of any party or faction, is sure of a high place in the esteem and affection of the people.

Any citizen has but to think what would be the work of Mr. Low, Mr. Grout, and Mr. Fornes in the offices of Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen, and contrast it with the work likely to be done by the Tammany candidates in these offices, to see that the changes in the charter have made it even more essential than it was before to sustain the cause of good government in the coming election.

MR. LOW'S ACCEPTANCE.

"To contend once more for the principles which I have tried to illustrate for twenty years." That is the pledge that Mr. Low gives to the Citizens' Union; that is the contest on which he is ready to enter as their candidate for the Mayoralty, and it is the avowal by which he is ready to be judged. The people of New York could ask for nothing more binding, more explicit and satisfactory.

It is extremely well for us that we have a candidate who can be thus judged. With the work that is to be done it is well that we have a leader tested by work in the past. The administration of a great city is necessarily a practical matter. It is much more than that, and underlying it are concerns of the deepest moral importance. But primarily it is practical and it is a great advantage that the friends of decent government should have a candidate who has proved in practice that he is practical. We can ask of Mr. Low nothing more than that he should perform his task as honestly, intelligently, thoroughly, as he has heretofore performed the like tasks that have come to him. Undoubtedly the work will be greatly extended and more difficult, but it is of the same nature, and he has the strength and growth of a score of active and successful years to aid him. Nor must we forget that in these twenty years he has been not merely a close student of the city problem but a responsible adviser in legislation, and, four years ago, the leader in the most enlightened movement for permanent and systematic improvement in city government that has ever been started in this city. When he says that he is ready to contend for the principles of twenty years we know what those principles are, and we know how well able he is both to contend for them and to apply them.

We are glad, also, that Mr. Low took the first opportunity to declare his understanding of "the general and common purpose to wrest the control of the city from those who permit one man to govern it from his English home, like a second George III., and to make millions for himself and his friends out of his control of it, as though this imperial City of New York were his private gold mine." That is, indeed, the general and common purpose of all good men this year, and it must be carried out before any progress whatever can be made toward a better and more efficient government for the city. Mr. Low is right in throwing the gauntlet directly at the feet of the Tammany Boss. In the contest he challenges, all good men and true can with confidence and pride stand by him.

SHIPBUILDING IN JAPAN.

The British Consular report on the enterprise of Japan in providing at Nagasaki the facilities for the building of ships is full of interest and will possibly be found to contain some surprises. It appears that the plant of the Mitsu-Bishi Shipyard and Engine Works, while not so large as some British yards, will "compare favorably with anything on the Clyde" in its ability to turn out first-class work. During 1900 four ocean steamers of from 643 to 2,243 tons were constructed in every part at this yard, and the vessels under construction at the beginning of the present year included two passenger steamers of 6,300 tons for the American line of the Japan Mail Company, two steamers for the carriage of ore for the Government iron works at Moji, of 2,741 tons each; a passenger steamer of 2,389 tons for the Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, to be employed in the Yangtse service, and a number of smaller craft. The yard can now build simultaneously two vessels of 600 feet length, two of 300 feet, and probably half a dozen of less dimensions.

Japan is a country of surprises. As an illustration of the thoroughness of the preparations for success in this line of work, it is interesting to note that in connection with the Mitsu-Bishi yard there has been established a technical school in which a class of 250 boys will be educated for the operations requiring skill. This is a training school for machinists rather than engineers, and its purpose is to insure the maintenance of a supply of skilled labor. This plan might very well be taken under consideration by employers in this country.

THE BAR OF NEW YORK.

Judge Howland's account, in the current number of The Century Magazine, of "The Practice of the Law in New York," is eminently readable, but it is also something more. It is a scholarly and philosophical explanation of its subject, which must be found very instructive to the "layman," to whom it is explicitly addressed.

The ordinary layman's complaint respecting "the practice of law in New York" is twofold. He thinks he detects a continuing tendency to degrade that practice from a profession into a mere business. He finds that the professional and public obligations of lawyers sit more lightly upon them than they did a generation ago. They do not take their responsibilities as "officers of the court" so seriously as they used to do. They are not necessarily the "men of light and leading" that they used to be. There are brilliant exceptions, whom we need not name because any intelligent reader will name them for himself. And there are brilliant exceptions in practice. Nothing could be finer and more encouraging to a lawyer's professional pride than the spectacle we have just witnessed at Buffalo, where two very leading members of the bar were assigned, as "officers of the court," to defend a poor, friendless, dollarless, hateful wretch, and loyally accepted the distasteful and unremunerative assignment. But we are bound to say that the incident seems much more characteristic of the practice of the law in Buffalo than of the practice of the law in New York. Just as, in medicine, the "all-round" country doctor is apt to be a safer counselor and a wiser man than the city physician, who betakes himself early to a "specialty," so the country lawyer is apt to be more a man of light and leading, more a "public creature" and a guide to his neighbors in public affairs than the city lawyer, who devotes himself more to money making. The old saying that lawyers "work hard, live well, and die poor" has ceased to be applicable to the busiest of New York lawyers, who are about as thoroughly devoted to money making as merchants or men of any other calling not "impressed with a public interest."

Judge Howland's article does nothing to rebut this criticism, which in fact it rather sustains. And it does nothing to allay the still more obvious public grievance which is constituted by the law's delays. This is really a grievance which, as we have said before, scandalizes foreign lawyers as well as native laymen. The condition of the calendars of our courts here in New York is really a public scandal. It is all very well for Judge Howland to say that "Promptness, common sense, and simplicity, if not always the attributes, are at least the ideals of our modern methods, and unreasonable and extended delays are, for the most part, possible only as abuses, and not as necessary consequences of the course of litigated business." But, as a matter of fact, many suitors who see their cases postponed until their witnesses have dispersed and are no longer to be had, must concur in Mr. Gladstone's famous saying, that "justice delayed is justice denied." An apparatus ostensibly for the administration of justice which is between two and three years behind its work, and from within which no suggestion for improvement issues, is not a system which "laymen" can contemplate with pride, or even with patience.

A BRILLIANT YACHT RACE.

The yacht race of yesterday was the most brilliant contest ever sailed in light weather for the America's Cup. That it was extremely light weather is shown by the fact that the wind was not better than an eight-knot breeze, and that it took four hours and a half to cover the course. That Columbia won is a subject for congratulation, and all the more so in view of the excellent showing made by Shamrock. The margin was "neither so deep as a well nor so wide as a church door," but it sufficed. The first leg in the contest for the cup was ours, and we have every reason to be glad, and to be proud of the result. If our champion had defeated Shamrock by a wide margin, we could have smiled and settled ourselves back to the pleasing assurance that the cup would remain here.

And even as it stands we have reason to hope for the best. But at the same time Shamrock has shown that she is a very smart craft in the sort of weather for which she is believed to have been designed. Sir Thomas Lipton is of the opinion that she can go just as well in a stronger breeze and a livelier sea. What he dreads is a seaway without wind. Whether his views are well founded or not, it is certain that he has brought to our shore one of the ablest racing craft that have come hither out of Great Britain, and has given us a race which we shall remember with delight.

The feat of Shamrock in beating Columbia in the windward work was most creditable, and much of the glory of it belongs to Capt. Sycamore, who sailed his vessel with consummate skill. At the same time it must be borne in mind that the American yacht was perfectly handled. She was outjockeyed at the start, and in no race ever sailed was the advantage of the weather berth at the line shown more clearly. It was this advantage that enabled Shamrock to hold the lead in the first half of the race. If she could have run as well as she beat, she would have had a victory to her credit. But there is always an "if" in yachting. The contest of yesterday will give a fresh interest to the series, and there will be general eagerness to see the result of a struggle between the two fliers over a triangular course.

BERLIN'S LIVELY BOSS.

Berlin is experiencing the advantage and the disadvantage a city can derive from the possession of an imperial boss, who, as King of Prussia, owns important sections of the city and controls the largest avenues and streets, at the same time that he inherits the right of veto when the Town Council elects its Burgomasters.

The city has need of trolley lines running north and south across the chief boulevard of note, Unter den Linden, which separates two of the busiest and finest quarters and at the same time is the main approach to the palace, university, museums, and cathedral. The Kaiser says, "No, you may not spoil Unter den Linden with electric poles, or break the surface with tracks, but you may dive below the surface and cross underneath." The city fathers or the trolley company think the cost would be too great, whereat the Kaiser shrugs his expressive shoulders.

That is one advantage Berlin gets from her glittering boss; he puts his heel on a suggestion which, if carried out, would take what little beauty is left to Unter den Linden, once considered with pride by Berliners, but now outclassed and ripe for restoration.

A disadvantage is the interference of the Kaiser with city government. Some time ago the Town Council elected one of their number second in command, not Upper Burgomaster, but Second Burgomaster. On looking up his record the Kaiser found that the city father in question had been a military man many years before and fallen under the displeasure of his grandfather, the first Kaiser. That was enough. Herr Kauffmann was persona non grata to the boss, because he had been so to the boss's grandfather. Off with his head!

But the Common Council of Berlin is full of Liberals who do not relish such interference. The vacant place has just been filled by them—and the elected is Herr Kauffmann once more. While his first election was by a narrow margin of votes, the second is by a startling majority, no other candidate being even named, showing that the City Government is determined to let the Kaiser know that it brooks no interference. The gauntlet has been thrown down; it remains to be seen whether the Kaiser will pick it up. He may exercise his prerogative as a Hohenzollern and retaliate by appointing a Commissioner to do the work of the Second Burgomaster, or he may simply veto Herr Kauffmann's election again and let the Common Council whistle. On their part the Common Council might appoint one of their number to do the work of a Second Burgomaster and pay him the salary of $4,500 in some roundabout way.

Whether any or all of these moves shall be made by the contending sides it must be allowed that the situation is awkward for both. The Kings of Prussia have always felt they owned Berlin, and the present monarch is not afflicted with any violent bent toward self-sacrifice and renunciation of his rights, which might lead him to give way to his detested Berliners. It is a standing quarrel on real estate and property privileges, complicated by grievances of all sorts, economic and political, artistic and scientific, fashionable and proletarian. The wonder is that the situation is tenable at all. Only a people who are very loyal and exhale what little disrespect and anger they feel in words would submit. The Kaiser resides in Berlin as little as he can. Doubtless it would be pleasanter for all parties if he gave up the great, uncomfortable Schloss entirely and turned it over to the city as a museum. As it is, the presence of an autocrat in an immense modern city, while it attracts strangers and gives animation to the capital, carries with it other things that are almost unmixed evils. The city can not move, the Kaiser can. Which will give way?

There are, as we know in New York, excellent points as well as drawbacks in the prolonged absence of a dictator. There is not so much dictating done. If the Kaiser retires permanently to Potsdam, which is now almost a suburb of Berlin, his absence will leave the city fathers plenty of time and occasion to fight each other as soon as they are sure he is not to return. It is odd that so bright a politician as Kaiser Wilhelm does not seize this method of circumventing his civic foes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several organs of French opinion in Canada have seized, not very courteously, the opportunity offered by the visit of the King's son to make clear the strictly conditional character of the loyalty to the Britsh Crown which inspires some of the present demonstrations of enthusiasm. Thus L'Avenir du Nord, a Laurier paper published in Montreal, carefully denies—what nobody has asserted—that the intention of those welcoming the Duke was "to furnish the imperialists with the illusion that Canada aspires to be stifled by tighter and tighter British ties." And the article continues in this sour and menacing tone: "The respect that we profess in a large measure, the marks of sympathy that we manifest—even in a too exaggerated manner—for the King of England and his son will be changed into enmity and energetic struggle if ever it is sought to erase from our Constitution the claims that make us almost independent, with a view to replace them by imperialist obligations such as are dreamed of by Mr. Chamberlain and a few others. Let us bow before the son of our King, but after the bow let us raise our heads and walk erect toward the destinies of our beautiful country, which are quite different from those desired by the jingoes on both sides of the Atlantic." As nobody, so far as known, is threatening the liberties of any part of Canada's population, these remarks have a curious significance. So, too, has the resentment with which another Montreal paper, La Presse, meets the criticism by its English neighbors of Mayor Prefontaine because his address to the Duke and Duchess was read from a French text. It talks fiercely of "our national idiom," and adds: "We might be hypocrites in English, we could not be so in French. English is not the sole language of the empire, as the Imperial Parliament added for Canada the French language, which is within our limits the language of the empire." This, and much more in the same strain, reveals the seriousness of Canada's language problem, and suggests heartfelt thanks that we neither have nor can have any such problem here.

—Among the negro delegates from the United States to the recent Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London was Bishop Derrick, a man who has not infrequently demonstrated the possession of sound sense, and whose mistakes of judgment, on the other hand, have been neither so many nor so serious as those of some other prelates of his complexion. Several of the colored delegates had the bad taste, while in London, to make a sort of appeal from the white people of this country to those of Great Britain, and to expatiate at considerable length on the difference between the treatment which negroes receive in the United States and that accorded to them in the British capital. Bishop Derrick did not do either of these injudicious things. On the contrary, when he was approached by a reporter who evidently expected to get a sensational interview on the atrocities of race prejudice as illustrated on this side of the water, the Bishop disconcerted his questioner by a rather cruel reference to matters nearer home. "The race problem," he said, "is not new, and America is not the only country were it demands solution. Possibly," he added slyly, "America will have brought her negro troubles to an end before England can say that all is well in Ireland." The hit was certainly a neat one, and Bishop Derrick did well to remind the Britishers that though they find no difficulty in getting along extremely well with a few negroes—in England they are at least as unsuccessful as we are when they have to deal with large colored populations, and even have troubles of their own with white men with whom we get along on terms anywhere between good and excellent.

—London's experience with underground railways has warned us to be on our guard against an unpleasant shaking of the ground and of the buildings on it by the trains passing beneath. This vibration is considered a serious nuisance in the British capital—serious enough, at least, to set innumerable householders to dreaming of damage suits, and consequently to worry the railway people more than a little. Now there comes from Boston a warning to be considered in connection with the new equipment of our elevated roads. It is stated by a correspondent of The Western Electrician that many people have received injuries to their eyes from flashes from the third rail on the structure of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. In fact, so many cases have been treated at the hospitals that the attendants have placed the "third-rail eye" in the list of ailments. It is also asserted that "sparks" from the third rail have lodged in the eyes of persons on the street, and that "300 persons have visited the hospitals with the corneas of their eyes burned through." Possibly these complaints, too, are not unrelated to damage suits, for The Western Electrician says: "These statements must be exaggerations, for the third rail has been in use on the elevated roads of Chicago for years, and beyond the temporary blinding—temporary for a few moments usually—of an employé by an occasional flash, no ill-results have been experienced. So far as we are aware, no serious complaint of the third rail has ever been made by the traveling public of Chicago, although some 200,000 passengers are carried daily on the elevated trains, all operated from contact rails." The Bostonians are a delicate and fanciful folk, while New Yorkers, like the residents of Chicago, are hardy and not easily disturbed, even by flashes of artificial lightning. Still, the matter deserves the attention of our electricians.

ORIGINALITY IN STREET CAR REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days of latter-day saints and comprehensive reform movements involving vocation and avocation alike, in the form of saloon smashing and police revelations, we can with a good deal of benefit and no less mirth consider the efforts of individuals toward the end we all devoutly labor for—namely, reform.

Such an individual effort at street-car manners reformation I was favored to witness not many suns ago, which effort no more invites emulation than those of Mrs. Nation, but which has a point the consideration of which may result in more good than posters of railroad origin or gratuitous lectures by occasional patrons or zealous conductors.

En route from New York to Brooklyn, the fifth person to enter the seat which I occupied was a woman small of stature but great in self-esteem and individuality, one of those little fiery women whom few ever get the better of. Soon after she had enlarged her room-occupying capacity to her satisfaction and to the dissatisfaction of her neighbors, two other equally firm believers in woman's rights entered a seat just behind, already occupied by four—one took the fifth seat and the second remained standing with her back in close approximation to the hat and shoulders of the first lady in question; there she oscillated for some moments until the hat and patience of Woman No. 1 were fairly well unbalanced. Then—well, we won't say with malice and forethought, but as the result of some fiendish incentive—Woman No. 1 drew from her disturbed cranial plumage a long, vicious hat pin and deftly plunged it over her shoulder into the more or less sensitive anatomy of the thoughtless and innocent offender.

One need not attempt to describe in words the result of the procedure, for your imagination can paint a more realistic picture. Suffice it to say that the idea was an effective one and succeeded in bringing to her senses one of the examples of thoughtlessness for our neighbor so commonly seen on our street cars.

We can't use hat pins on the offending police officials, but a method of reform that is original and has a point would be acceptable just now.

W. C. W.

Brooklyn, Sept. 26, 1901.

PENSION ABUSES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I attended the recent encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Cleveland, and, having been honored with an appointment on the staff of a department commander, had excellent opportunity to note the conduct and calibre of the various officials. I confess that I was deeply chagrined and humiliated by the ill-tempered and unwarranted outbreak of Commander in Chief Rassieur of St. Louis. His annual report was chiefly devoted to a vituperative attack on Commissioner Evans for an alleged maladministration of the Pension Bureau. His charges were so sweeping and so recklessly made that I have taken pains to investigate the only case of the practice of the Pension Department cited. This was the case of a man who, according to Rassieur, did not file a claim under the act of 1890 until 1896; was twice rejected, and finally allowed a pension of $12 per month, although the Medical Board had rated his disability as equal to the loss of hand or foot, which entitled him to $24 per month.

The changes were powerfully wrought up on the "outrage" perpetrated on this applicant, who was made to pose as an example of the sufferers from the unjust and arbitrary rulings of Commissioner Evans.

The facts were these: The first application made by this party dates in September, 1890. The Medical Board reported no pensionable disability. A second application made in 1896 was similarly refused by the examining physicians. This man filed again in 1899, and the Examining Board really rated his disability as equal to the loss of a hand or foot. The maximum rate allowed under the act of 1890 is $12 per month, and this was granted. Gen. Rassieur could hardly plead the baby act by claiming a misapprehension of the facts, since his name appears as witness on the applicant's vouchers. Yet he stultifies himself before his comrades of the grand encampment by loudly alleging that this veteran was "robbed" of his just rights under the law to the extent of $12 per month. The entire attack was characterized by similar misstatements and exaggerations. The records of the Pension Office are there to verify my statements.

Comment is unnecessary. It was transparently evident to the writer that the asses' ears of the pension sharks are behind every attack on Commissioner Evans. Partisan spirit overrides a good many men's sober judgment, but the Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic ought not to go to the extreme of falsifying facts of record and misquoting the conditions of a statute that has been on the books for the past eleven years.

VETERAN OF '61.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

SUNDAY CLOSING INDORSED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks relative to the statute closing butcher shops on Sunday.

That law was enacted after the hardest struggle imaginable on the part of the proprietors of the butcher shops through the Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, and their employes through their organization, the Benchmen's Association. The very best good will between employer and employes prevailed throughout, the former's sentiments being voiced by The Retail Butchers' Journal, the latter expressing themselves in open meeting. And instead of trying to have this law repealed it should be given a wider scope, closing up every business house on the Sabbath which works its employes as hard on Saturday as does the butcher.

As such harmony between "boss" and benchman" exists, why should the Magistrates object? "Boss" butchers were willing to have the law, and they received the most enthusiastic co-operation of their employes; then why disparage it? Can you recall an instance in the past where such united effort was brought to bear on behalf of a movement by employers which would close up their places of business and grant more leisure time to their employed? Is it not usually the case that the average employer wants all the time possible from his assistant?

If, then, the Sunday closing law is so compatible to proprietors of the businesses, should the Magistrates or petty agitators call it "class legislation"?

A SYMPATHIZER.

New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

WILLIAM McKINLEY'S EXAMPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "W. B." in yesterday's issue was timely and to the point. I also am a clergyman and share my brother's sorrow and regret at the tenor of the utterances of the Christian pulpit on the death of President McKinley.

Methinks it would be well for us all to ponder on the words of that Christian man, "It is God's way. His will be done." Mr. McKinley makes two statements. First, that the death that came to him was according to God's way; second, that it was according to God's will.

Taking the latter statement first, and without attempting to discuss the subject, it seems clear that God's will, as expressed through nature and revelation, is that man should grow into the divine image. The creature is to be developed into the likeness of the creator.

That is God's will.

And God's way of accomplishing this end is through self-sacrifice.

Says the Christ, who came to reveal and interpret God's will: "If any man wills to be My disciple, let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow Me." And again: "If I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto Me." The road to Calvary is the road to God. Every step that the world has made upward, Godward, is marked by a cross—some life laid down that others may enter into a fuller life.

"It is God's way. God's will be done."

Never didst thou speak words of greater truth, O thou brave, pure soul!

It is God's way. It is Christ's way. It is the only way.

It is the way by which the world is to be brought to God. "God's will be done."

We cannot see now why the last sacrifice should have been required, but there is one thing of which we may be sure—the giving up of that life on the cross of duty was not for naught. Somehow, in some way, it is going to further the will of God to bring the world into the fulness of life. It must, because it is God's way.

Let us stop hurling invectives at the Judas who did the foul deed, and let us teach men that the only way to receive divine life, and to bring their fellow-men to a knowledge of that life, is to follow the example of our blessed Lord and Master and His faithful servant, William McKinley.

PERCY T. OLTON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

A REMEDY FOR ANARCHY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your article accounting for the Anarchist with great interest. The writer to The London Times tells the truth: "Anarchism, like happiness, is only a state of mind. If there is no religion, natural or revealed, the Anarchist holds a fortress of logic from which words cannot drive him."

I blame your article for two things, its proposal of the gospel of Spencer and its lack of practical suggestion. You do not tell me correctly how I got in, and you do not tell me how to get out.

Everything in the Spencer-Huxley-Clifford line is interesting as science, but when you try to apply it psychologically it becomes a bore. Let the shoemaker stick to his last. Look at the argument that the mental thing we call conscience has come into existence through the demands of expediency, through repetition, and through hereditary; so that it now is our social brake and regulator. Expediency alone never created self-sacrifice or filial love or fair play; these things require each a seed of the same kind. No natural thing can be created out of nothing by a national power; there must be a seed of the same kind. The scientists have tried hard to prove that nature can create life, but they have failed, for they have always found that there had been a seed.

Take evolution to be true. Carry man back to the state of protoplasm. If the jelly ever becomes man possessing mind, it must have mind in it while still in the jelly stage. Jelly mind, doubtless, mind like the mind of a new-born child, but as real mind as the mind of Humboldt. There can be no development without something to begin on. Which implies a creator outside of nature.

So of the moral faculties if any one cares to distinguish them from the intellectual. If man now possesses usefulness and subordination, the seed was in his protoplasm. Which implies a moral god.

The seed of anarchy lay in the jelly, too. Anarchy is simply complete selfishness, the placing of my will first in the universe, the cause for which Satan was ejected from Milton's heaven. "The Anarchist will not be happy until he can kill God." Who made this devil and why? God knows, wait.

Let us try for something practical. We have an easy way out of doubt—step out lively in the path of duty. Just now it is duty to help our children and country and our race. It makes no difference how or when we moderns got into our present states of mind and of society. The material ideas now are that we are in our present condition; that we wish to live together under law, and that the Anarchist is saying aloud that we shall not so live if he can prevent it. He is, therefore, the enemy of society, which means the human race, which means you and me. He is going to kill us. Think, and you will see that our death is the sure result of his pretension. We can barely live now, with law guarding the fields, the carriers, the merchants, and the bakers.

I do not know what you college fellows mean to do, but I know what I mean to do. You may be willing to let the Anarchist cut your throat. I propose to meet him with logic, force for force. I have my theory to support and my own life is enormously valuable to me. I say (1) he shall not teach his doctrine to any one of mine by either spoken or written words; (2) he shall not meet his like in any public assembly or in any preventible private gathering; (3) if he dare avow his creed, he shall not be protected by the law, but shall be kept in a land apart, to live with his brethren free from law, the sexes separated.

Segregation is the only practical argument for these men and women. It would compel the weak to organize and create law as a protection against the strong, or else they would kill one another. Segregation is practicable. We own islands that would furnish a fitting home for anarchy, and the fit could be made tight. Palawan, for example, could be perfectly patrolled, and would support all the avowed male Anarchists in the world, and we might assemble the females on Ocean Isle and feed them there. There would not be so very many avowals.

FRANCIS H. SHEPPARD.

Albion View, Tenn., Sept. 22, 1901.

A FERRYBOAT DANGER AND A PREVENTIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a daily passenger on the ferryboats crossing the East River I have often been impressed with the idea that some day one of these boats will be run into, and that great loss of life will follow. Not that I believe in borrowing trouble from the future, nor that I have any criticism to make of the navigation of these craft do I call The Times's attention to the matter, for the accident record of the river during the past few years has been a very favorable one. Any observant individual who will make a trip in, say a Hamilton ferryboat, during the rush hours, notably in the evening, will soon recognize just where danger is probable and likely to occur at any time. The crowd blocks the cabin door at both ends of the boat, fills the cabin, and ends of the driveways. I have personally, by a rough count, seen over a thousand people on a boat, and both driveways packed with horses and vehicles.

Suppose that some day a collision occurs, and the heavily laden ferryboat is struck head-on forward or abaft of one of the paddleboxes with such force that one of the cabins is broken into and the hull below the waterline is damaged? The boat lists over on the side struck and begins to sink. Now, how can the people in the cabin escape? The congestion at the doors cannot well be relieved, but would be aggravated by the attempt of those in the cabins to get out. A fearful, deadly jam would probably occur in the narrow passage near the paddleboxes and connecting the cabins. Windows, of course, might be broken open, but the passengers on the side struck would perhaps be deluged by that time, and chances of escape, anyway, would needs be slight, particularly as panic would render the passengers incapable to a large degree of rational action. On the other side of the boat, now high in the air, getting out of windows would be out of the question on account of the incline. As for the drivers of vehicles in the driveways, they would almost certainly be doomed. Even supposing that numerous river craft came to the aid of the sinking ferryboat, a great number of the passengers could not be reached in time to save them. Under these circumstances, I should estimate that out of the thousand people on a ferryboat at least 400 of them would drown like rats in a trap.

This estimate refers solely to single-deck boats, because in the case of the double-deckers many of the lower-cabin passengers could get on the upper deck and stand a far better chance of rescue. Right here, I think, is indicated a means for making the single-deck boats more safe in this respect and that is to connect by stairways and ladders the roof of the boats not only from all four compartments of the cabin, but also from the driveways. Then a collision of the kind described would not catch so many people in a helpless situation—all or most of them could scurry to the top of the boat and have at least a fighting chance for life. Perhaps an accident of this kind may never occur, but that doesn't make it any the less a duty to take such precautions as will minimize the evil effects of one when it does. It will be too late to apply the preventive when the damage is done.

H. W. PALMER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

ATHLETICS IN COLLEGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noticing in your issue of the 10th inst. your editorial upon "College Athletics and Longevity," I take the liberty to submit an instance that not only does not bear out Dr. Whiton's theory of the healthfulness of college athleticism, but, if anything, proves the very reverse.

Three years after the graduation of the Yale and Harvard classes from whose post-graduate life the doctor endeavors to prove his contention, that is, in 1856, a class of twenty-eight was graduated from Madison—now Colgate—University, which then had no gymnasium, no athletic association, no athletic literature, no athletic ambition, and no athletic exercises excepting occasional old-style baseball.

At the third reunion of the class last June, on the forty-fifth anniversary of its graduation, nineteen were living in good health, excepting one, its octogenarian, who was in feeble health. As the university was and is conducted mostly for the education of ministers, its students, who have the ministry in view, are liable to be of maturer age at matriculation and graduation than those who are preparing for other callings, and much more so half a century since than now.

As just one-half, fourteen, of the class of '56 were ministerial students, and, if I mistake not, all were older than any of the other fourteen, and at graduation the ages of the whole class ran from about twenty-one up to thirty-six, it would appear that its forty-five years of post-graduate life ought to be fully equivalent to the forty-eight years of the post-graduate life of the Yale and Harvard classes of '53. The fact that nearly 68 per cent. of the class are alive forty-five years from graduation appears to show that non-athleticism in college is nearly or quite as favorable to the longevity of college men as athleticism.

This communication is not written for publication, but you are at liberty to use it as you think best.

J. E. HATCH.

West Eaton, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1901.

Wants an Anti-Tammany Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the nominations of city officers are agreed to I want to make their election a sure thing. So I propose that on the Saturday before the election there shall be a grand rally and march of all opposed to Tammany misrule—such a rally and march as took place last year for McKinley and Roosevelt.

C.

New York City, Sept. 25, 1901.

Business Supplement of The Mail and Express.

Very valuable is the special supplement just issued by The Evening Mail and Express of this city and devoted to the present and prospective trade conditions of the country, both internal and foreign. It has found its inspiration in the notable address of President McKinley at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, particularly in his wise suggestion that "our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention." Much space is accordingly given to our foreign trade from its beginnings to its large increase in the present day, and the opportunities for its still further development are elaborately set forth, with a very convincing array of statistical and other needed and valuable information. In addition there are many articles by special contributors competent to treat upon the business conditions and prospects of which they speak.

NUGGETS.

Encouraging Scholastic Start.

According to the sporting columns of the newspapers, all the colleges have opened with good football prospects.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

In the Sculpture Gallery.

Mrs. Meadowgraft—Well, Hiram, ain't they grand? Such repose!

Mr. Meadowgraft—I shud say! They remind me of a lot o' farm hands workin' by the day.—Chicago News.

Too Much of It.

Medium—I can tell you about a buried treasure.

Patron—Please don't! My husband is always tooting that in my ears.

Medium—Does he know anything about a buried treasure?

Patron—Yes, his first wife.—Chicago News.

Rest Appreciated.

Mrs. Newcomb (all worn out, to lady caller)—'Tis so delightful to have a rest!

Caller—I s'pose you've finished canning for Winter use, made your year's pickles, got through with the Fall cleaning, and—

Mrs. Newcomb (interrupting)—No; I'm just home from my Summer vacation!—Judge.

The Easy Life.

"When I want a real, out-and-out mental rest I go South."

"Why?"

"Well, up North you have to keep your mind on Judges, doctors, professors, Captains, Mayors, Majors, and the like, but down South it is safe to call any man 'Colonel.'"—Detroit Free Press.

THE MAN WHO SAW IT ALL.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

It is an ancient mariner
Who stoppeth one of three,
"By thy spyglass and yachting cap,
Now wherefore stoppest me?"

"Oh, gentle Sir," the mariner
Remarked, with earnest face,
"But list the while I tell you of
The wonderful yacht race.

"They crossed the line in splendid shape;
The wind was strong, indeed;
And then she piped the larboard watch
And quickly took the lead."

"Which took the lead?" the stranger cried,
"Which yacht ahead did run?"
"It was," the mariner declared,
"It was the other one."

"Go on! Go on!" the stranger said,
"And tell me of the race."
"I will," the mariner remarked,
"And then the last gave chase.

"They tacked and tacked until you'd think
The crew that oft did hang
Upon the rigging, was at best
A carpet-laying gang.

"And when the first yacht reached the stake
The whistles tooted gay."
"Which was the first?" the stranger asked.
"The one that led the way.

"They came back on the other leg,"
The mariner went on,
"And one went by the very route
The other one had gone."

"What did they do?" the stranger said,
"What did they do, I beg?"
"As near as I can tell," quoth he,
"I think they pulled the leg.

"And then they neared the finish line;
The bettors cheered and cursed,
When proudly sweeping into view
The winner came in first!"

"But which was that?" the stranger cried,
"Oh, which was that, I pray?"
"Alas!" the mariner replied,
"I was ten miles away."

It was an ancient mariner
Who "Help!" did loudly cry.
It was the angry stranger man
Who smote him hip and thigh.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS A RAPID WORKER

Begins Early So that He Can Have Time for Official Callers.

Unless He Sets a Time for Them, He Will Have Little Opportunity for Exercise—To be Guarded in Future.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt is acquainting himself with the business of the White House at a pace that would soon tire out a man less vigorous. He rushes at his work soon after breakfast, at 8:30 o'clock, and when streams of clerks are making their way reluctantly to the nearby Treasury he is already busy dictating correspondence and clearing his desk so as to be able to receive the callers who gather in the reception room on the second floor in large numbers long before he is prepared to greet them. This is a very engrossing time for Assistant Secretary Loeb, but that gentleman, who is familiar with Mr. Roosevelt's methods, accumulates enough notes in an hour to keep many typewriters occupied until about noon.

The pressure of visitors to talk with the President, upon matters official, personal, and semi-official, does not seem to try the President's strength or impair his good temper. As one way of providing for meetings with the largest possible number, he has adopted the practice of having some visitors at breakfast and luncheon with him. This may do for a while, but men of experience shake their heads at the pace.

The throng of callers was large to-day, including a considerable proportion of officers of the army and navy and a few civil officials and personal friends. The President has up to this time found or made opportunity each day to take outdoor exercise, but the difficulty will be, unless he adopts and publishes a programme, as his predecessors have done, to seize time for executive work and for necessary recreation.

Notwithstanding the disinclination of the President to permit himself to be guarded or protected by Secret Service men, it is understood that strong representations have been made to him to submit his judgment and inclination in this matter to those who more fully appreciate the necessity for keeping him from freaks, who may be Anarchists or only mild lunatics with an imagined "call" to do something desperate.

Secret Service men have noticed that the free publication all over the country of the reckless manner in which the President goes about, refusing to allow guards to follow him even at a distance, is inviting to Washington a brood of self-appointed ministers of wrath that will have to be taken into consideration. These observers deprecate the minute accounts of the freedom of action and unprotected condition of members of the President's family, and have gone so far as to admonish newspaper men that what appears to them to be merely interesting gossip about people in whom the public may naturally be interested is calculated to attract the attention of those who might use the information for wicked purposes.

As time goes on this condition is expected by officers of the Secret Service to increase rather than diminish the dangers to which they refuse to be blind. The development of factional differences, through the appointment of officers representing divisions of the Republican Party, would almost inevitably disturb the minds of ill-regulated persons, and perhaps inspire them to arrest the course of affairs by violent remedies.

As time goes on, therefore, it is not at all unlikely that the President will be induced to adopt some reasonable measures for his protection from cranks and freaks and to avoid announcing what he intends to do at any given hour of the day, either by way of duty that takes him out of the White House or simply for recreation.

"It is all very well," said an officer of experience to-day, "to be able to say that the President may go out strolling every day, and to come back all right, without the services of a guard who knows almost everybody and a crank at sight, but the country will feel better satisfied to have the assurance that he is to take whatever exercise he needs quite free from any concern lest he meet with preventible accident."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S BREVET.

Circumstances of Its Recommendation More Than a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin said to-day that the Board of Brevets recently appointed to meet at the War Department next Monday would devote its attention solely to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaigns in China and the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign, the latter class of cases having been disposed of by a board which concluded its sessions more than a year ago.

While the fact that a brevet had been recommended to Congress for Col. Roosevelt was published when the nominations were sent to the Senate, it appears that the facts that there were two separate recommendations and the exact basis for the board's action were not then made public. Therefore, the Adjutant General to-day furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board:

"Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be brevetted Colonel United States Volunteers, for gallantry in battle, Las Guasimas, Cuba, June 24, 1898."

"For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, to be brevetted Brigadier General."

PANAMA SITUATION UNCHANGED

News from Rio Hacha Expected Shortly—Partisans of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez Active.

COLON, Colombia, Sept. 28, (via Galveston, Texas.)—The situation at Panama is unchanged. The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon is still laid up here. News from Rio Hacha, through a Venezuelan source, is momentarily expected.

WILLEMSTEAD, Island of Curacoa, Sept. 28, (via Haytian Cable.)—Reports which have just arrived here from Venezuela confirm the rumors that the partisans of Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, known as "El Mocho," (the maimed, because of a crippled arm,) are very active. A new outbreak is expected at several points shortly.

Gen. Hernandez is the head of the Conservative party in Venezuela. He has led several revolutions against the Liberal Governments of the republic. It has been claimed that the movement on the Venezuelan frontier under the leadership of eGn. Rangel Garbiras, which President Castro has referred to as a Colombian invasion, was in reality a demonstration on the part of the followers of Gen. Hernandez.

Says Venezuela Is at Peace.

E. Gonzales Esteves, Venezuelan Consul in this city, yesterday received a cablegram from Dr. J. Torres Cardenas, General Secretary of the Venezuelan Government, saying that recent reports regarding predatory proceedings employed by that Government have no foundation in fact. The Secretary adds that peace and security reign everywhere in the republic, and that the Government respects and guards all legitimate interests.

Rev. Mr. Ennis Appointed Chaplain.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, pastor of the First Reformed Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Williamsburg, yesterday received a letter from Major E. R. Campbell of Washington, the Commander in Chief of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, requesting him to join his personal staff as Chaplain in Chief. Mr. Ennis at once telegraphed his acceptance of the position. Mr. Ennis formerly had a pastorate in Washington, and President McKinley appointed him Chaplain of the First Washington Regiment, National Guard.

SOCIALISTS AT LUEBECK.

Bernstein Would Have Them Dream Less and Work More.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 28.—The chief figures at the Socialists' Congress in Lübeck this week were Eduard Bernstein and August Bebel. Bernstein was banished from Germany a quarter of a century ago and has dwelt in Switzerland and London. This reformer in Socialism is trying to make his fellows dream less and work more; he is accused of being an Opportunist and was voted down in the convention, but his writings reach every German workingman and form the most potent force Socialism now exerts.

Herr Bebel, who overcame Bernstein in the convention, is a man of wonderful eloquence, visionary, but opposed to revolution and bloodshed.

The convention was merely a matter of speechmaking, and will come to nothing, and, except for the strong personal force of Bernstein, developed nothing concerning the powers supposedly antagonistic to modern society.

THE YOUNG KING OF SPAIN.

To Make His Debut at the Courts of Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 28.—The young King of Spain, who is nearly sixteen years of age, begins presently a series of visits to the Courts of Europe, and makes his début in the world as a finishing touch to his royal education. Next May he ascends the throne.

He has been described within the week as a thin, pale, and nervous lad with a marked likeness to the ill-fated house of Hapsburg. He has been carefully educated, and knows English, French, and German as well as Spanish. It is not believed, however, he is likely really to develop into a "ruler."

COMING ACADEMY PICTURES.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 28.—In the next Academy exhibition John Sargent will have a picture of Mr. Winthrop, and James Shannon one of the Duchess of Leeds. Benjamin Constant has also finished a portrait for the Academy. Sargent, who began his holiday last August in Norway, is ending it in Italy.

BRITISH FLEET GATHERING.

Fresh Trouble with Turkey Believed to be Impending at Koweit—Sultan's Troops at Busra.

BOMBAY, Sept. 28.—A British naval force is concentrating in the Persian Gulf. Three warships are ready on the spot, and they will be augmented by the gunboat Assaye, which has already left Kurrachee, and the flagship, the second-class cruiser Highflyer. The third-class cruiser Pomone will also sail for the Persian Gulf so soon as she has coaled.

It is believed that fresh trouble is impending at Koweit. According to a report, Turkey has 30,000 troops at Busra, (a frontier city of Asiatic Turkey, Pashalic of Bagdad, on the Shât-el-Arab, seventy miles from its mouth in the Persian Gulf,) commanded by Edhem Pasha, with the object of seizing Koweit, though the Turks assert that the troops are intended to traverse Arabia with the object of suppressing disaffection in Yemen.

NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale Chosen to Succeed Frank Green.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale, member of Parliament for the City of London since 1900, was elected Lord Mayor to-day at the Guildhall, for the ensuing year, to succeed Frank Green. The election was accompanied by the usual quaint customs.

Sir Joseph Cockfield Dimsdale was created a Knight in 1894. He is a managing Director of the banking firm of Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Co. In politics he is a Conservative. He was born in 1849, and educated at Eton. He was Sheriff of London in 1894, and has represented the city in the London City Council since 1895.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Lillie d'Angelo Bergh has returned from Rangely Lakes, Maine, to her residence at the Albany, Broadway, corner Fifty-second Street.

Miss Miriam Korn will hold a reception this afternoon in honor of her engagement to Mr. Simon Arnstein, at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Korn of 924 Madison Avenue.

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabelle Louise, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Siebrecht of Rosehill Manor, New Rochelle, to Mr. William Stanley Munroe of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Siebrecht and daughter have just returned from a trip abroad.

Edith Pearl, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Crawshaw, will be married to Robert Burns Morrison on Tuesday evening, Oct. 1, at 8:30 o'clock in the Linden Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Linden and Ocean Avenues, Jersey City. No one will be admitted without a card of admission.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Page Souther, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Souther, to Mr. Tom C. Watkins, son of Mrs. William B. Watkins of South Orange, N. J. Miss Souther is prominent in Orange society, where she is a great favorite. She is of an athletic disposition and is an active member of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Baltusrol Golf Club. As yet no definite date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Ellen Marion Hatch to Mr. Louis Hopkins Porter of Stamford, Conn., will take place on the afternoon of Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's brother, Edward Sargent Hatch, 311 West Seventy-fifth Street. The bride's only attendant will be her niece, Miss Lucy Wills Hatch. Arthur Kingsley Porter, brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The ushers will be Frank Stuart Havens of Hartford, Conn., and Grosvenor Nicholas of this city.

A hospitable Washington home closed by mourning is that of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh of Colorado. They will occupy their home here as usual, but owing to the tragic death of Mrs. Walsh's sister, Mrs. S. N. Lee, who was killed in a runaway accident a few weeks ago, will take no part in the social life of the Winter. Mr. Walsh, just before leaving for Colorado last Spring, began the construction of a new home on Massachusetts Avenue, which will be one of the finest residences of the District.

The wedding of Miss Maude Appelgate, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Appelgate of Newburg, N. Y., and Douglas Stewart Bushnell of Morristown, N. J., will take place on Saturday, Oct. 5, at St. George's Church, Newburg, at 12:30 o'clock. Miss Clara M. Appelgate, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor; there will be no bridesmaids. Mr. Bushnell's best man will be Frederick W. Keasbey of Morristown, N. J., and the ushers will be Charles C. Egbert of Niagara Falls, Henry D. Bushnell of Plainfield, N. J.; Charles E. Bushnell of Philadelphia, and P. Ray Appelgate, a brother of the bride. Owing to a recent death in the bride's family there will be no reception.

Miss Ada A. von Lyncker, a daughter of the late Baron Frederick Lothar von Lyncker of Berlin and a sister of Mrs. J. W. Newbery of St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was married to Dr. William F. Neuman of this city last week. The bridal procession was headed by Miss Violet Newbery, and Master Lothar Newbery, acting as maid of honor and page. The Rev. C. H. Webb of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, performed the ceremony. The bride wore a white satin gown covered with chiffon and trimmed with duchess lace. Her bridal veil was the gift of the bridegroom. Upon their return from a trip to Canada they will live in New York.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

This has been a week of recuperation. After the terrible depression of a fortnight, society began to take interest in matters, and, although there have been no large entertainments—and this, at any rate, is not the season for them—there were sufficient opportunities for gayety in town and country. The cup races on Thursday and yesterday gave many the chance of entertaining on board of their yachts. There was quite a rush to town from Newport and other resorts, and on Thursday especially there were many yachts in the harbor. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel were among those who had the largest parties. In the evenings there has been much dining at restaurants and a great deal of theatregoing. People, however, have not opened their houses and are stopping for the most part at hotels. The residences along the Hudson, the Sound, and on Long Island and at Tuxedo are occupied and the amusements of the season have been taken up at those places.

At Tuxedo this past week there was a horse show, and preparations are being made for similar events at Lenox, at Morristown, and at White Plains. At Meadow Brook, the drag hunts have been conducted with spirit, and with good attendance. Philadelphia has also had a horse show which was out at the suburb called Bryn Mawr. The second week in October brings the Woman's Handicap at Baltusrol and the tea and reception there. However, this week there is a disposition on the part of those who have cottages to return to Newport, and there is quite a little season going on there, although there is no actual entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills begin the series of house parties at Staatsburg this week, and Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have settled at Ferncliff, and will have people over each Sunday.

The Adirondack season is nearly over, although there is no month in which these mountains and lakes are more charming than October. Many of the campers have returned. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt were in town last week, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes came in for the races. Mr. Stokes is an enthusiastic yachtsman. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid will open Ophir Hall on Oct. 1, and will give there a number of house parties through the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Benedict have returned from Newport, and are at Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Camille Weidenfeld and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert are passing the Autumn at the same place. The Roosevelt family have chosen Oyster Bay for their headquarters for many Summers. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who comes into town occasionally, will not be in New York permanently until the late Autumn. Just now the north shore of Long Island is becoming very popular and is experiencing what is called a "boom." The Meadow Brook people are extending their colony well on to the Sound, and on the old road running through the centre of Long Island from Port Washington there is the constant sound of the hammer combined with the buzz of the saw. At Port Washington Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse are located. At Sands Point is Burke Cockran, and in that neighborhood the foundations are being laid for the great castle which Howard Gould is to build. Many of the farmhouses are utilized, and Mr Samuel Newhouse is to build a very pretty villa in this vicinity.

The season at Chatsworth will begin with October. The Marquise de Talleyrand Périgord will arrive in New York about the middle of the month. Her sister, the Princess Poggio Suasa, has been in this country some time, and is at present visiting at Lenox. She will be at Chatsworth later in the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have settled at Georgian Court for the Autumn, and within a short time the great hotels at Lakewood will open and the season at that delightful resort in the pines will be at its full.

Many reminiscences of old New York society a quarter of a century ago were evoked by the death of J. Ridgway Moore in this city. As stated in the obituary column, this occurred last Friday. For years Ridgway Moore was one of the best cotillion leaders in New York. Another as famous was the late James Otis. Ridgway Moore had a peculiar way of dressing and was very English, and no one can forget him with his London clothes and his spatts. He was unfortunately his worst enemy, and the scandal which involved him completely obliterated him socially. The Ridgway family is one of the best known in Philadelphia, and Ridgway Moore's mother was a Miss Ridgway. The fortune was large, and it is a tradition that it was partially made from dust, one of the Ridgways having been a street contractor who acquired wealth. The last year of Ridgway Moore after his being ostracized partially were spent in travel, and he died after all in a boarding house. He was comparatively a young man, but society had even changed since he was one of the clubmen about town and a new generation has sprung up.

With new generations come new neighborhoods, and the destruction of old New York goes bravely on. One by one are the residences in Thirty-fourth Street being turned into business houses. Those of Francis H. Leggett and Henry Clews are among the last to be added to the number. Nearly all the old Astor dwelling houses have disappeared. Fifth Avenue below Twenty-third Street is even changed from a few years ago. East Sixteenth Street, a favorite location for handsome dwellings, is also going through a transformation. The old Vanderpoel residence has been turned into an apartment house, and the beautiful stately home of the Gibert family is being transformed and rearranged.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have left Newport, and are in Baltimore for a short visit. They will not open their New York house until November. The rumor that they intend to live in Baltimore has no foundation.

All eyes are now turned to San Francisco, where so many of the clergy have gone for the famous Episcopal convention. J. Pierpont Morgan departed with a trainload of clergymen and guests. Among the latter were Mrs. James W. Markoe and Miss Amy Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander are now in San Francisco, and they may remain over for the convention.

Among the dates for fashionable dances during the coming season, and which appeared in this column late last Winter and early in the Spring, but which have not since been reprinted, are the Thursday Evening Dinner Dances, organized by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster and Montgomery Strong. There are two of these, and they will be held on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, and Thursday, Jan. 30, and are to be held at Delmonico's. Among the patronesses are Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. W. E. Iselin, and Mrs. Woodbury G. Langdon.

The Cinderella dances, managed by Mrs. John S. Barnes, are to be held at Sherry's on Thursday, Dec. 5, and Jan. 23. The patronesses include Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. G. C. Clark, and others.

The dates for the Junior Cotillions are Tuesdays, Dec. 3, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4. The patronesses include among others Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. A. B. Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Peel, and otners.

The Saturday Evening Junior Cotillions, whose patronesses include Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Melbert C. Cary, and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt, are to be held at Delmonico's on Nov. 23, Dec. 21, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, and April 4.

Lieut. Franck Taylor Evans and Miss Gertrude Pullman were married very quietly at Fort Monroe on Thursday, Sept. 19. The bride's family being in deep mourning, very few invitations were issued for it. Mrs. Evans is the daughter of Major John Pullman, United States Army, and Lieut. Evans is the only son of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans. His mother was Miss Taylor, a daughter of the late Franck Taylor of Washington, and a sister of Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor. Lieut. Evans has two sisters, one of whom, Miss Virginia, is married, and an older sister, who married Lieut. C. C. Marsh, who was an aide to Rear Admiral Sampson during the Spanish-American War. Lieut. Evans served with distinction during that war, though only an Ensign at the time, and was later sent to Guam and Manila, returning from the latter place on the Brutus, to which he had been assigned. Mrs. Robley D. Evans was a great belle in Washington prior to her marriage to the then Lieut. Commander Evans.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will occupy the Cutting house, 99 Madison Avenue, this season, the same as they did last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hyett Pell (Miss Thompson) have taken the furnished house 116 East Fortieth Street for the coming season. Gen. Wager Swayne and his family are to occupy 11 West Fifty-second Street, the Columbus O'D. Iselin residence, the coming Winter.

The dates selected by the Five Cotillions, to be danced at Sherry's and whose patronesses are Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and others, are Mondays, Dec. 16 and 30; Fridays, Jan. 17 and 31, and March 31. Dates of other important dances were printed in this column not only last Spring, but two weeks since.

Next Thursday will bring the wedding in Grace Church of Horace Barnard and Miss Nanette Widdleton. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will officiate. Miss Frances Walton Ogden, whose engagement to Joel Nott Allen was recently announced, will be the maid of honor and the little Misses May Brandon and Isabella Brandon will be the flower girls. J. Augustus Barnard will be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Franklin Warner, Richard A. Zerega, E. Liddon Patterson, E. Mortimer Ward, George C. Warner, and Alfred W. Whitney.

The marriage of Miss Frances Walton Ogden and Joel Nott Allen, as already published in this column, will take place in Grace Church on Wednesday, Oct. 30.

The engagement has been announced in Philadelphia of John Sargent Newbold and Miss Virginia Mason Campbell. Miss Campbell is the daughter of Mrs. Mason Campbell, who was Miss Eulalie Keating. Mr. Newbold is the son of Mrs. John S. Newbold, who was Miss Anna Buckley. He is a graduate of Princeton, class of '95, and a member of the Rittenhouse Club.

An interesting out-of-town wedding which is to be celebrated in old St. Paul's, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, will be that of Miss Margaret Elizabeth Branch and Arthur Glasgow. Miss Branch is the youngest daughter of John Patterson Branch and a noted beauty. Her portrait appeared at the Paris Salon in 1898.

Every one agrees in saying that London is a wilderness in September, yet those who are there seem to be having a very gay time. There has been one wedding of note during the month, that of Miss Violet Cecil to Capt. "Ossie" Ames, reputed the tallest man in London society. Apropos of this wedding, there is quite a wild story in a new and very silly book published in Paris called "Les Milliardaires Americains." A chapter is devoted to Miss May Goelet, and she is represented as having turned away some twenty suitors, including the very cream and pick of the French aristocracy and as having plighted her troth with Capt. Ames, falling in love with him at first sight at the Jubilee procession. This is the book which translates Knickerbockers literally as "Culottes Courtes," and calls them old American families which have pretended to descend from the first settlers who embarked from the Mayflower, and which has also a long chapter describing the nuptials of Alfred Vanderbilt and Miss Grace Wilson.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester will be near Windsor and Consuelo Duchess of Manchester is at her town house. She and her son and daughter-in-law are frequently seen together. Miss Yznaga and Lady Lister Kaye remain in New York this week. The Duchess of Marlborough went on a short trip to the Continent with her father, William K. Vanderbilt. She and the Duke will not occupy Synoby Lodge at the Quorn this Winter, they having let it to Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, who are now at their country seat on Long Island.

Mrs. Henry White will not accompany her husband in his trip to America. He sailed last Wednesday, and will be here only on official business. Mr. Choate came up to town for the memorial services, and he and Mrs. Choate will remain in London the rest of the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are entertaining on an extensive scale at Balmacaen, and have been attending the Scottish meetings, which, however, have been dull this year, owing to half mourning, which is almost universally observed.

There are still many Americans abroad. John Davis sails shortly for this country. He has been entertaining at Homburg, and it is rumored he is engaged to marry a Miss Hatch of London. Heber R. Bishop and Miss Bishop have returned from Homburg, and were in Paris. Mrs. Hughes Hallett continues to entertain at Dinard, and there are many house parties at the various chateaus in France. Otherwise there is nothing very startling going on, as this is between the seasons, and all the women in Paris itself are very much occupied with Winter shopping. Diodati Thompson has gone to Italy, where he is being entertained by friends and by municipalities.

It seems to be quite certain, as the rumor will not lie, that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will be an Ambassadrice, or, rather, that Mr. Fish will occupy a position as Ambassador of this country at one of the large capitals. Some say it is Rome, where Mr. Von L. Meyer is to retire, and others that Paris is the mission to be given to Mr. Fish. In either case, it will insure much entertaining of the American element abroad.

The Duchess of Marlborough, after her trip to Paris, went to Germany. Miss Deacon accompanied her. Miss Deacon will make her formal début in society next Spring under the chaperonage of the Duchess. The arrival of the King and Queen in London and their Scottish visit for next week have given quite a boom to England for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have gone to visit Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Twombly had a large house party for the younger set, and among their guests was Miss Jean Reid, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who will make her début Winter after next. Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will return to New Jersey in time for the Morristown Horse Show, which will take place on Oct. 10, 11, and 12. The dances will commence at the Morris County Golf Club next Saturday.

Among the weddings of the past week, one of the most prominent was that of Miss Ellen Roosevelt Jones, the daughter of De Witt Clinton Jones, to Frederick Glover Pyne, Assistant Paymaster United States Navy, which took place on Monday at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J. Mention has already been made of the wedding. The bride belongs to one of the oldest families of Long Island and New York. Her father was the son of the late Hon. David S. Jones, a nephew of the late Chief Justice Samuel Jones, formerly Chancellor of the old Court of Chancery of the State of New York. His mother was the daughter of Gov. De Witt Clinton. The bridegroom is the descendant of Gen. Philip Schuyler and of Alexander Hamilton. The bride looked charmingly in her gown of white organdie. Ths bridegroom was in full-dress uniform. His best man was C. Frederic Neilson of New Brunswick, a cousin of the bride, and the ushers were De Witt Clinton Jones, Jr., one of the bride's brothers, and Francis R. Pyne, the bridegroom's brother, both of Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne will sail on Tuesday on an army transport for Guam, where Mr. Pyne will be stationed as pay officer for the next two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., are occupying the Ogden Goelet house on Fifth Avenue for a short time. They intend to go abroad for a visit of a few weeks very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have returned from the Southwest and have gone to Tuxedo for the Autumn.

Among the September weddings there has been no prettier one than that of Miss Martha May Griffin to Mr. Harry Whitman Holbrook. The ceremony occurred at the beautiful new residence of Dr. S. V. Ten Eyck, the bride's stepfather, and was performed by the Rev. William H. Ten Eyck. Only relatives were present, but a great many handsome presents were received, as both bride and groom are unusually popular young people. They left immediately after the ceremony for a six weeks' wedding tour. The Rev. Dr. Ten Eyck, who officiated, is one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Dutch Reformed Church, and, although eighty-four years of age, is still engaged in active authorship. His various books on theology and ethics are quite famous. Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, on their return, will reside at 138 West Ninety-fourth Street.

SOCIETY AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin arrived in Tuxedo to-day. They will spend several weeks at the Club.

W. Leon Graves and R. Graves are the guests of J. J. Fahy in the Post Mitchell cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer will shortly take apartments in the Tennis Club. J. Henry Smith has rented Mr. Tailer's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer have kept open house since the Horse Show. They entertained at dinner to-night, and among their guests were Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Judge Ingraham, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay are at the club.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are expected at Tuxedo on the 15th of October, when they will occupy their cottage, recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe Matthews.

A special train will leave Tuxedo on Monday to carry the great number who have invitations to see the yacht race.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Miss Oelrichs, and Peter Martin are at the club.

A great many of the cottage people returned to the club after the Horse Show, and numerous teas were given. Among them were those by Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barnwell, Mrs. J. J. Vatable, Miss Cruger, Mrs. J. F. Tams, Mrs. H. M. Raborg, Miss Frances Gould, Miss Henry, W. S. Wetmore, R. B. Van Cortland, and Lieut. Leith of the English Navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen gave a dinner at their residence this evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss McCook, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Miss Rodewald, Mrs. E. M. Frelinghuysen, George E. Dodge, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold entertained at dinner thirty-eight guests of the Horse Show at the club, including many of the Tuxedo colony. After dinner a dance was given, followed by a musicale.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 28.—Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor gave a luncheon at the Golf Club this afternoon. The table decorations consisted of a large basket of yellow orchids for a centrepiece and ferns. Gardenias were used for the finger bowls.

Miss Louise Taylor, a sister of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., is here visiting Mrs. Frederic Neilson at the Tiffany cottage on Narragansett Avenue.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan will close her cottage on Ruggles Avenue on Monday.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., returned to-day from New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer will close their cottage Monday. Mrs. F. H. Allen of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. George P. Wetmore, has gone to New York. Lieut. H. L. Willoughby and F. M. Ware have returned from New York. Isaac Townsend has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Taylor have gone to New London.

Mrs. Frederick Childs, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John La Farge, returned to her home in Philadelphia today.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, S. F. Barger, and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson returned from New York to-night.

GEN. CORBIN'S WEDDING PLANS.

Ceremony to Take Place Nov. 6, Cardinal Gibbons Officiating.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin, whose marriage to Miss Edyth Patten will take place Nov. 6, will have Gen. S. M. B. Young as his best man. Miss Patten is to have no attendants, but will be given away by Senator John P. Jones of Nevada. The ceremony will take place at her home, in Massachusetts Avenue. Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Thomas S. Lee, rector of St. Matthew's Church, in this city.

Owing to the close personal relations of the bridegroom-to-be and the late President, the plans for the wedding have been simplified, and only a small company will be present. The new home now building for the Adjutant General is situated in the extreme northwest, at Twentieth and R Streets. It will be completed in December, but Gen. Corbin and his bride will not take up their residence there until Jan. 1.

Miss Patten is the fourth of the five daughters of the late John M. Patten of California. She was educated in Paris and is now in that city with her sisters, with whom she will return to America in October, sailing from the other side on the 26th.

FUNERAL OF DR. PURVES

Services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Memory of the Departed Pastor and Teacher Honored in Princeton—The Burial There.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and Moderator of the New York Presbytery, who died suddenly Tuesday evening, was held yesterday, when New York and Princeton joined in doing honor to his memory, services being held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and later in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, of which he was formerly the pastor.

Private services were first observed at his late home, 30 West Fifty-eighth Street, which were attended by members of the family and officers of the church, and then the coffin, surmounted by a wreath of white chrysanthemums, was placed in the hearse and borne to the church, where a large congregation awaited its coming. The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, who officiated at the church service, and the Rev. Dr. David H. Wylie, in their clerical robes, walked from the house to the church at the head of the delegation representing the Presbytery of New York, who preceded the hearse. Dr. Patton was assisted at the service by Dr. Wylie and by the Rev. Dr. E. F. Hall, the Rev. Dr. William E. McKenzie, and the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Everitt.

The pallbearers were the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary American Bible Society; the Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. John Dixon, Secretary Board of Home Missions; John A. Stewart, representing Princeton University; the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, Stated Clerk General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, Vice Moderator of the Presbytery of New York; the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, of which Dr. Purves was formerly pastor; the Rev. Dr. William A. Patton, pastor Wayne Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Purves was first pastor; James Laughlin, Elder First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg; the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffatt, President Washington and Jefferson University, and the Rev. Mr. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the course of the service President Patton and Dr. Wylie delivered eulogies. Dr. Patton said that Dr. Purves was one of the few men who had ever successfully filled the dual position of pastor and teacher.

"In pulpit and professor's chair alike he left an influence for good," he said. When he was called from Princeton to this church, it was with great reluctance that we saw him go. Yet we realized that here, in one of the foremost pulpits of America, he had great work to perform, and a chance to serve the best interests of the church at large. His position as successor to such men as Dr. Alexander and Dr. Hall was not an easy one to fill. But we all know now that you made no mistake in giving the call to your departed minister."

The body was then taken to Princeton for interment in the Princeton Cemetery, where are laid the bodies of the Presidents of the university and many Presbyterian clergymen whose memory still endures.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—All exercises in the seminary were omitted to-day out of respect to the memory of the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves, who was a Trustee of the university and a Director of the Theological Seminary. The Faculty attended the burial in a body, and have appointed a committee from their number to prepare a memorial minute, and a memorial service will be held soon in Miller Chapel. The body of Dr. Purves reached here to-day, and, after services, was buried in the Princeton Cemetery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Marie Gramm.

Mrs. Marie Gramm, who for twenty years was the soprano of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth Avenue, died yesterday at her home, 1,771 Madison Avenue, after a lingering illness. Death was due to heart trouble and Bright's disease. Mrs. Gramm, who was well known in musical circles of this city, was the daughter of the Rev. Frederick Schelle, who for forty-five years was rector of St. Stephen's German Evangelical Church of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Gramm was born in Buffalo in 1858, and showed remarkable musical talent from an early age. She studied in Berlin from 1877 to 1881, and her first appearance in this city was under the direction of Theodore Thomas. Shortly after this she accepted the position of soprano in St. Thomas's choir and remained in that capacity until obliged to retire a year ago on account of poor health. Her husband, Emil Gramm, and a daughter and son survive her. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at St. Thomas's Church at 11 A. M., and the interment will be in Flower Hill Cemetery, New Jersey.

Charles E. Tilton.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—One of the most prominent and wealthy men of Northern New Hampshire, Charles E. Tilton, died at his home in Tilton at noon to-day, aged ton, now Tilton, and was the son of Jeremiah Tilton, fro whom the place subsequently was named.

When a young man Charles E. Tilton went to Colorado, the Indies, and South Africa, fortune hunting. He explored the Amazon and Orinoco Rivers to their headwaters, and went overland to Caracas, La Guayra, Carthagena, and Chagres.

For some years he was in the banking business in Denver and then went to California, and later to Oregon, where he laid the foundation of a fortune now estimated at several million dollars. He owned much real estate, nearly every business block in Tilton having been built by him. He was a Director of the Concord and Montreal Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN A. PETERS, President of Heidelberg University, Tiffin, Ohio, died there yesterday of pneumonia, aged 69 years.

Mrs. F. F. PROCTOR, wife of the well-known theatrical proprietor of this city, died yesterday afternoon at the family residence at Larchmont Manor, after a long illness, of heart disease, complicated with dropsy. She had been for many years prominent in social and religious circles of Larchmont, where her numerous charities had endeared her to a large circle of friends. Throughout her lingering and painful illness she bore her sufferings with patience and fortitude. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, and a son.

DEATH OF FATHER ARMELLINI.

News has just been received here of the recent death in Rome of the Rev. Torquato Armellini, S. J., a priest intimately known to the Roman Catholic clergy of this country and England. Father Armellini was born of a family of the upper middle class in Rome, on Dec. 14, 1823. Twenty years later he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Sant' Andrea al Quirinale. The revolution of 1848, in which a relative was a Triumvir of Rome with Mazzini, drove him, in common with many other youthful Jesuits, to America.

Father Armellini remained many years in the United States, living at different times in this city and in the West, but finally returned to Rome and became a professor in the Roman College. For a considerable time he was Secretary to Father Becka, the General of the Society of Jesus. In the last years of his life he was the confessor of most of the English and American converts in Rome.

Harriet B. Ranney's Will.

The will of Harriet B. Ranney was filed in the office of the Surrogate yesterday. No petition was filed with the will, and the value of her estate was not mentioned. She leaves to Dr. Charles Packard $1,000 and certain mementos of her late husband. To Jonathan Ranney she bequeathes the old "Ranney farm" at Stockbridge, Vt.; $5,000 is left to Daniel W. Foley. To St. Luke's Hospital is left $6,000 to establish a bed for adults, and $3,000 for the establishment of a bed for children.

The Will of John Gray.

The will of John Gray of Brooklyn, who died at Asbury Park on Sept. 20, was filed for probate yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's office. The bulk of the estate, the value of which is not stated, is left to the testator's son and daughter. Bequests are made to other relatives. To the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, $5,000 is left to endow a bed to be known as the "Sarah Gray Bed," and $1,000 is bequethed to the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Committee of Arrangements of the convention of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in the Delaware Avenue Baptist Church at Buffalo Oct. 8, 9, and 10, have arranged to leave this city via the Erie Railroad on Monday morning, Oct. 7, at 8:45 A. M. from foot of Chambers Street, and 8:40 A. M. from foot of West Twenty-third Street, in special cars, which will be known as the official train for delegates and friends. They will arrive at Buffalo that evening at 8 P. M. Tickets will be $8 going and $2.70 returning, making the round trip $10.70. Tickets are good from Oct. 5 to Oct. 13.

Charity Appeals in Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities wishes to acknowledge the following contributions: "Cash," $5; Frederick J. Warburton, $10; Mrs. W., $10; "In Memoriam, $1; Charles M. Davidson, $20. The bureau renews its appeal for $150 for a monthly pension to an old man and his wife. He has been a Judge of a State court, and his present position is due to his ill-health.

The bureau also appeals for $24 to pay indebtedness on a sewing machine for an old woman, who is a cripple, and cannot leave her room. Contributions for these purposes should be sent to the central office, 69 Schermerhorn Street.

Business Notices.

A NEW COLLAR.
E. & W. "Lubeck," "Lubeck." E. & W.

MARRIED.

HEATON—CHASE.—On Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, at Central Congregational Church of Fall River, Mass., by the Rev. William Knight, Mary Whitman Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chase, to William Wilson Heaton of New York.

DIED.

BECKER.—On Friday, Sept. 27, 1901, at his residence, 1,470 Lexington Av., Francis L. Becker, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services private.

BROCKWAY.—On Sept. 26, 1901, Anabel Boise Brockway, wife of Howard Brockway and daughter of Otis B. and Annie Stockley Boise.
Memorial service (private) at her home, 317 West 92d St., Manhattan, Sunday, Sept. 29, at 3 P. M. Cleveland papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In his 77th year, Franklin Johnson, from pneumonia, Sept. 26, 1901.
Funeral services at his late residence, 61 West 49th St., Manhattan, Sunday evening, Sept. 29, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MOORE.—On the 26th inst., J. Ridgway Moore, aged 59 years.
Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 10th, above Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Monday, Sept. 30, at 12 noon. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

PROCTOR.—At Larchmont, N. Y., on Saturday, Sept. 28, Mary A. Proctor, wife of Frederick F. Proctor.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SCHRAM.—On Saturday morning, Therese Herrmann, beloved wife of Dr. Charles Schram and daughter of Leopold and Sophia Herrmann, aged 35 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 52 East 82d St., on Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

WAIT.—On Friday, Sept. 27, Jeannie S., widow of the late William S. Wait.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral service, on Sunday, Sept. 29, at 4 P. M., from her residence, 58 Astor Place, Jersey City.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
From Brooklyn ferries by electric or elevated railroad New York office, 1 Madison Avenue.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 28.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
RAU, George, 179 E. 77th St.	46	26
TROPIO, Raffaele, 318 E. 115th St.	1	27
CONLAN, James, 445 W. 37th St.	2	26
McCORMACK, Howard A., 435 W. 34th St	1	27
TANZOLA, Angiolina, 64 Varick St.	11	27
WHITE, Patrick, 119½ Cherry St.	32	27
WASHINGTON, Alberta, 47 W. 66th St.	34	27
FLYNN, Mary, 1,999 3d Av.	46	26
HAMATHY, Mary, 140 E. 129th St.	16	27
FEENEY, Thomas J., 2,558 8th Av.	19	27
GAUNZFELDER, Katherine, 549 9th Av.	60	25
STUBENWALL, Edward W., 51 7th St.	1	26
PFISTERER, John, 458 W. 18th St.	28	25
GORRICK, Giovanni, 226 E. 20th St.	47	27
NELSON, Gladius V., 302 W. 145th St.	2	26
McPARTLAND, James, 163 E. 107th St.	56	27
FALLAKER, William, 2,335 1st Av.	41	26
MALONEY, Jeremiah C., 330 E. 52d St.	27	26
HAGEN, John, 2,353 2d Av.	21	26
WALKER, Theresa R., 248 E. 127th St.	6	27
LARKIN, Patrick J., 106 E. 52d St.	33	26
PURCELL, Julia, 8 Commerce St.	53	25
FURLONG, James, 206 E. 22d St.	67	26
BAILEY, Frank, 664 Water St.	1	26
JOUFFROY, Anna, 350 E. 15th St.	66	26
DISKIN, Mary M., 19 Bloomfield St.	1	27
KOLZ, Bruno, Bellevue Hospital	66	23
HOLLINS, Thomas M., 138 E. 19 St.	42	15
HEFFERNEN, Ralph, Bellevue Hosp.	41	26
SLATTERY, Gertrude M., 233 E. 56th St.	2	27
SLAVIN, Walter, Bellevue Hosp.	1	26
HEALY, J. C., 531 E. 86th St.	1	24
VANDERVOORT, H., Child's Hosp.	1	24
QUANEY, K., St. Vincent's Hosp.	37	26
ERICCSON, Victoria, 204 E. 110th St.	2	26
POST, Harriet J., 313 E. 88th St.	63	26
REILLY, Mary A., 307 E. 81st St.	62	27
MOORE, R., 242 W. 47th St.	42	27
FARRELL, John, 1,156 3d Av.	32	26
MILLER, Fredericka, 730 Courtlandt Av.	57	27
COSTELLO, E., 507 E. 88th St.	33	27
MILLER, Mathew, 2,319 1st Av.	48	26
McENTEL, John, 10 St. Luke's Place.	1	26
CROWLEY, Mary C., 524 W. 53d St.	18	26
McCARTHY, J., 443 W. 54th St.	23	27
HICKEY, Lizzie, 553 Greenwich St.	1	27
O'CONNOR, P., 355 West St.	29	27
BRODERICK, Rose, 105 E. 53d St.	42	26
MURPHY, Edward, 635 Grand St.	1	26
McMANUS, P., 418 W. 18th St.	52	25
NUCCI, Antonio, 316 E. 36th St.	1	27
FOSTER, Kate, 35 Cherry St.	33	26
LEDDY, Lawrence, 747 6th St.	1	27
COVENY, W. A., 224 E. 107th St.	1	27
SCRIVENER, J. H., 144 W. 103d St.	78	26
McDERMOTT, T., 206 E. 45th St.	1	27
WRIGHT, Louisa, 434 W. 42d St.	42	27
DENNIS, B., 101 W. 29th St.	70	26
CONDY, John, 1,067 2d Av.	35	27
McCULLOUGH, Catharine, 126 W. 63d St.	74	26
CHIOPPA, Albano, 316 E. 44th St.	1	27
SCHOEFFLING, Elizabeth, 343 E. 15th St	37	27
KENNEDY, Frances, 203 E. 109th St.	2	27
MULLIGAN, John, 2,054 2d St.	42	27
HEIM, Benard, 68 N. Moore St.	49	27
MOHR, Maria E. F., 421 W. 36th St.	2	26
LAMONT, Joseph, 347 E. 24th St.	1	27
POERTNER, Herman, 120 W. 101st.	1	27
SPAULDING, George, 2,613 3d Av.	33	25
EDWARDS, Thomas, 184 Park Row	35	26
ZUZURKA, Mary, City Hospital	38	26
WILSON, Julius, 100 W. 46th St.	42	27
McNELLY, J. J., 1,793 Lexington Av.	32	28
HANLEY, Margery, 1,974 Park Av.	1	27
LERESQUE, Mary, 702 E. 136th St.	1	26
VEITENHEIMER, Elizabeth, 62 E. 120th St.	73	27
MAURER, Louise, 363 E. 76th St.	74	27
MALINOVITCH, Jennie, 69 Suffolk St.	6	26
BREUSCH, Edward, 69 E. 100th St.	28	27
OUSEY, James, 136 Chrystie St.	37	27
PORCAL, Joseph, 338 E. 54th St.	3	26
DARCK, Rosie, 243 E. 54th St.	1	26
KENNEDY, J., 1,167 Washington St.	63	26
GEORGE, W. H., 120 Manhattan St.	22	26
RYAN, Teresa, 30 2d Av.	38	26
MYHAN, Ellen, 138 W. 10th St.	64	27
BRENNAN, Nellie, 511 E. 16th St.	2	27
FAGAN, Michael, 347 E. 5th St.	1	27
BOYLAN, Catharine, 2,367 2d Av.	26	26

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ATKINS, Lydia, 260 Prospect Av.	26	25
BELMAN, Fredericka, St. Peter's Hosp.	41	26
BENZ, Jacob F., 267 Woodbine St.	29	26
BROECKERHOFF, Herman, 32 Lawton St.	42	26
BOLGER, Edward, 242 Adams St.	53	27
BABCOCK, William G., 619 58th St.	38	26
DALY, Bridget, St. Peter's Hosp.	18	27
EDLUM, Axel, 24 Joralemon St.	1	27
FISHER, Charles H., 65 Walton St.	1	25
GEORGE, Michael J., 100 Sullivan.	36	26
GALLINBECK, Lillie, 175 Sumpter.	3	27
HAAS, Josephine, 268 Grand St.	73	26
HEUFT, Joseph, 171 Montrose St.	38	27
HOEHLER, Joseph, 32 Devoe St.	1	27
HANLON, Margaret, 151 Grand St.	35	26
JOHNSON, G. I., 864 Atlantic Av.	27	26
JONES, Charles W., 137 Huntington.	58	27
KERNS, Kate L., L. I. State Hosp.	54	26
KORDMANN, Dora M., 956 Myrtle Av.	22	26
KANNEGEISER, Geo., 297 Eckford.	1	27
KOCH, Josephine, 343 Knickerbocker Av.	1	27
LARSON, Roger, 58 3d Place	1	27
MLINONE, Maria, 219 1st St.	1	27
MORGAN, Margaret, 329 Stagg St.	44	27
MURPHY, Elizabeth, 328 Carroll St.	2	27
McGRATH, William J., 138 Palmetto.	1	27
NIELSON, Edward B., 316 19th St.	1	26
NOONAN, Mary, 274 Van Brunt St.	34	27
NEVINS, David, 268 Carroll St.	70	27
NOWAK, Carrie H., 92 2d St.	37	26
NELSON, Nils S., L. I. C. Hosp.	32	27
PERSON, P. W., 646 Warren St.	1	27
PETTINE, Maria G., 258 North 8th.	1	27
RYAN, Mary A., 524 Quincy St.	51	27
REILLY, Elizabeth, 594 Union St.	27	25
REEVES, Charles V., Cons. Home	62	27
SATCHELL, Mary, Cons. Home	48	27
STRAND, Sophia V., 152 57th St.	68	26
STOEVER, Mamie, 99 Bedford Av.	2	27
TUPSCHINSKY, Frank, 32 Marcy Av.	1	27
TOLAN, Daniel, 190 Eagle St.	1	26
WEIGOLD, Georg A., 466 Deane St.	68	25
YONSKO, Lizzie, 96 North 5th St.	1	26
ZIMMERMAN, Henry C., 642 Franklin Av.	1	27

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures where all Medicines fail. Druggists or Ben K. Curtis 2 Stone St.

Expression of mouth restored; Dr. Deane, dental specialist, World's Fair awards. 454 Lexington Av., corner 45th St.

SETH LOW'S REPLY TO THE REPUBLICANS

Accepting Their Nomination, He Carefully Defines His Policy.

If Elected, He Declares, He Will Be the Actual as Well as Nominal Head of Municipal Government.

The notification of his nomination by the Republican Convention was made to Seth Low at his residence yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The delegation which waited upon Mr. Low and Messrs. Grout and Fornes, who were notified of their nominations at the same time, was composed of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Robert C. Morris, Chairman of the Republican County Committee; George R. Manchester, the Secretary of the County Committee; Senator Weiman, David Erskine, who represented the Borough of the Bronx; B. Frank Wood of the Borough of Queens, and Thomas A. Braniff of the Borough of Richmond.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff acted as the spokesman of the delegation. He had no prepared remarks, conveying the notification of his nomination to each one of the candidates in a few words. To Mr. Low he said:

"On behalf of the convention of the Republican Party, it is my pleasant duty to notify you of your nomination by that convention for the Mayoralty. The nomination given you was made with absolute unanimity, and with genuine enthusiasm. The fusion forces in this campaign are earnest and well linked, and everything augurs well for your election."

Mr. Low's reply was as follows:

"It gives me genuine pleasure to accept the nomination of the Republican Party as the non-partisan candidate for Mayor in the campaign that is just beginning to free this city from the corrupt and corrupting rule that has disgraced it.

"I accept your nomination with the more pleasure, because, as I said four years ago, I am a Republican, and expect to remain one; but I do my party the justice to believe that it is absolutely sincere in its declarations in favor of securing an administration of the city for the benefit of the whole people and not to advance the interest either of itself or of any other party or organization. The circumstances that have culminated in my nomination by several organizations seeking the same end, organizations some of which are distinctly Democratic, and one at least non-partisan, will make it not only my privilege but my duty, in case of election, to stand as the representative of the city itself and to administer the City Government in the public interest only.

"It is indeed highly important that all who vote for me shall understand that, if elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall. As I shall accept the responsibility incident to such a conduct of the city as we propose, so I shall reserve the right to act on every question to come before me according to my best judgment. But just because I expect to do this I shall value suggestions from every quarter. The Mayor of a city like this must keep always an open ear and an open mind. For it is the purpose of this united movement, as I understand it, to offer to the people home rule carried on by the Mayor himself, who is responsible to them and to them alone, as an alternative to an administration of the city under the directions or by permission of an absentee who is not responsible to them.

"As I am proposing to write an identical letter on the issues of the campaign when the several bodies joining in my nomination have notified me of their action, it seems unnecessary to say more at this moment except to reinforce what I said yesterday as to the importance of getting out a full registration.

"Gentlemen, I thank you."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said to Mr. Grout that the nomination for Controller tendered by the Republican Convention to him must clearly indicate to all Democrats the intention of the Republicans to act in the spirit of non-partisanship.

"We have known you for years as a Democrat," he said, "but we have also known you as a man of force and independence. It is because of the record you have made as President of the Borough of Brooklyn that we have confidence in you."

In reply Mr. Grout said that he had endeavored to deserve the honor which had been conferred upon him.

"I have talked with many independent Democrats during the past few days," he said, "and all have agreed that the Republican organization has proceeded conscientiously to the attainment of the one purpose which all good citizens of Greater New York have in view. Many Democrats, like myself, have had cause to feel ashamed for the conduct of the organization which calls itself the regular organization. The city has been disgraced by this organization, and the party has been disgraced by it. We look to avoid such dishonor for the Democratic Party in the future."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, in addressing Mr. Fornes, said that the Republican Convention had tendered him the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen knowing that he was a Democrat, but nevertheless the nomination had been given with a sentiment of confidence in him of which he might well feel proud.

Mr. Fornes said the tender to him of a nomination for the important position of President of the Board of Aldermen made him feel prouder than ever of his citizenship in New York.

"You gentlemen have certainly ennobled politics," he said. "You have eliminated partisanship in the interest of good government, and it is the first time in the history of New York that such a sacrifice has been made by such a powerful organization as yours. If elected, I shall fill the office for which you have named me to the best of my ability and without regard to partisanship."

Mr. Low will receive notification of his nomination by three other organizations Wednesday afternoon. The Austro-Hungarian League, represented by a committee of which Marcus Braun is the Chairman, will call upon Mr. Low at his residence at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The Greater New York Democracy Notification Committee will call at 5 o'clock, and the German-American Reform Union Notification Committee at 5:30 o'clock.

Mr. Low has received hundreds of letters promising him support. Among them was one from the German-American League, of which Ludwig Thoma is the President. The first paragraph of the letter is as follows:

"The German-American League, which has been firmly intrenched, with a membership of nearly 22,000, will hold a General Committee meeting next Wednesday for the purpose of indorsing the fusion ticket, the league having been organized for the sole purpose of fighting that corrupt system represented by Tammany Hall. There is no doubt that the fusion ticket will be enthusiastically indorsed, especially as your name is at its head."

Among Mr. Low's callers yesterday were Col. Willis L. Ogden, Jacob A. Cantor, the fusionist candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan; Everett P. Wheeler, and Gustav H. Schwab. Chairman Morris of the Republican County Committee was also in conference with Mr. Low during the day.

DISPUTE OF FUSIONISTS.

Chairman Morris Defines Sharply the Limit of Republican Concession—Trouble About an Alderman.

A difference between the Republicans and the Citizens' Union in the Twenty-first District has called forth from Chairman Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee, a definite declaration as to the limit to which the Republican organization will go into the effort to secure harmonious action between the two forces in the minor contests.

The Alderman from the Twenty-first District is Armitage Matthews. Mr. Matthews was elected as a Republican. He is desirous of a renomination, and the Republican organization wants to give it to him. But the members of the Citizens' Union interested in the affairs of the Twenty-first District object to Mr. Matthews. They have asked the Republican organization not to renominate him, and have proposed the names of three men, any one of whom they will support if put in nomination by the Republicans. The men whom they suggest are Francis V. Swayne, John Stewart, and William L. Kingsland.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first are not at all disposed to surrender their preference for Mr. Matthews, whose record, they say, has been eminently satisfactory to them. In the stand which they have taken they are being supported by Chairman Morris.

Mr. Morris declared yesterday that the Citizens' Union and other organizations might as well understand that the Republicans had no intention of making concessions to the cause of fusion in districts where they had achieved success singly in the past. This position is said to have also received the indorsement of Senator Platt.

The man whom Mr. Matthews defeated for Alderman in the Twenty-first District was Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union. Mr. Matthews's supporters assert that Mr. Fulton is chiefly responsible for the opposition to his acceptance by the fusionists.

SUPREME COURT NOMINATIONS.

Democrats of First, Second, and Fourth Districts Name Candidates.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Robert P. Ambal of Johnstown, Fulton County, has been nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court by the Fourth Judicial District Democratic Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Joseph M. Hoffman was nominated to-day by the Democrats of the First Assembly District. In the Second District the Democratic candidate is T. Greiner.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP UNION.

Action Taken at a Meeting Upon the Civic Council's Suggestion—Mr. Coler's Name Cheered.

"I am a Tammany Hall Democrat and I am going to vote the Tammany Hall ticket," declared Denis A. Spellissy, as he took the chair last evening at a meeting held in Civic Hall, 128 East Twenty-eight Street, to form a Public Ownership Union, and the fifty men who were present expressed approval when Mr. Spellissey asserted that the "Republican ticket"—he insisted that the fusion ticket was a Republican ticket—was governed by interests adverse to the people.

The meeting was held in pursuance of a suggestion of the Civic Council that a Public Ownership League be formed, and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss stated that the present political condition of the city was chaotic and that forces were in operation which favored corporation rule, depriving the people of their rights, and that the remedy lay in educating the people up to public ownership of franchises, taxation of franchises already granted, and laws favoring independent voting and direct nominations.

"Tired as I am of Tammany rule," added Mr. Bliss, "and disgusted as I am with it, I confess I am disappointed in the action taken against Tammany. We must bring to the front the principles stated in the call for this meeting."

The first enthusiasm of the evening appeared when one of the speakers declared: "I think Bird S. Coler comes nearest fulfilling the ideas of public ownership which we regard as fundamental."

The same enthusiasm enlivened the meeting at another stage when one of the men present said:

"There is no enthusiasm for Mr. Low. If Mr. Coler is nominated, he will be elected in spite of his being the Tammany candidate."

The meeting passed a resolution indorsing the general scheme of the organization as outlined by Mr. Bliss, and directed the Chair to appoint a committee of five to arrange a permanent organization and draw up a constitution.

ROTHSCHILDS BUY A MINE.

They Now Control All Principal Copper Supplies in Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 28.—Frank A. Vickery, a prominent mining man of Ocatlan, State of Oaxaca, Mexico, arrived here to-day, and said that the Rothschilds had just bought the famous Laesquadra copper mines, at Ocatlan. The purchase price was $2,000,000 gold.

This is the biggest mining deal that has taken place in Mexico since the purchase of the Iguaran copper mines by the Rothschilds a few years ago. The Laesquadra mine produced $508,000 worth of ore in 1900, and the output for the present year will greatly exceed that amount. The Rothschilds by this purchase secure control of all the principal copper mines of Mexico. They are working 15,000 men in their mines at Cananoa, Lower California; 2,000 at Iguaran, and probably as many as 10,000 more in their various other copper properties in that country.

FORTY-ONE YEARS A TEACHER.

Chicago Man, After Long Service in Public Schools, Retires.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—After forty-one long years of service as a public educator James R. Dewey has retired. This high school teacher, who has taught Greek and Latin to many of the most eminent men and women of Chicago, has closed his schoolroom door for ever.

It was forty-one years ago this September that he took up the higher education of Chicago children. The doctor was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1832, and was graduated from Williams College in 1854. A few years later he took his degree at the bar, and in 1880 he began the study of medicine in Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

When Dr. Dewey came to Chicago in 1860 it was to practice law, but he drifted into teaching, taking a place in the Central High School. During his service he worked under seven different superintendents, three principals, and the high school has changed its location and building on four different occasions.

FINED A CENT FOR ASSAULT.

Boston Man Who Resented Slur on Mr. McKinley Is Feasted in Maine.

DAMARISCOTTA, Me., Sept. 28.—Because he knocked down Lorenzo Feltis of Bristol, who said he was glad McKinley was dead and hoped Roosevelt would be dead within a week, the citizens of this place and Bristol gave Milton Fottler of Boston a banquet and presented to him a diamond ring. Mrs. Fottler, his wife, received a silk flag.

The banquet followed an assault case, in which Mr. Fottler was fined 1 cent. A citizen of Damariscotta insisted on paying the fine. At the banquet the citizens voted that any person known to make remarks of such a nature as those of Feltis's should be tarred and feathered by the townspeople.

MOTHER FORGOT HER BABY.

Went to Hunt Bargains and a Policeman Took Her Child.

Mrs. Bridget Crowley, who lives at 504 Tenth Avenue, went shopping with a neighbor yesterday, taking with her Ellen, her year-and-a-half-old baby. Ellen was placed in a baby carriage and seemed to be happy until her mother and the neighbor went into the 5 and 10 cent store at Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Streets. Babies wheeled in carriages are not admitted to that store, so Ellen was left outside while her mother sought bargains.

Presently Ellen began to cry, and women crowded around the baby carriage to express sympathy at the baby's plight. They thought she had been abandoned; a woman strode off in quest of a policeman. Patrolman Hasenmitter was found.

When Ellen saw the policeman she began to wail and kick, but Hasenmitter has seven children and he knew how to handle her, so he started off wheeling the carriage down Sixth Avenue. Into the Tenderloin Station he strode and displayed his find to Sergt. O'Todd. Ellen cried all the fiercer as she was taken away and placed in the care of the matron.

Later Mrs. Crowley called at the station and demanded her child. She was indignant, but admitted to the police that she had forgotten all about Ellen.

$200,000 FOR RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—Announcement is made to-day that Radcliffe College is to come into a bequest under the will of the late Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton, which will amount, all told, to nearly $200,000. Under the terms of the will, however, Miss Josephine M. Hicks of Milton and Miss Louisa McK. Loptiff are entitled to the entire income during their lives, so long as they remain unmarried.

The exact amount of the trust fund cannot be precisely stated until the estate is settled. It is expected that the personal property will be about $140,000, while the appraised value of the real estate is $49,000.

TAMMANY WILL TRY TO VINDICATE DEVERY

Mr. Croker Announces This Purpose at the Democratic Club.

Congratulatory Letter of Mr. Roosevelt to the Present Deputy Police Commissioner to Form a Campaign Document.

Richard Croker announced at the Democratic Club yesterday that he would carry on a campaign for the vindication of Deputy Police Commissioner Devery. According to Mr. Croker, before the Mayoralty campaign is over the people of New York will be convinced that Mr. Devery is a very much abused man. Senator Timothy D. Sullivan of the Bowery district is to aid Mr. Croker in vindicating Mr. Devery before the people.

In addition to Mr. Devery becoming a member of the Democratic Club it was announced yesterday that the letter of Mr. Roosevelt congratulating him on the conduct of the police force of New York during the last National campaign and commending the then Chief Devery for the condition of the force would be a campaign document.

Senator Sullivan arrived at the Democratic Club to have a talk with Mr. Croker early yesterday morning. As the Bowery Senator walked up the steps Mr. Croker came toward the door with Dr. John B. Cosby. Senator Sullivan walked quickly toward Mr. Croker, and there was a hearty handshake. Mr. Croker smiled, and, taking the Bowery leader by the arm, drew aside the heavy curtains at the parlor entrance and took his visitor out of sight of prying eyes. After a conference lasting half an hour Senator Sullivan came out on the steps of the clubhouse. Turning to a reporter, he said:

"You have been writing stories about me in east side dialect. I want to tell you for your own information that I have gone through the public schools and can talk with as much grammatical accuracy as any one. Some of the newspapers are unfair in their treatment of Mr. Croker and other Tammany leaders."

At this time Senator Sullivan was talking in a loud voice. Mr. Croker was behind the curtains out of sight, yet within hearing. Dr. Cosby, a personal friend of Mr. Croker, was listening. To the Tammany politicians the sight of Senator Sullivan giving his views on politics from the steps of the Democratic Club was a novelty, as for nearly two years he did not go near the club and relations between him and Mr. Croker were very much strained. The Senator continued:

"All these attacks on Mr. Croker are unfair. If Mr. Croker was not in this city we thirty-five leaders of Tammany Hall could get together in a few days and nominate a candidate who would win. We could divide the loaves and fishes even if Mr. Croker was away."

Some of those who heard Senator Sullivan's statements interpreted his words to mean a defiance of Mr. Croker's power and that the Tammany district leaders intended in the next few days to nominate a man for Mayor, "whether Mr. Croker likes it or not."

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, after interviewing the persons present, found that Senator Sullivan made no statement which could be construed as a defiance of Mr. Croker, but spoke distinctly in his praise. Among other things, Senator Sullivan said:

"What has Seth Low ever done? The only thing he says against Richard Croker is that he spends most of his time in England. If Mr. Croker was here all the time and mixed up in all the troubles of the organization he would have been a dead man long ago."

Then the Senator began to discuss Police Department affairs, and said:

"The people are attacking Devery all the time. They should remember that it was he who drove Emma Goldman out of New York, and that it was he who put down the Brooklyn car strike without the loss of a single life. Devery has his faults, as has every one else."

"Whom do you consider the most likely candidate for Mayor?" was asked.

"I think Bird S. Coler should be named."

Mr. Croker came out from behind the red plush curtains and took a stand on the steps of the club on the spot left vacant by Senator Sullivan.

"Have you anything to say about Mayoralty candidates?" was asked.

"Not a word," said Mr. Croker.

A parade headed by a band was passing up Fifth Avenue. The band was playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the procession passed, and Mr. Croker lifted his hat. The men in line saw Mr. Croker and began cheering. Turning to a friend, he said:

"There are some Democrats left in New York."

The next statement tending to show that Deputy Commissioner Devery was to be vigorously defended in the Mayoralty campaign was made by Mr. Croker to a delegation of Chicago Platform Democrats. John G. Thompson and Melville G. Palisser called at the Democratic Club at 11 o'clock. The object of the call was to inform Mr. Croker that it would be necessary to name a candidate for Mayor among the party men who supported Mr. Bryan in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900. They said that the Chicago Platform Democrats would not support a Gold Democrat for Mayor. Then Mr. Palisser said that it would be necessary for Mr. Croker to name for Mayor a man who has not been thoroughly identified with Tammany Hall, and that if the voters suspected that a mere figurehead was being put up on the Democratic ticket, thousands of votes would be lost.

At this point Mr. Croker, according to the statements of the delegation, "took the bit in his teeth" and declared that National politics would not be injected into the campaign and that the fight would be on local issues.

"But the Bryan Democrats will not cast their votes for a Gold Democrat," urged the delegation. Mr. Croker then told them that many of the poorer class of people who were driven from the ranks of the Democratic Party by their fear of the silver question would return at the coming election, and those votes would more than offset the radical votes which would be cast against the ticket.

"Tammany Hall will win with the candidate we put up," was all that Mr. Croker would say.

"But the party is carrying a great load in the person of Mr. Devery," said Mr. Palisser.

Mr. Croker replied:

"Devery is a much-abused man. I don't understand how the gentlemen of this delegation who are good Democrats can be so swerved by the Republican papers and their abuse of Devery."

The delegation proceeded to tell what they thought of Deputy Commissioner Devery. Mr. Croker interrupted, saying:

"Devery is a great deal better man than he has been painted. Why, he received a personal letter from President Roosevelt congratulating him on the discipline of the police force under his charge. I am certain that the people of the City of New York will not have half so bad an opinion of Devery by the time we are through with this campaign."

Mr. Croker shortly before noon came from behind the red plush curtains and left the Democratic Club, dressed in an English suit and a white alpine hat. No word was left as to where he was going.

OLD CANAL BED DANGEROUS.

Health Authorities Say Abandoned Waterway Near Port Jervis Is a Menace.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Near the Village of Cuddebackville is a feeder running from the Never Sink River to the seventeen-mile level of the abandoned Delaware and Hudson Canal. Dr. McBriar of Middletown, President of the Never Sink Light and Power Company, purchased the feeder, and because the Erie Railroad Company delayed in granting certain concessions to him he turned off the water. This resulted in leaving in the ditch only a few stagnant pools, from which arose a stench that proved detrimental to many Summer boarding houses.

The local health authorities decided the seventeen-mile level a nuisance and a menace to the public health. The Governor later instructed the State authorities to adjust the matter, so Prof. Olin Landreth of Schenectady, consulting engineer for the State Board of Health, came here to-day and with the local Health Board inspected the sanitary conditions of the ditch. It is now expected that the State Board will take action to abate the nuisance.

When the Legislature granted the right to the Delaware and Hudson Company to abandon the waterway the company was obliged to keep the ditch in a sanitary condition, but the officials have of late looked to the ones who purchased the canal for the fulfillment of the law.

COL. MURPHY'S POWER TO REMOVE DEVERY

Mr. Whalen Throws Responsibility Upon the Commissioner.

Says His Advice Is Unnecessary in Considering the Charges of the Merchants' Association.

Corporation Counsel Whalen returned to Police Commissioner Murphy yesterday the charges of injustice and oppression preferred by the Merchants' Association against Deputy Commissioner Devery, with the declaration that there was no question of law involved calling for his advice, but that the charges were of a nature simply requiring Col. Murphy's action as head of the department, thus throwing the responsibility upon the Commissioner.

This action of the Corporation Counsel was a complete surprise to the Police Department. It was generally surmised when Col. Murphy forwarded the charges to the Corporation Counsel's office that the matter would remain pigeonholed there for a good long while. Mr. Whalen's letter is in part as follows:

"I am in receipt of your communication inclosing copy of the charges and specifications presented by the Merchants' Association of New York against William S. Devery, Deputy Commissioner of your department. You state that the charges and specifications are based on the proceedings in the courtroom during the trial of delinquent policemen.

"I have examined the charges and specifications, and after such examination have reached the conclusion that the matters therein contained do not suggest any question of law which calls for my advice, but are, on the contrary, of a nature requiring simply action on your part as the head of the department.

"It is for you to determine what that action shall be. You have, of course, the right to refuse to entertain the charges, if, in your opinion, they are not of sufficient gravity to warrant action, or if you decide to proceed, you have the most ample authority under the provisions of Section 4 of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1901, which is, in part:

"'Section 4. The said Commissioner shall have power to appoint from the citizens of the United States and residents of the said city, and at pleasure remove, two deputies, to be known as the First Deputy Commissioner and the Second Deputy Commissioner.'

"Under this section you are not obliged, before removing either one of the Deputy Commissioners, to hear any charges or go through any special form of procedure.

"The fact that your power of removal is absolute and untrammelled, renders it unnecessary to consider many legal questions which might be presented were the case one of an ordinary hearing on charges. The matter is one entirely within your own discretion."

The fact that Mr. Whalen in his communication referred specifically to Col. Murphy's power of removal was generally discussed at the Democratic Club last night by the politicians. Commissioner Murphy wasn't at the club in the evening. He had been there in the afternoon, however. At his house it was said that he had just gone to the club. A few minutes later the Commissioner answered a ring of his telephone bell and declined to discuss the charges against the Deputy Commissioner, declaring that he would make no statement until to-morrow.

INDIANS GREET DUKE.

Cowboys and Mounted Police Entertain the Royal British Travelers at Calgary—Many Medals Conferred.

CALGARY, Northwestern Territory, Sept. 28.—The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were entertained to-day by Indians, cowboys, and mounted police, who pictured Northwestern frontier life before them. Their special train arrived here shortly before 10 o'clock, and a delegation of city officials and citizens gave formal greeting to the royal party.

The Duchess was escorted to a coach, and, surrounded by a detachment of mounted police, drawn through the crowded streets to Victoria Park. Mounts were provided for the Duke and his staff. He was attired in his uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, with the ribbon of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. At the park three troops of mounted police were drawn up and the Duke reviewed them.

The police then executed a series of manoeuvres. The Duke decorated Inspector J. M. Belcher of the mounted police with the Order of St. Michael and St. George, won for services in South Africa with the Strathcona Horse, and presented service medals to 107 men who served in South Africa.

At the head of the service men walked Col. William Herchner, for many years commander of the mounted police, and now superannuated. After the review and presentation of medals the royal party rode to Shapanappac Point, where the tepees of 2,500 Blackfeet, Blood, Pigan, Stoney, and Cree Indians were pitched. They had gathered from all over the territory.

The Dominion Indian regulations were relaxed for the occasion, and those who desired wore the paint and feathers of war times. Their camp was pitched on a table land commanding a view of the valley. The Duke and Duchess, with the Countess of Minto, Premier Laurier, and the Duke's staff, occupied a specially erected stand.

The chiefs, with their blankets and pipes, sat for the pow-wow. Besides the chiefs, sitting around on a circular, were boys and girls from Indian mission schools. In another semicircle were squaws and papooses, while in the extreme rear were 400 mounter braves. Directed by the Indian Commissioner, David Laird, the chiefs presented a beautifully worded address.

The children from the missions sang "God, Save the King," and then, in strange contrast, there was a wild fantastic dance. The mounted Indians dashed about the plain in an exhibition of wild and reckless riding, following a Sarcere Chief whose partially naked body was painted a bright yellow.

The Duke and Duchess were greatly interested in the Indians, and, leaving the stand, spent ten minutes walking among them. Through the interpreters they conversed with several of them, shaking hands with the Chiefs as they departed.

MARY MANNERING IN TRAGEDY.

Manager McKee Arranging a Tour in Which She Will Play Lady Macbeth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—To gratify a long-cherished wish, Frank McKee has arranged a short supplementary season next Spring for his star, Mary Mannering, in conjunction with her husband, James K. Hackett, and, if possible, William Faversham and an all-star cast to appear in a production of "Macbeth," Miss Mannering to play Lady Macbeth, Mr. Hackett to appear as Macbeth, and Mr. Faversham as Macduff.

Negotiations are now pending for the rental of Sir Henry Irving's "Macbeth" production, which is conceded to be the most complete and sumptuous ever seen in this country, the incidental music of which was composed and arranged by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, and Chicago will complete the tour, and each city will be played for one night only. Miss Mannering, like many other stars of the comedy stage, has long desired to appear in tragedy, and quotes the fact that Modjeska, Charlotte Cushman, and several other women of note played Lady Macbeth when quite young.

Princeton's Delegation to Yale.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—In response to an invitation received from Yale University, President Patton has appointed the following seniors as the student delegation to the bicentennial celebration to be held at New Haven next month: Andrews, Argersinger, Barron, Bleakley, Boyer, Bradley, Brown, Candor, Cass, Coleman, Frost, Gephart, Gordon, Green, Kerndon, Kingsley, Large, D. McAlpin, MacConnell, P. Moore, Piper, Reed, Steinwender, Thompson, and Wilson.

Adams Dry Goods Co.

Sixth Avenue, 21st and 22d Sts.

Our New Grocery Department!

Forging Right Ahead—Nothing Can Stop Its Successful Progress—We Are On the Right Track by Offering Only the Very Best Groceries at Prices That Put Competition Away in the Rear—The Entire Fourth Floor Given to This Magnificent Department Under the Management of Mr. Roderick J. Kennedy—Monday's Most Marvellous Values!

Tea. "OUR SPECIAL" TEA — Mixed — English Breakfast or Young Hyson—rich and fragrant—the kind of tea that popularizes tea drinking—in Our New Grocery Department at the Monday cut price of . . . . lb. 35c

QUAKER OATS, per pkge	9c
RICE, Fancy Head, lb.	5½c
WASHING POWDER, LAUREL, 4 lb. package	14c
LAUNDRY STARCH, 5 lb. for	16c
PEARLINE, ½ lb. package	4c
AMMONIA, Pint Bottle	4c
BLUING, Pint Bottle	4c
BORAX, Eclipse, lb. package	8c
SOAP, KIRKMAN'S BORAX, 12 Bars	45c
ENAMELINE, Per Box	3c
Golden Gate EGG PLUMS or GREEN GAGES, per can	18c
BLUEBERRIES, LOGGIES, Eagle Brand, 2 lb. cans	11c
STRAWBERRIES, Brady's 2 lb. can	13c
BLACKBERRIES, Brady's 2 lb. can	11c
PINEAPPLE, grated or sliced, Johnson's, per can	17c
BLUE LABEL CATSUP, pint bottle	17c
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Holbrook's, one-half pints	16c

Hams. "SWIFT'S" SUGAR CURED HAMS—the pinnacle of perfection—a triumph of American progress in high class food products—in Our New Grocery Department all day Monday . . . lb. 12c

Coffee. "SANTOS" COFFEE—the sort that adds the fine finish to a dinner and the right touch to a breakfast—something absolutely impossible to approach at our Monday price—which is lb. 12c

OLIVE OIL, J. Duprat et Cie, bottled expressly for the finest trade; an extra cork attached to every bottle; quarts, 55c.; pints, 30c.; ½ pints	19c
MACARONI, SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI or A B C PASTE, fancy, per lb.	6c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI, La Leferette brand, per lb.	9c
BACON, Swift's sugar cured, boneless	12½c
SMOKED TONGUES, finest city cured	15c
TEA—A fragrant flavored Tea, per lb.	60c
COFFEE—A fine combination; per lb.	15c
COFFEE: Java and Mocha; delicious drinker; per lb.	32c
SOUPS: Hucken's assorted kinds; per can	18c
CRACKERS; saltines or banquet wafers; per lb.	14c
5 o'CLOCK TEAS or SOCIAL TEA CRACKERS, lb.	17c
SHREWSBURY OYSTER CRACKERS	9c

Prunes. FANCY "SANTA CLARA COUNTY" PRUNES—the finest grown in sun-kissed California—juicy, meaty, and a food product that will be a big seller all day Monday in Our New Grocery Department at . . . . . lb. 7c

In the House Furnishing Dep't!

There Will Be Another Overwhelming List of Bargains—Only First Quality Goods Offered—No "Seconds" Or Inferior Goods at Any Price—We Have Too High a Regard for Our Trade—The Finest Merchandise and the Finest Bargains—Any Thinking Person Can Decide With These Facts So Plain in Type!

Every Day Needs.

CHAMOIS SPONGES	5c
CHINESE IRONING WAX, dozen	8c
BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS, long handle	4c
LEPAGE'S GLUE	5c
REFINED PARAFFINE WAX, lb. package	10c
POTASH or LYE, can	4c
GRENNELL'S FURNITURE OIL	18c
MAGIC PUTZ LIQUID	10c
WATERPROOF SHOE POLISH	10c
HIRSCH'S BLUEING	3c
BORAX, extra refined, 1 lb. package	8c
Imperial SKIRT and TROUSER HANGERS	35c

Pinless Curtain Stretcher.

Fits the scallops of all curtains—no pin points to tear the hands—no pins to get tarnished; no pins to break or fall out—the ideal Curtain Stretcher—we are sole New York agents—the price is only 1.85

The "NEVER SAG" CURTAIN STRETCHERS here at	65c
The "STAR" CURTAIN STRETCHERS, also here at	1.25
Choice of black, brown or white handled KNIVES and FORKS, some have bolster and cap, with and without rivets, 3 and 4 prong forks, finest American steel, highly polished set of 12 pieces	90c

Woodenware.

Round CHOPPING BOWLS	8c., 12c
TOWEL BARS, 3 prong	6c
KNIFE BOXES	10c
HANDLES for Mrs. Potts's Irons	5c
COAT HANGERS, hardwood	3c
WASHBOARDS, double zinc, laundry size	25c
Round BREAD BOARDS	8c
IRONING BOARDS, 5 ft.	39c
Cedar WASH TUBS, with electric welded hoops, guaranteed not to come off	55c

Nickel Ware.

NICKEL COFFEE POTS, 4 pint size	79c
NICKEL TEA KETTLES, large size	89c
NICKEL CRUMB TRAY AND SCRAPER	19c
NICKEL SALTS and PEPPERS, pair	12c
NICKEL SEWING TRAYS	25, 39, 49c
ROUND TRAYS	10c

Hardware Bargains

Visit our hardware department; a few items selected at random from its enormous stocks:—

Can OPENERS	3c
BRASS MOULDING HOOKS, doz.	6c

Gas Lighters.

The 20th century marvel, STAR ELECTRIC GAS LIGHTERS, 8,000 sparks guaranteed, so simple a child can use it with absolute safety, 200 to go at, each 98c

Bathroom Requisites.

Our tiled bathroom section is the centre of attraction in our new housefurnishing department; everything for fitting up the bathroom:—

TOILET TABLE FIXTURES, nickel plated	69c
NICKEL TOWEL BARS	39c
SOAP DISHES	49c., 59c
TUMBLER HOLDERS	98c
TOOTH BRUSH HOLDERS, three styles	98c

For the Plants.

Green FLOWER STANDS, 3 shelves	1.10
Green FLOWER STANDS, 4 shelves	1.49
Green OLEANDER BOXES for Palms and Rubber Plants	59c., 75c., 89c
Green WINDOW BOXES	49c., 59c

Women's Stylish Suits!

For Fashionable Fall Wear—Made of Handsome Fabrics—Trimmings and Details Perfect—Bargains That Are Also Perfect!

This Stylish and Jaunty Vest Front Eton Suit is made of a fine quality of all wool Cheviot in black and blue, with Taffeta silk lined coat showing velvet collar and trimmed with braid, graduated flounce skirt, trimmed to match coat; the vest is of Taffeta, faced with black and white striped silk; a splendid value for 22.50

Women's Pedestrian Suits In a fine quality of all-wool pebble cheviot, plaited blouse, showing yoke effect back and front, and velvet collar, with revers faced with Peau-de-Soie, circular flounce skirt finely tailored and finished with many rows of stitching—a great special for 14.50

Women's Eton Suits. Made of fine all-wool Scotch Homespun suiting in fashionable mixtures; silk-lined coat showing velvet vest trimmed with trimmed straps of taffeta silk; flare skirt with panel front to match coat; an exceptional value for . . 12.98

Women's Norfolk Waist Suits. Showing yoke back and front, made of fine all-wool basket weave Etamine suiting in a variety of fashionable shades; jacket is lined with taffeta silk; flare skirt with panel front trimmed to match jacket; a splendid value for 15.75

Women's Silk-lined Eton Suits. Made of fine all-wool pebble cheviot—in black—showing double breasted Eton coat lined with taffeta; graduated flounce skirt made over drop skirt of taffeta—entire suit finely tailored—a very attractive value for 17.50

Women's Silk-lined Blouse Suits, Made of fine French Broadcloth, in black or navy, blouse made with vest of fancy Matelasse; blouse and skirt are elaborately trimmed with straps of taffeta silk and tabs of the material; skirt is made over a drop skirt of taffeta; a very stylish suit and an exceptional value for 32.50

NEW CANAL TREATY.

Document Now in Form—More Favorable to the United States than Previous One.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Correspondence regarding the Nicaragua Canal treaty has ceased, the treaty being in form for signature. The only authoritative information obtainable about it here is that it is considerably better for the United States than the preceding one.

The utmost reserve exists respecting the neutrality clause. In other respects the treaty follows the general lines of the old one.

PACIFIC CABLE PRIVILEGES.

John W. Mackay and Others Seek Authority to Land in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—John W. Mackay, President of the Postal Telegraph Company, the Commercial Cable Company, and the newly organized "Pacific Commercial Cable Company," has been in Washington for a few days, with George G. Ward, Vice President of the cable companies, in the interests of the new organization.

Their mission was principally to make arrangements regarding the landing privileges of their cables, which it is proposed to run from San Francisco, via the Hawaiian Islands and Guam, to Manila. The following statement was made by an official interested in the plan on behalf of Mr. Mackay:

"The project is distinctively different from anything which has been proposed, as no concessions, indemnities, or subsidies are asked, the proposition being simply that if permission to land be granted, the cable will be laid and maintained without any cost to the Government.

"The cable company agrees to give the Government business right of way, and in case of war or other public necessity, to permit the cable to be taken over by the Government. It furthermore promises to reduce the far eastern rates from 40 to 60 per cent. below those now charged."

C. F. W. Neely Expects to be Freed.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 28.—In a letter received this morning from Charles F. W. Neely, the alleged embezzler of Cuban postal funds, by his sister, the former writes: "Published stories about my being in bad health, poor, and emaciated are false. I never was in better health; I am well treated and have no complaint to make, except the slowness of the courts. The courts are slow beyond belief. I expect to be free and to be again in Muncie in a few weeks."

TROUBLE AT HOTEL MARTY.

Deputy Sheriff Has Put a Keeper in Charge—Wife Claims She Is Sole Owner.

Deputy Sheriff Prendergast has put a keeper in the Hotel Marty, at 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, on executions against Isidore and Marguerite C. Marty in favor of Engel, Heller & Co. for $511 and Marie D. Masullo for $272, and against Mr. Marty alone in favor of Louis Delemarre for $412. The place is a well-known French restaurant and hotel, which has been carried on by the Martys for the past five years.

Mrs. Marty has put in a claim at the Sheriff's office that she is the sole owner of the business and is not a partner with Mr. Marty. In the trade Mrs. Marty was regarded as the owner of the business, and on March [illegible] last two chattel mortgages were given on the place in her name to J. Pacheteau for $7,000.

Mr. Marty began business in 1893 at 18 Waverley Place, and afterward moved to 19 West Twelfth Street, and to 45 West Twenty-fourth Street in July, 1896. On Dec. 28, 1899, he filed a petition in bankruptcy as a cook at 49 West Twenty-fourth Street, with liabilities of $510 and no assets, and received his discharge on Feb. 14, 1900. The relations of Mr. and Mrs. Marty have not been amicable for some time past, and they have now culminated in a disagreement, which, it is said, will have to be settled by the courts.

Mrs. Marty has obtained an injunction against Mr. Marty restraining him from interfering with the hotel and restaurant property at 45 and 47 West Twenty-fourth Street, which she claims belongs to her; from collecting and receiving any of the rents, profits, and sales of the business; from interfering with the management or with the employes, or from paying out any of the proceeds of the business, and restraining the Second National Bank from paying over to Mr. Marty any of the money deposited there in his name.

Dead Body Found in the Narrows.

Minus both hands, and with head partly severed, the body of a heavily built man, clad in Winter garb, was taken from the Narrows at Quarantine yesterday morning. There was on it a blue flannel shirt, two waistcoats, heavy woolen underwear, and dark trousers of thick material. It had been in the water for months. The only other thing that could identify it was hackman's license 29.

Vailsburg (N. J.) Counsel Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 28.—J. Randolph Woodruff, counsel for the Borough of Vailsburg, was arrested to-day charged with attempted bribery at the primaries last night and alleged fraud as judge of election in the Fourth District of the Eleventh Ward of Newark. He was held in $1,500 bail. Woodruff is an anti-Seymourite.

THE REV. DR. LORIMER'S CALL.

Committee from His Boston Church Asks Him Not to Come to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 28.—A conference took place to-day between the Executive Committee of Tremont Temple Church and the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer at the latter's house, in Brookline. The committee wished to carry out the vote taken after Friday evening's meeting to the effect that it should wait on the pastor and do all in its power to persuade him to remain here, and not to accept the call to New York extended by the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Members of the committee told Dr. Lorimer that the church would be willing to do anything possible to lighten his work or to make the strain of pulpit work less wearing on him. But they did not expect and did not get any definite answer from him as to whether he would remain. He said he needed more time to think the matter over.

The committee consisted of O. M. Wentworth, L. H. Rhodes, Robert Farquhar, C. P. Jameson, C. N. Allen, and Mrs. James W. Simpson.

Promotions in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Col. Charles A. Dempsey, commanding the Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry in the Philippines, was placed on the retired list of the army to-day after nearly 40 years' service. He is a native of Virginia, and was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1865. His retirement makes the following promotions: Lieut. Col. Charles R. Paul of the Twentieth Infantry, to be Colonel of the Thirtieth Infantry; Major Harry L. Haskell of the Thirtieth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry, and Capt. William R. Abercrombie of the Second Infantry, to be Major of the Thirtieth Infantry.

Indictments Against Mr. Keating Dismissed.

Two indictments, charging Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating with neglect of duty and with maintaining a nuisance, were dismissed yesterday by County Judge Harrison S. Moore, sitting in Long Island City, upon the application of ex-Assistant District Attorney Stephen O'Hara. They arose from the action of the Woodside Water Company, which when enjoined from continuing the work of laying mains through Jackson Avenue filled up the ditches, but left the street unpaved for a long time. The company was indicted at the same time. Judge Moore said that Commissioner Keating had repaved the Street since the indictments were found and that they would never have been found if he had done this when first directed.

WAR IN BROOKLYN OVER FUSION TICKET

No Agreement Between Citizens' Union and Republicans.

A Charge that Considerations Have Been Offered for Votes for Mr. Woodruff's Choice for Borough President.

While efforts with such an end in view were being made all day yesterday and up to 1 o'clock this morning, no generally satisfactory understanding had been reached between Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the representatives of the Citizens' Union in Brooklyn as to the make-up of the local fusion ticket.

Mr. Woodruff by invitation was present last night at an executive meeting of the Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union in the headquarters of the Union in the Temple Bar Building in Court Street, at which it was sought to arrive at an agreement as to the local nominations, particularly that for Borough President.

The meeting, from which the reporters were excluded, adjourned at 1 A. M., though Mr. Woodruff left it about half an hour earlier. Asked what had occurred he said he would have to plead the rules of hospitality and refuse to say what had passed in the house of his hosts. Asked about the prospects of harmony he said:

"It would look as though our chances of coming together depend upon their chances of coming apart."

After he had gone and toward the close of the session a motion was made to adjourn until Tuesday. It was combated by Peter Aitken, whose motion to adjourn until to-morrow and then make nominations prevailed. Following that came a motion from Charles J. Edwards which roused a storm of protest. He offered a resolution adding to the Conference Committee of eight members, as it now stands, the names of Alexander E. Orr, J. Warren Greene, and J. Edward Swanstrom. This seemed to anger the majority very much, and it was voted down.

At the close Secretary Baker, in a heated speech, declared it to be a "dishonest trick" of the minority to override the will of the convention, which had appointed a committee to confer with the Republicans and had agreed upon a candidate.

During the meeting there had been accusations made against the Republicans, and declarations were made by Peter Aitken and others that men of the Citizens' Union committee had been approached and offered considerations for voting for a candidate agreeable to Mr. Woodruff. This was not said, however, until after the Lieutenant Governor had left the room.

The hitch, it was said, is still over the Borough Presidency, the Citizens' Union people refusing to accept a candidate from the Brooklyn Democracy, of which ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey is the leading spirit. It was asserted that the Citizens' Union men insist that a candidate for the Borough Presidency should represent their platform. Mr. Woodruff, it was stated, agreed to make certain concessions as to the Borough Presidency; but these were not wholly satisfactory to the Citizens' Union people.

Mr. Woodruff favors the nomination of Rufus L. Scott of the Brooklyn Democracy, but the Citizens' Union wants R. Ross Appleton. Mr. Appleton, the Citizens' Union people claim, is a Republican who is willing to stand on their platform. Mr. Woodruff opposes him because he has led factional fights in the Republican Party.

Another purpose of the meeting was to receive reports of the conference committee which conferred with committees representing other fusion bodies at the home of Mr. Woodruff on Friday. At this conference the Citizens' Union representatives withdrew after a disagreement over the Borough Presidency, and it was announced on Friday night that there would be no further conferences, the Citizens' Union having decided to nominate its own candidates for the local offices.

Shortly after the Nominating Committee of the Citizens' Union met last night Mr. Woodruff, who was waiting at the Hamilton Club, in Remsen Street, near by, was called to the meeting. He had informed the Citizens' Union people during the day that he was agreeable to talking the situation over with them.

CANDIDATES IN THE BRONX.

Nominees of Union Republican Club and of the Citizens' Union in Thirty-fifth District.

At an executive conference held last night at the headquarters of the Union Republican Club, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Boston Road, representatives, comprising sub-committees from the various anti-Tammany organizations in the Bronx, agreed upon the names of the candidates for the borough offices which will be submitted at the borough convention on Tuesday. Those selected as the fusion candidates were:

James L. Wells for President of the Borough of the Bronx.

Joseph J. Berry for Coroner of the Upper District.

William O'Gorman, Jr., for Coroner of the Lower District.

There were two or three committeemen from the Republican, Citizens' Union, and the Greater New York Democracy organizations in the Bronx, and a vigorous effort will be made to defeat Tammany in that borough.

There was also a conference last night at the Citizens' Union Headquarters, One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Washington Avenue, where nominees for Assembly and the Board of Aldermen in the Thirty-fifth Assembly District were selected. Their names will be presented at the Borough Convention next Tuesday night. They are:

Franklin Grady for the Assembly.

J. C. Julius Langbein, Thirtieth Aldermanic District.

Jacob Leitner, Fortieth Aldermanic District.

William Peck, Forty-first Aldermanic District.

The conference held in the Forty-second Aldermanic District was postponed until to-morrow night.

JERSEY CITY CHURCH CEREMONY.

Rededication of the Remodeled Edifice of St. Paul of the Cross.

The rededication of the remodeled Church of St. Paul of the Cross, on Hancock Avenue, Jersey City Heights, was begun yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by a solemn high mass celebrated by the Right Rev. J. J. O'Connor, Bishop of the Newark Diocese, assisted by the Rev. Father Doane O'Neill, the Chancellor of the diocese, and the assistant rector of the church, Father Condon. The admission was by ticket only.

A solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10:20 to-day by Father Alphonsus of the St. Michael's Monastery, in Union Hill, assisted by Father Condon and Father Doane O'Neill as masters of ceremony and by the Rev. John A. Stafford of Seton Hall College and the Rev. J. J. Boylan of St. Lucy's Church. Bishop O'Connor will preach the sermon. In the evening there will be vespers and benediction and a sermon by the Rev. Charles J. Kelly of the Church of Our Lady of Grace of Hoboken.

Boy Drowned While Fishing.

Joseph Belik, seventeen years old, of 977 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, was drowned at Hunt's Point yesterday morning. He was accompanied by his eight-year-old brother Stanfield, and they were fishing from the wharf. About 9:30 o'clock Joseph, in attempting to throw his line out, lost his balance and fell into the water. The little brother screamed for help, but before any one could reach the spot Joseph was drowned. Policemen Joleener and Naidhoff rowed out in a skiff, and by using grappling irons found the body after a search of an hour. The body was taken to the Morrisania Station House and the Coroner was notified.

Dog Crushed by Elevated Train.

When the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Station of the Manhattan Elevated Road, at Eighth Avenue, was crowded with people proceeding to their work down-town yesterday morning, a large black mongrel dog made its way to the platform and jumped between the tracks just as a south-bound train drew in. The animal was badly mangled by the engine, and Policeman Boyle of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, called by one of the station hands, put it out of its misery with two bullets. South-bound traffic was blocked for ten minutes.

MISS MORTON'S WEDDING.

It Will Take Place in London on Oct. 5—Marriage Contract Signed Yesterday.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The wedding of Miss Helen Morton, daughter of Levi P. Morton, ex-Vice President of the United States, and Comte Boson de Périgord, will occur on Oct. 5 at St. Mary's Catholic Church, Chelsea.

It will be followed by a small wedding breakfast at the residence of the bride's sister-in-law, Mrs. W. C. Eustis. The bridesmaids will be Alice and Mary Morton, and the best man is to be Comte Marius de Galliffet. A civil marriage will take place at the French Consulate the same day. Mr. and Mrs. Morton and Miss Helen Morton signed the marriage contract to-day in Paris.

The engagement of Miss Morton and the Comte de Périgord was announced on Aug. 28. Miss Morton is the third daughter of Levi P. Morton, and Comte Boson is the younger of the two sons of the Duc de Talleyrand-Périgord. Miss Morton is a member of the Episcopal Church, but the Comte is a Catholic.

PRAISE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT.

German Newspapers Indorse the President's Attitude Toward Reciprocity—Comments Upon Munsterberg Letter.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Newspapers here make favorable comment on President Roosevelt's letter to Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, (Professor of Experimental Psychology at Harvard University,) in which the President says he hopes that the warmest friendship may continue to exist between Germany and the United States. The Tageblatt adds:

"We hope that this is President Roosevelt's conviction, and no conventional phrase. A sensible American policy has no reason to antagonize Germany."

The National Zeitung says: "President Roosevelt knows Germany and has learned to esteem it by personal studies. His indorsement of the riciprocity treaties will bring both countries nearer to each other economically and increase their common interests. In wishing to maintain the friendship and guarantee the peaceful development and national work of both nations, the President of the great Republic will meet with the earnest co-operation of the German people and Government."

FRENCH PAPER SUPPRESSED.

Satirical Cartoons on Great Britain Stir Police to Action.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—The police to-day suppressed and seized a special number of a satirical paper, the Assiette au Beurre, (Butter Plate,) devoted to depicting British atrocities in the Transvaal. The cartoons were drawn by Jean Webber, the artist whose eccentric painting, "The Goose," in the New Salon, attracted much attention.

He also drew sketches of an extravagant character, published in a special number of Le Rire, (The Laugh,) which lampooned Emperor William's tour in Palestine. Several of the present drawings of this artist are of the worst possible taste. One of them was displayed on the front of all the kiosks, (newsstands,) until the police suppressed it.

It depicts Britannia, with dress uplifted, in a posture of contempt to the world. The part exposed is made to represent the features of King Edward. This caricature is an obvious imitation of the notorious cartoon of the late Queen Victoria, by Willette, which created such ill-feeling between Great Britain and France two years ago.

Another drawing shows Mrs. Krüger in heaven and Queen Victoria down below, clinging to the sides of a lurid hell. Still another drawing represents Lord Kitchener as a huge toad, wallowing among dead and dying. Mr. Chamberlain is pictured with a pickaxe, delving among a heap of slain soldiers. The Assiette au Beurre contains one fine conception, entitled "The Wreck." It represents a colossal, naked figure of Mr. Krüger, stranded on the sands of Holland and succored by the youthful Queen of that country.

SHAH'S ASSAILANT DEAD.

He Attempted to Shoot the Persian Monarch at Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—François Salson, the Anarchist who attempted to shoot the Shah of Persia Aug. 2, 1900, while his Majesty was visiting the Paris Exposition, died recently at Cayenne, French Guiana, the French penal settlement on the east coast of South America.

The trial of Salson for attempting to assassinate the Shah took place in Paris Nov. 10, 1900. In answer to a question of the presiding Judge, Salson said:

"I am a soldier of the Revolution. I attempted to kill Casimir-Perier, (the former President of France,) on account of his repressive measures against anarchy. I attempted to kill the Shah because he is the embodiment of power and riches."

Salson was condemned to penal servitude for life.

SPAIN'S NAVY NEEDS MONEY.

Admiral Valcarel Recommends that the Navy Be Abolished Unless Funds for Improvement Are Provided.

MADRID, Sept. 28.—Admiral Valcarel has prepared a report for presentation to the Queen Regent, asking for the necessary funds for naval defenses and proposing, in the event of their being refused, that the Spanish Navy be abolished.

The war with the United States left Spain with only 1 battleship, 3 armored cruisers, and 1 protected cruiser, 9 second and third class cruisers, 60 gunboats, and 27 torpedo boats. Three cruisers are now building. The personnel of the navy is 1,002 officers, 725 artificers, 14,000 seamen, and 9,000 marines. Admiral Valcarel is the ranking officer of the Spanish Navy.

WHAT DELAYS THE BRITISH.

Pianos, Harmoniums, and Kitchen Ranges Carried with the Army.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Perhaps one of the reasons that the British fail to overtake the Boers in South Africa is found in an army order recently issued by Lord Kitchener, as follows:

"The Commander in Chief in South Africa desires to impress officers in command of mobile columns that the object of such columns is mobility, and that he has learned that such forces carry with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos, and harmoniums, which nullify that object. These articles must be handed over to the nearest stores."

DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.

Especially Prevalent Among Women, Says the Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Superintendent of the New York Anti-Saloon League, has begun his crusade in England, at the invitation of the Free Churches, holding the first of his seventy-five meetings in London this week.

The Rev. Mr. Henry thinks there is more drunkenness here than in the United States, especially among women. He points out that one-third of the arrests for drunkenness in this country during the year 1900 were of women.

Americans Returning from Abroad.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The American season, as this period is called in London, is drawing to an end. The steamers sailing for America to-day and next week are filled to their capacity, but thereafter some vacancies exist. The express train taking the passengers of the American Line steamer St. Paul to Southampton today was unusually crowded, but it was not sufficient to take, without overcrowding, a hundred persons who intended to go to Southampton.

Everett St. John May Succeed Mr. Hays.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Norfolk says it is understood there that Everett St. John, ex-Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, will succeed C. M. Hays as President of the Southern Pacific Oct. 1.

PHILADELPHIA'S POLITICS

Chances of the Democratic Party's Reorganizers.

The "Jeffersonian Party" Hopes to Deprive Ryan and Donnelly of Their Right to the Word "Democratic."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Much that has been said and more that has been written concerning the political situation in this county has inspired the belief in the minds of the uninformed that the move looking to the reorganization of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia will result in the election of P. Fred Rothermel, the fusion candidate for District Attorney, and the defeat of Judge Maxwell Stevenson, the Democrat who has the support of the Republican machine, and Donnelly and Ryan for re-election. Judge Stevenson will be elected beyond any question, and Mr. Rothermel will almost as certainly be defeated

It is not likely that the latter will poll more than 60,000 votes out of the 315,000 assessed voters, of which number about 80,000 are claimed to be fraudulent. The orders have gone out and they will be obeyed. In some wards the men controlled by the machine will vote for Stevenson and Martin; in other wards they will vote for Stevenson and Ralston, thus insuring the election of Ralston and Martin as the majority members of Court No. 5 and Stevenson as the minority member required by the law of Pennsylvania.

With these certainties in mind, and they are certainties as nearly as anything can be certain, it is interesting to consider the real benefit that will come to the Democratic Party in Philadelphia as a result of the reorganization now making. The immediate effect will appeal to and benefit only the decent Democrats, who have long been forced to remain inactive because of the depths of political prostitution to which the recognized local Democratic organization had been brought by its leaders.

Men like William F. Harrity, who, as National Chairman, led Cleveland to victory; Samuel Dickson, General Counsel for the Reading Railroad; James Gay Gordon, who resigned a Judgeship "to make a living," as he explained in his letter of resignation; Robert E. Pattison, twice Governor and five times a winner at the polls; William McAleer, the only Congressman besides Randall that Philadelphia has had in twenty years who could or would do anything for the people; Henry C. Flanders, an old-line Democrat, who refused to sit in the same hall with Donnelly and Ryan—all these and hundreds not so well known but just as respectable and quite as powerful in their wards, could not indorse the alleged Democratic Party in Philadelphia even by voting for or against its candidates.

When nothing was left of the once vigorous city minority the Democracy of the State, outside of the county, sent out notices to the effect that the Donnelly and Ryan organization in Philadelphia would not be seated in the then coming State Convention. Judge Krebs of Clearfield led the battle for reform and cried "No quarter" in season and out of season. He enlisted the powerful support of Messrs. Harrity, Gordon, Creasy, Orr, and McAleer, all of whom demanded the complete repudiation of Donnelly and Ryan at Harrisburg and took their places in the line and joined in the general clamor for a new Democracy.

Donnelly resigned as City Chairman as a result of an understanding with Col. Guffey, and ex-Gov. Pattison accepted the post made vacant by Donnelly's sensational move. He demanded loyal support at the hands of the State Convention and urged that as the 1,045 voting divisions in the city were all under the control of the friends of Donnelly and Ryan, he could do nothing if their delegates were not seated at Harrisburg. A compromise was effected whereby the Donnelly-Ryan faction was seated, and all was well.

Mr. Pattison worked as he never worked before. Gordon took personal command, and Harrity came from his counting house to advise with the new leaders. Gordon, who hates Pattison, pocketed his anger, forgot his grievances, and joined his enemy in the war on the Republican machine. The County Convention met and, under the lash of Donnelly and Ryan, repudiated Pattison, nominated a straight Democratic ticket, and paved the way for wholesale trades with the Quay-Ashbridge-Durham machine, which rules the city with a rod of iron by its patronage of 11,000 offices and 25,000 dependents.

A DEMOCRATIC AWAKENING.

Indignant beyond all measure, the thwarted Democrats—and they number thousands here—came to the fore and demanded a new and decent Democratic organization in Philadelphia. The men who are in the rank and file of the new Democracy see that the only chance they have of getting the minority offices promised them by the law is to poll the vote next largest to the overwhelming Republican majority in Philadelphia. Fusion will help them to do this. Leave this feature out of the fight, and they would all vote for W. Wilkins Carr, the Donnelly-Ryan candidate for District Attorney, who served his party as Postmaster of Philadelphia and as Assistant United States District Attorney.

By polling a very large vote for the "Jeffersonian Party," as the new Democracy will be known until after the November election, the men at the head of the present movement will find themselves in a position to have their organization given the second column on the official ballot and to prevent the Donnelly-Ryan outfit from using the word "Democratic" or any of its synonyms. In other words, the present fight is simply a step preliminary to the February battle, which will probably give the Democrats a creditable representation in City Councils, something they have never had since the consolidation of the city many years ago. It will give them minority representation in each of the 1,045 voting places in the city, in one-fifth of which there are no minority officers at present, and it will give them, above all, a City Committee and organization in the divisions which Quay, Ashbridge, and Durham cannot buy or borrow.

It is proposed to reorganize the party on the basis of division representation, a thing practically unknown in the Democratic Party of Philadelphia. Heretofore a Democrat who wanted to vote at the primaries of his party had to be a Sherlock Holmes to find the place selected for the voting booth, and in many cases he got a beating for his pains when he finally succeeded in finding it. He never voted unless he voted "on orders," and the orders always filtered down from Quay.

Citizens had no voice in the naming of candidates and none in their election or defeat. Quay named them for both parties and Ashbridge and Durham elected those who were marked for election and defeated those who were so nominated. For example, in one division of the Twenty-eighth Ward the police gave one candidate more votes than there were men, women, and children living in the lines of the precinct. In the Third Congressional District 1,000 armed policemen were stationed at the polling places and openly defied any man to vote against Congressman-elect Henry Burk. Election officers who protested were driven from the booths at the point of the pistol, and in one place the ballot box was actually thrown on a dump after its contents had been burned up.

By these methods William McAleer was defeated for Congress, and Mayor Ashbridge paid his debt to Henry Burk, whose income is said to be $3,000 a day. His assessment was $60,000, which sum, it has been openly asserted, was divided between the Mayor, Insurance Commissioner Durham, and Select Councilman McNichol, whose brother has $4,000,000 in public contracts now under way.

OLD BOSSES POLITICALLY DEAD.

Not any one, but all, of these things aroused the people and finally led to the present movement for a new Democracy. There can be no real or permanent results from this movement until after the coming election, when the party will get the official and legal recognition that will yield returns and pave the way for actual battle in the February poll. Donnelly and Ryan, with the members of their band, are politically dead now, and many of their best men are deserting their standard. It may be pointed out now that a very large number of eminently respectable Democrats held their membership in the Donnelly-Ryan-Durham organization simply to keep their "regularity." Thousands of these "regular" men will vote the straight Democratic ticket this time to keep intact their record of regularity.

The November election will, with the recognition of the National and State Democratic organizations, make this new Democracy the regular Democratic organization, and all of the "regulars" who vote for Carr at the November election will be in line to vote with the new regular organization at the primaries before the February election, when the real battle between the Democrats and Republicans of Philadelphia will take place. The November fight is merely a preliminary.

The scheme of division representation is new to the Democrats of Philadelphia. The Republicans have had it all the while, but the close corporation of Donnelly, Ryan, and Durham would not permit the Democrats to have any kind of representation, except such as the three could control. In the perfection of this division representation plan meetings will be held in each of the 1,045 divisions. Three men will be enrolled as division officers, to be known as committeemen. These men will name one of their number as Chairman, and this Chairman will be recognized as the division leader and will be given a seat in the Ward Committee. The Ward Committee will be made up of the several division Chairmen and three members of a Ward Executive Committee. This Ward Committee will elect one man to the City Committee, which will have entire control of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

Consul Martin Tells How Successful Relations with That Country Might Be Benefited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Mr. Squiers, United States Secretary of Legation at Peking, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of Aug. 1, a report of Consul Martin of Chinkiang. Mr. Martin mentions three conditions which he believes to be absolutely essential to success in commercial relations with China:

"First—If foreigners ever build up a large trade in China, it must be with the help of the Chinese themselves, and this can be won only by treating them with respect. No American can live in China long without seeing that foreigners are inclined to treat the Chinese negligently, even when their interests would seem to indicate an opposite course. The Chinese resent this.

"Second—The entire country should be open to foreign trade, and a judicial system should be formulated to meet the requirements of all foreigners in the empire. Much of the trouble in the past has arisen from differences of opinion as to what punishment would best subserve the ends of justice.

"Third—The Likin should be abolished in favor of some other system of taxation that would secure the required revenue. The Likin, as now operated, I regard as the most perfect method of extracting all conceivable profit from trade. Its tendency is to localize trade by hedging goods about with such expenses that they cannot be moved. When commodities can be transported from one end of China to the other without any tax save the freights, the whole nation will teem with activity."

CANTEEN AT SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Board of Managers Believes Veterans Are Benefited by Having the Exchanges Handy.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—The members of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home reached Milwaukee to-day, and with the inspection of the home in this city the annual trip is completed. It is understood that the board favors the continuance of the canteen at these National asylums.

The Board has visited Dayton, Ohio; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Hampton, and Leavenworth, and has located a new home at Johnson City, Tenn., where a four-hundred acre tract was purchased. The Board will soon advertise for bids for erecting the new home in Tennessee.

With reference to the canteen, Gen. McMahon said to-night that the board favored its continuance at the homes, as it was thought the veterans could be kept more within bounds where stimulants were not so hard to get. In his opinion, it would prevent a lot of "fence-jumping," which would be the case were the canteen done away with.

BOY BICYCLE RIDER KILLED.

Struck by an Eighth Avenue Car at Eighty-sixth Street.

Thomas Gaynor, thirteen years old, of 126 East Eighty-third Street, was killed yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, by being struck by an Eighth Avenue car. Young Gaynor had ridden his bicycle through Central Park from Fifth Avenue along Eighty-sixth Street and had just reached Central Park West. He waited for a north-bound Eighth Avenue car to pass, and without dismounting attempted to cross the tracks.

A south-bound car, going at a good rate of speed, came along and struck the bicycle. Gaynor was thrown about fifteen feet, landing on his head. The bicycle fell on top of him. A hurry call for an ambulance was sent in, and Dr. Blue of Roosevelt Hospital took him to that institution. He died soon after arrival.

Patrick Johnson, twenty-one years old, of 493 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, the motorman of the car, was arrested and locked up in the West One Hundredth Street Station.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY OPENS.

Ex-Dean Shaw Welcomed at New York University Institution.

The formal opening of the school of pedagogy of the New York University took place yesterday in the university building on Washington Square. The Chancellor, MacCracken, of the university and the acting deacon of the school, made an address on the "Relation of the University to Education."

In the course of the address Dr. MacCracken referred to the meeting of the British associations at Glasgow on the day the news was received that there was no hope for President McKinley. He said that the evidences of deep feeling were affecting. He made no reference in his address to the dissensions which occurred in the school last Spring.

There are four new professors, the resignations of three of the professors formerly connected with the school having been accepted. Dr. Edward R. Shaw, the former Dean of the school, who has been retained as lecturer, was present yesterday morning, and received a hearty welcome from the members of the school and their friends. The enrollment this year is about 80, which is said to compare favorable with the registration on former years.

BOY FELL TO HIS DEATH.

Was Sitting on a Chimney Watching Pigeons Flying Overhead.

While sitting on a chimney on the roof of his home, 254 West Fifteenth Street, yesterday afternoon, John Restel, thirteen years old, lost his balance and fell. He landed three stories below in the yard of the adjoining house, 256 West Fifteenth Street. The boy was so absorbed in watching some pet pigeons flying over his head that apparently he forgot the perilous position he was in.

In falling he carried down with him the line on which Mrs. Daniel Ring of 254 West Fifteenth Street was hanging clothes. Mrs. Ring screamed, and this brought young Restel's mother to a window. She fainted away. Dr. Lewis came with the ambulance that was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Before taking the boy away, he was called upon to treat the mother. He died within fifteen minutes after reaching the hospital.

Woman Found Dead on Her Bed.

An elderly woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Ducey, hired a furnished room last Sunday from Mrs. Stanley, who occupies the third floor of the four-story tenement house, 2,301 Eighth Avenue. She told Mrs. Stanley that she had a daughter named Catherine living somewhere in New York, but beyond this gave no information about herself.

Yesterday morning she was found lying dead on her bed, having apparently died of heart disease. The Coroner was notified.

Coney Island Pier to be Sold.

In an opinion which Corporation Counsel Whalen forwarded to Controller Coler yesterday he advised that the city proceed to sell the old Coney Island Pier under foreclosure proceedings, and the auction will therefore take place at the headquarters of Hugh McLaughlin, in Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, on Oct. 17, at noon. When the old pier was built the town of Gravesend took the mortgage on it, which reverted to the city upon the consolidation and which is now to be foreclosed.

Reports of Ibsen's Illness Incorrect.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 28.—The reports of Henrik Ibsen's serious illness are untrue. He is still improving and goes out driving daily.

Port of Rio de Janeiro Quarantined.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 28.—This port has been officially declared infected with the bubonic plague.

"JACK" HAVERLY IS DEAD

Famous Minstrel Succumbs to Heart Disease in Utah.

After Being the Leading American Song and Dance Man for Years, He Lost His Luck Among the Mines.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 28.—"Jack" Haverly, the famous minstrel leader, died at St. Mark's Hospital to-day of heart disease. Since coming to this city two years ago he had been engaged in mining enterprises.

John H. Haverly, better known as "Jack" Haverly, but a few years ago one of the best known and most successful of theatrical managers, was born in Eastern Pennsylvania in 1838. After a short term in the village school he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, with whom he soon disagreed. A violent altercation ended in Jack's striking his master. Then he ran away to Pittsburg, where he began his career as a newsboy on a railroad train.

Having the young boy's interest in theatres, he spent as much of his time as possible in and about the Pittsburg playhouses, finally obtaining a position as door tender. Promotion came almost immediately, and he rose rapidly to the position of box office man, then to that of Treasurer. Frequently, too, he appeared on the stage in song and dance specialties, for which he showed no little talent. From this time until he reached the zenith of his popularity his record was continuously successful.

Mr. Haverly wanted to establish a chain of theatres from New York to San Francisco. Although this scheme was never carried into execution, he was the owner at one time of six theatres and thirteen road companies. His first experience as a manager was when he was twenty-one years old, with a Toledo variety show. After a brief experience he became the advance agent for Sand's Minstrels. It was in minstrelsy that he achieved his greatest popularity. His "Mastodon-Forty, Count 'Em, Forty-Minstrels" became famous throughout America and Europe.

After a time with the Sand, Haverly went with the Wagner Minstrels. Then came the war. At its close he controlled the company. Minstrelsy was at the height of its popularity, and the young man's advance to financial and artistic success began in earnest. In most places where he cast his lot and opened a theatre the playhouse had previously been of unenviable reputation. To each the Haverly system, as he called it, was applied. The buildings were repainted; multi-colored lights were displayed on the front; expense was not spared in advertising and in keeping the manager's name before the public. Success in nearly every instance rewarded the original Napoleon of the minstrel world.

Among Haverly's first managerial ventures was one in Chicago. He leased there the Adelphi Theatre, which had become a sort of mausoleum of managers. Against the advice of all his friends he assumed charge. For many years the place was the home of American minstrelsy. Then Haverly began to branch out. He undertook one of his most noteworthy achievements in leasing the Lyceum in Fourteenth Street, this city. His friends again endeavored insistently to dissuade him from his new venture.

"Don't take it, Jack; it will be your ruin," said they. Haverly disregarded their advice. He succeeded, as usual.

"That which is good and the people want," he answered his advising friends, "they will patronize, if they have to pay $5 a head and stand up in a cowstable. If they don't want it, they will not go for nothing into a palace to see it."

Haverly did not believe in "unlucky theatres." "Give me a show with merit in it," he said, "and you may go to the dogs with your luck."

In 1866 the Haverly & Cool Burgess Minstrels were organized. In 1866 the J. H. Haverly Minstrels, with Barlow, Wilson, Primrose, and West as the principal features, were launched, and continued for many years the most popular company of its kind in the country.

The United Mastodon Minstrels, "a drove of dark horses, who were to stand on a broad gauge platform," were next organized. They were forty in number. "Forty—Count 'em—Forty," became Haverly's slogan, and was echoed across the continent. An engagement of six weeks was played at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in this city, and the season's profits amounted to $100,000. For the next two years the minstrels toured the United States, and were then taken to England, appearing at Her Majesty's Theatre.

In 1880 Haverly was at the height of his success. He controlled Haverly's Theatre, in Fourteenth Street; Niblo's, in Broadway, and a house in Chicago. He took the lease of the Fifth Avenue after Stephen Fiske, Maurice Grau and Max Strakosch had taken a turn each at it.

"The pack-mule luck," he used to say, "is too slippery footed a steed for me. I've a better nag to take me across the black pool of adversity to the shining shore of success. Common sense, saddled with judgment, is the horse I ride."

When he endeavored, with some of his theatrical profits, to win a fortune in Western mining property, however, his steed failed him. Speculations in Western exchanges and in Wall Street caused his failure in 1884, and for some years he had a hard time to make both ends meet. During this period of his career many card-playing yarns were told of him. One was about a game he had on a railroad train with a wealthy Southerner.

"What'll we play for?" asked the Southerner.

"Well, let's each pay $5,000 for twenty chips and have one game of freeze-out," said Haverly. The Southerner was game, but in a few minutes his roll was transferred to Haverly's inside pocket.

Among Haverly's lieutenants in his prosperous days were Charles and Daniel Frohman, Al Hayman, Gustave Frohman, William J. Davis, Harry Mann, Frank McKee, Frederick E. Wright, and Charles L. Andrews. Among his enterprises were the Haverly Grand Athletic and Pedestrian Exercises and the Haverly National Printing Company. He promoted the Chicago Jockey Club race track, paying $150,000 for the controlling interest. He was a great friend of Eugene Field, who thus apostrophized him some years after his disappearance from the theatrical world:

Jack Haverly, Jack Haverly! I wonder where you are.
Are your fortunes cast with Sirius or 'neath some kindlier star?
How happens it we never see your wondrous minstrel show,
With its apt alliterations, as we used to, years ago?
All the ebon aggregations that afflict these modern times
Are equally unworthy of our prose and of our rhymes;
And I vainly pine and hanker for the joys that used to come
With the trumpet's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

Jack Haverly, here's hoping that some bright, propitious star
Beams kindly down upon you, wheresoe'er your interests are;
For my heart is warm a-toward you for the joy you gave me when
I was a little wambling tyke; and I were glad again
To see you marching up the street with your dusky knights of song—
By George! I'd head the gang of boys that whooped your way along;
And I'd stake that all our plaudits and acclaims would overcome
The trumpet's ump-ta-ra-ra and the big bass drum.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 28.—Fire broke out in the drying and curing building of the Grand Rapids Leather Company at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city, early this morning, and destroyed it with a large stock of cured leather and machinery. The loss is estimated at $100,000; partly insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:45 A. M.—207 East Fifty-fifth Street; Henry Kaueffer; damage, $50.

1:55 A. M.—75 Roosevelt Street; R. Rentelenc; damage slight.

3:15 A. M.—17 Manhattan Street; Frank Snyder; damage, $50.

9:10 A. M.—West side of Spuyten Duyvil; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:50 A. M.—White Plains Road, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets; Andrew Anderson; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—415 West Forty-seventh Street; Edward Asher; damage, $500.

1:55 P. M.—108 Lewis Street; John Wolo; damage, $13.

4:45 P. M.—57 Division Street; Samuel Cohen; damage, $500.

5:55 P. M.—1,565 Third Avenue; Henry Orr; damage, $1,000.

7:55 P. M.—882 Seventh Avenue; Grenoble Hotel; damage, $150.

8:20 P. M.—929 Courtlandt Avenue; William Flats; damage, $20.

8:20 P. M.—467 and 469 Greenwich Street; New York Nickel Plate Company; damage, $20,000.

9:15 P. M.—620 East Eighteenth Street; Thomas Edison; damage, $500.

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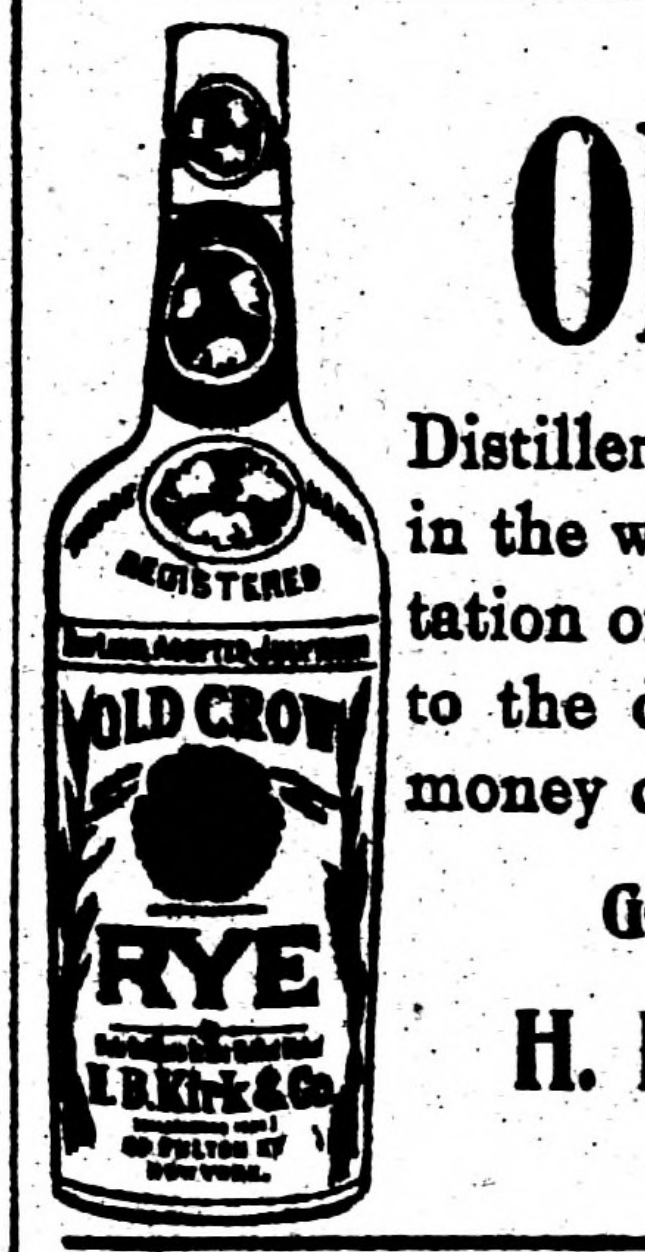

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GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.

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New York.

COLUMBIA DID NOT SCORE

Opening Football Game at Buffalo Lost in Startling Style.

BUFFALO KICKED ONE GOAL

Season on the Gridiron Begun with Victories for Pennsylvania and Carlisle.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Columbia University's football team was defeated by the University of Buffalo in the Stadium at the Pan-American grounds this afternoon by a score of 5 to 0. It was a great surprise even to the most ardent admirers of the local men. The betting before the game was about even money that the Buffalo team would not score. Rice, Buffalo's quarter back, kicked a goal from the field near the end of the first half, scoring the only points made in the afternoon's play. Play began at 3:15.

Columbia won the toss. Goodwin's kick-off sent the ball flying forty yards down the field. Mason caught it, but he was downed before he had taken five steps. Then followed a series of runs around the ends by Deceu and Mills, until the ball was within eight yards of Columbia's goal, when the local men lost it on downs. Columbia lost the ball on a fumble.

Buffalo tried to break through the centre without success, and then Rice made a kick from the thirty-yard line, sending the ball through the goal. Time was called with the ball on Buffalo's twenty-five-yard line.

The last half was a terrific struggle, with honors about even. The line-up:

Columbia, 0.	Positions.	Buffalo, 5.
Wolf	Left end	Mills
V. Smyth	Left tackle	Sly
Dugden	Left guard	Metzger
Martin, Capt.; Ward	Centre	Unbehaun, Capt.
Shaw	Right guard	Fish
Page	Right tackle	Cannon
Vanhoevenburg	Right end	Deceu
Goodwin	Quarter back	Rice
Morley	Right half back	Lakin
Fisher	Left half back	Haase
Holman	Full back	Mason

Goals from field—Rice, (Buffalo,) 1. Umpire—Mr. Allan of Princeton. Referee—Mr. Wright of Yale. Time—15-minute halves.

INDIANS DEFEATED MUTES.

Carlisle Scored 19 to Gallaudet's 6 in Hard-Fought Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 28.—The Carlisle Indians defeated the mute players from Galladuet College of Washington, D. C., here to-day in one of the best contested games ever seen on a local field by a score of 19 to 6. Both teams were under weight and fairly matched in build. The Indians entered the contest with confidence and chanced to get the ball soon after the kick-off, when they rushed a touch-down in the first three minutes.

A great surprise came when shortly Gallaudet got the ball, and by a wonderful series of close formation plays, ripped through and around the Indians' line in a way that astonished the redskins. The Indians were playing too high and were admonished times without number from the side lines to pile the mutes up by hugging the ground. The first onslaught was too much for Carlisle, however, and Waters, a mute, went over the line for a touch-down. The first half ended 6 to 5 in the mutes' favor.

After this Coach Warner lectured his braves to good effect, as the second half showed. The rushes of the Indians in the second half were terrific and sent the mutes flying. The defensive work of the Indians also had improved. Two touch-downs and goals and a safety made the final score.

Gallaudet's star players are their ends, right tackle and full back. Andree, for the mutes, made one splendid run. For the Indians Beaver made a sixty-yard run. The line-up:

Carlisle, (19.)	Position.	Gallaudet, (6.)
Bradley	Left end	Guilfus
Flores	Left tackle	Worley
Dillon	Left guard	Hewetson
Scroggs	Centre	Lawrence
Bowen	Right guard	Garrett
Lubo	Right tackle	Mather
Beaver, Hare	Right end	Neesam
Hare, Johnson	Quarter back	Phelps
Chatfield, Beaver	Left half back	Erricson
Yarlett, Saul	Right half back	Andree
Palmer, Williams	Full back	Waters, (Capt.)

Touch-downs—Chatfield, 1; Beaver, 1; Lubo, 1; Waters, 1. Goals—Guilfus, 1; Hare, 2. Indians scored 1 safety. Referee—Thompson. Umpire—Smilau. Linesmen—Strang and Ruiz. Time—Twenty-minute halves.

Scores of Other Games.

At Worcester—Amherst Agriculture College, 17; Holy Cross, 0.

At Middletown—Tufts, 5; Wesleyan, 0.

At Amherst—Amherst, 15; Williston, 0.

At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 6; Bates, 5.

At Providence—Brown, 12; Boston College, 0.

At Schenectady—Union, 6; Laureates, 5.

At Ann Arbor—Michigan, 50; Albion, 0.

At High Bridge—Manning School, 6; Rutherford High School, 6.

At West Farms—Kyles School, 10; Sampson Schools, 4.

At Unionport—Carleton School, 10; Heidenfeldt Institute, 8.

At Morris Heights—Fowler School, 24; Manhattan School, 0.

PRACTICE AT PRINCETON.

'Varsity Showed Well in Fast Football Game with Scrub Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Sept. 28.—The Tigers' practice to-day was fast, but of short duration. After a preliminary "loosening up" of the players with the "dummy" and several minutes of falling on the ball the 'Varsity and scrubs were pitted against each other for two ten minute halves. In bright contrast to the fumbling of the backs in yesterday's contest was their work of to-day.

In the first half the 'Varsity succeeded in carrying the ball to the scrubs' five yard line by a series of line plunges by Sheffield and McClave, and two end runs of twenty and twenty-five yards by McCord. Here the scrub braced and held for downs when time was called.

It took only three trials for the 'Varsity to score the first touch-down of the season in the second half. De Witt kicked off for the first team and Delaney fumbled the catch, "Billy" Roper falling on the ball. Dana Kafer, the younger brother of "Doc" Kafer, 1900, found a hole at right tackle, and by a nice run made twenty yards. Gordon failed to gain at centre, but on a second trial, with the material assistance of De Witt, was pulled across the line for the touch-down. De Witt's try for goal struck the post. Kafer caught Miller's kick-off and ran thirty-five yards back up the field until stopped about the centre by a diving tackle by Delaney. The ball staid near the centre of the field during the rest of the half.

The line-up:

'Varsity.	Position.	Scrubbs.
Henry	Left end	Amell
Short, Pell, (Capt.)	Left tackle	Scott
Wright	Left guard	Bailey
Butkiewicz	Centre	Hale
Brown	Right guard	Fisher, (Capt.)
De Witt	Right tackle	Brown
Davis	Right end	Montgomery
Vanderhoff, Freeman	Quarter back	Weatherhead
McCord, D. Kafer	Left half back	Bush
S. McClave, Morse	Right half back	Roper
Sheffield, Gordon	Full back	Miller

Phifer Wins at Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 28.—R. F. Phifer of the Baltusrol Golf Club won the President's Cup at the end of the Lenox Golf Club's tournament to-day, beating Samuel Frothingham of Lenox one up in nineteen holes. In the morning the semi-finals were played. Phifer beat J. Moller, Jr., of Apawamis 5 up and 3 to play, and Frothingham beat D. J. Dana of Lenox 3 up and 2 to play. The Phifer-Frothingham match was followed by a large gallery and the score fluctuated between the two contestants until the eighteenth hole, when the men were all square in driving for the nineteenth. Frothingham made a beautiful 230-yard drive, but was short of the green in two. He lay dead in three and Phifer by a long, well-lofted approach lay equally well. Phifer went down and Frothingham missed. About thirty players took part in a limited handicap for a consolation cup, which was won by J. M. Vance of Pittsfield by a score of 85, handicap 6—79 net for the eighteen holes.

Brooklyn Cricketers' Last Game.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club played its last game of the season yesterday at Prospect Park, where two teams under the Captaincy of H. O. Seale and G. Carlyle competed in a club match. After a close and interesting contest the game resulted in a victory for the former's eleven by the narrow margin of 4 runs. W. B. Seale did the best work with the bat for the winners, with a good innings of 13, while G. W. Barnes captured 5 wickets. Double figures were also added by G. Barnes and G. Gautier with scores of 12 and 11 respectively. For G. Carlyle's eleven the only double-figure men were E. O. Challenger, with 18, and R. F. Brown, with 12, while the bowling honors were carried by J. Dixon. The totals were: H. O. Seale's eleven, 65; G. Carlyle's eleven, 61.

ACCIDENT TO ENGINE TENDER.

It Dashed Into a Pile of Stone While Going to a Fire.

An accident befel the tender of Engine 33, on West Third Street, at an early hour this morning. While responding at full speed to an alarm of fire from West Broadway and Houston Street, the tender dashed squarely into a pile of stone and brick, old building material that was standing near the curb in front of 49 West Third Street. Every man on the tender was thrown to the street, but none was seriously injured. Fireman E. B. Murphy landed on his face and slid along in the mud, but was not badly hurt.

Firemen hurried to the box at Third Street and West Broadway and telegraphed a call for an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. When the ambulance came Murphy refused to go to the hospital. He was treated by the surgeon and Chief Croker then took him back to his quarters at 42 Great Jones Street. The headquarters of both Engine 33 and Chief Croker are at 42 Great Jones Street.

Neither horses or tender were seriously hurt. The fire to which the engine and tender was going was at West Broadway and West Houston Street and was trivial.

PENSION ROBBERY.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, which has done good work before in showing how the pension list has been swollen to the million point, and continues to increase from year to year in spite of the fact that the war closed nearly forty years ago, is giving some additional interesting facts on this point.

It will be remembered that THE TIMES sent some years ago a man to examine a number of cases of pensions paid in New York, and found that in many instances these pensions were not deserved and should not have been given. Investigation to-day makes the same showing, and THE TIMES gives a number of specimen cases. * * * But, although these facts are notorious, it seems impossible to stop the frauds, and the most that can be done by an honest Commissioner like Mr. Evans is to put the brake on slightly and to check up some of the worst frauds. As to going to the bottom of the matter, ordering an investigation and striking from the pension rolls, as could be done, half the names borne on it, Congress lacks the courage even to attempt it. The Republican Party dare not offend the pension sharks and the old soldiers, to whom it owes so much, and even the Democrats are timid on this question. And thus we are likely to go on, being robbed forever under the plea of pension, knowing we are robbed, but afraid to shake off the pension thieves who are "holding up" the Government.

WORLD'S PACING RECORD

Little Boy, Driven by Amateur to Wagon, Does a Mile in 2:02.

EMPIRE CITY TRACK RACES

Hugh J. Grant's Bugle Wins the $1,000 Sweepstakes—Clever Driving by C. K. G. Billings.

A new world's pacing record to a wagon was made yesterday at the Empire City Track, near Yonkers, by C. K. G. Billings's Little Boy, driven by an amateur driver, Frank G. Jones. The time for the mile was 2:02. It was a race against time, aided by Billings's runner, Carrie Nation. The effort was primarily intended to lower the amateur mark, made under similar conditions, 2:03¾, about a month ago by the same horse at Chicago. The same time with an amateur driver also had been made on Sept. 25, 1900, at Terre Haute, Ind., by the black gelding Coney, driven by Edward Gaylord. The best previous record at pacing to a wagon under any conditions was 2:03¼, made by Coney at the Empire City Track last September, when driven by M. E. McHenry, and also by Bumps at Louisville on Sept. 27, 1899. The fractional time of Billings's champion pacer was 0:31, 1:00¼, 1:31, 2:02.

This pacing event was intended to be only one of the special features, but it easily eclipsed everything else on the programme, which was a high-class one, arranged as the first matinée of the Fall season by the Road Drivers' Association. The several classes were fell filled, and a large delegation of prominent horsemen and lovers of harness racing comfortably crowded the grand stand and the spacious clubhouse. The track was in perfect condition, and offered every advantage for fast time.

When the effort to lower the amateur pacing record to a wagon was called, the fence overlooking the track near the judges' stand was lined with enthusiasts. The running mate to Little Boy took a slight advantage at the start, leading about a length, as a spur to the pacer. Jones handled the reins perfectly and got every inch of speed out of the horse. Coming down the stretch the horses were almost neck and neck, and they crossed the line almost in a dead heat. A mighty shout went up, for some of the wise ones had predicted from the perfect manner in which Little Boy kept the pace for the entire mile that new figures were surely going to be established. When the time was announced there was a mighty volume of applause and the remarkable clipping of nearly two seconds from the record occupied the bulk of conversation for the remainder of the afternoon.

BUGLE AN EASY WINNER.

Former Mayor Hugh J. Grant, whose two-year-old Bugle had just beaten Anthony N. Brady's Amalee without difficulty for the $1,000 sweepstakes and the $250 Olcott cup, appeared more delighted at seeing the pacing record broken than he did over his own well-merited victory.

"That is a marvelous mile," he remarked. "I would almost venture to say it would never be broken, but so many supposedly impossible figures have been lowered within the past few years, that I presume it may be safer to say I believe it will stand for a very long time before it is reduced. Billings has a horse to be proud of."

The owner was naturally elated. His enthusiasm caused Mr. Billings to predict that he believed Little Boy would get a mark of 1:59 before very long. The horse will leave in a few days for Mr. Billings's new track, at Memphis, and will probably not be seen in this locality again before Spring.

The big sweepstakes which by some had been termed the Wall Street championship, was expected to be one of the exciting features of the meet. Four horses were entered, all two year olds, being the colts presented a year ago to Hugh J. Grant, Anthony N. Brady, C. K. G. Billings, and A. C. Hall. They were all sired by Athel, but the two belonging to Mr. Billings and Mr. Hall were withdrawn. Grant's Bugle and Brady's Amalee had the race, two out of three heats, to themselves, and the easy way in which Bugle won never allowed the excitement which had been expected in the event to attain a keen edge. Mr. Grant's horse won by nearly an eighth of a mile in both heats, the times being respectively 3:00 and 2:50.

One of the most interesting events was the second race, free for all pacing, for it illustrated the success of good generalship in driving, to a marked degree. Out of five horses that came to the start, the pick were Billings's Hontas-Crook and Samuel McMillan's Quota. In the first heat the latter won in 2:10¼, the finish being highly sensational, for Billings came down the stretch less than half a length behind the winner and plying the whip in regular jockey fashion. In the second heat Billings adopted the tactics of making a strong pace, holding Quota neck and neck, until, as he expected, the latter broke, losing her advantage. It was speedily recovered, but the gain was sufficient, and, although the finish was another hot one. Hontas-Crook came in first in 2:11¾. Practically the same tactics were adopted with equal success in the third heat, Isaac A. Hopper's Lucre finishing second this time, and Quota coming in fifth.

The Monk, owned by Fred Gerken, had no difficulty in winning the first two heats in the free for all trot, beating Billings's Franker. Albert C. Bostwick, the crack automobilist, drove his horse Polo in this event, but came in at the end. The 2:24 class, pacing, had the largest number of starters, eight starting in the two heats, but Frank G. Jones, driving David Muscovite, won in good style, Louis J. Kahn's Bonnie Kirkland coming second in each heat.

For the opening matinée of the Road Drivers' Association for the Fall season, the meet was a distinct success, and the large attendance showed that these trotting meets have not lost their popularity. Among the prominent horsemen and others present were Hugh J. Grant, with Mrs. Grant; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. M. Brewster, Mrs. Fox, Fire Commissioner John Scannell, David Bonner, Frank G. Jones, Dr. H. D. Gill, Albert C. Bostwick, Nathan Straus, S. S. Tomain, James Murphy of Chicago, John Shepard, Frederick Gerken, F. P. Olcott, Peter C. Kellogg, and H. K. Deveraux. Summaries:

First Race.—2:29 Class, Trotting.

Howard Avery's b. g. Author, by Autograph	1	1
A. Whiteman's b. m. Jeanne Lawson, by Bloomfield	2	3
H. S. Jenks's b. g. Hal, by Lorey Lambert	3	5
George C. Grote's b. g. St. Comet, by St. Bel-Maud Wilkes	5	4
H. C. Mapes's b. m. Minnatonka, by Wilkes Boy-Primrose	4	6
H. Feusterer's Redan	6	2
R. H. Halstead's s. g. Max Boy	7	

Time—2:21¼; 2:21¼.

Second Race.—Free-for-all pacing.

C. K. G. Billings's s. h. Hontas Crook, by Bud Crook-Polka	2	1	1
Samuel McMillan's b. m. Quota, by Online	1	3	5
Isaac A. Hopper's br. h. Lucre, by William L.-Norah Mapes	4	5	2
George W. Wilder's gr. m. Highland Lassie, by Young Highland-Grey	3	4	3
F. G. Hartwell's b. m. Sunland Belle	5	2	4

Time—2:10¼; 2:11¾; 2:12¼.

Third Race.—2:15 Class, Trotting.

F. Farnsworth's ch. m. Ventura, by Gillig	1	1
C. K. G. Billings's Louis Jefferson, by Jefferson	2	3
Fred Gerken's b. g. Indian Jim	3	2

Time—2:25¼; 2:14¾.

Fourth Race.—Sweepstakes, for two-year-old trotters, best two in three, $1,000, and the Olcott Cup of the value of $250.

Hugh J. Grant's b. f., Bugle, by Athel	1	1
A. N. Brady's blk. f. Amalee, by Athel	2	2

Time—3:00; 2:50.

Fifth Race.—2:24 Class; pacing.

Frank G. Jones's blk. g. David Muscovite, by Muscovite	1	1
Louis J. Kahn's b. m. Bonnie Kirkland, by Allerton	2	2
A. L. Kerker's ch. g. Attateka, by Lambertus	3	5
R. F. Relyea's b. m. Cora, by Denver	4	6
J. C. Smith's b. m. Little Imp	6	4
John H. Patton's ch. m. Elsie P	7	3
Dr. F. H. Flagge's b. g. Rex Elgin, by Bay-Kitty	5	8
Henry T. Denmead's g. g. Tippo, by Resolute	8	7

Time—2:24½; 2:17½.

Sixth Race.—Free-for-all; trotting.

Fred Gerken's The Monk	1	1
C. K. G. Billing's b. h. Franker, by Chaser	2	2
H. E. Perrin's Tudor Chimes	3	3
A. C. Bostwick's Pulo	4	4

Time—2:13; 2:10.

Special.—Exhibition one mile, trotting, to beat 2:30—B. Lichtenberg's Billy Palmer, 2:24.

Date of Six-Day Cycle Race.

It was announced yesterday that the international six-day team race at the Madison Square Garden will begin on Dec. 9. It is expected that a number of well-known foreign riders will compete this year, and that the race in consequence will be more than ordinarily interesting.

ENGLISH LEAD IN CRICKET.

Quaker Team Far Behind in the Present Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—The result of to-day's play in the international cricket match makes it necessary for Philadelphia to make 239 runs in their second inning in order to win, with six wickets already down for 80 runs.

The slump which had set in after the fall of Philadelphias second wicket on Friday could not be stopped, and in less than an hour from the start to-day all the home players were out in their first inning for 109, N. Z. Graves, Jr., being the only one to reach double figures. R. E. More, the English bowler, had distinguished himself by doing the bat trick getting the wickets of Graves, Clark, and Scattergood in succession with 95 runs to the good on the first innings play.

The Englishmen started their second stand before the wickets promptly at 12 o'clock. Again, as on Friday, King was in splendid form with the ball, and none of the Englishmen except Capt Bosanquet and A. M. Hollins, who hit out very freely, succeeded in making a stand. The last wicket fell for 143, leaving Philadelphias in need of 239 runs to tie the match, a task which they could hardly be expected to accomplish, as the wicket was getting in very poor shape. A bad start was made, the first wicket putting on only seventeen runs, and the second falling for 19. Another slump had set in as on the previous afternoon. Graves and Lester being the only players able to collar the bowling. With the total at 80, stumps were pulled for the day, Lester and Leroy being not out. Score:

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND, (First inning.)

R. Wilson, b. King	2
W. E. Harrison, b. Clark	9
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. Wood, b. King	19
F. Mitchell, c. Graves, b. King	32
E. M. Dowson, c. Scattergood, b. King	12
V. F. S. Crawford, b. King	24
R. E. Moore, c. Wood, b. King	22
A. M. Hollins, b. King	44
R. O. Schwarz, b. King	0
P. R. Johnson, c. Clark	7
I. V. Parkin, not out	5
Byes	19
Leg byes	2
No ball	1
Total	198

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
King	174	12	78	8
Clark	102	8	45	2
Morris	36	1	23	0
Lester	30	1	30	0

SECOND INNING.

E. R. Wilson, c. King, b. Clark	9
W. E. Harrison, c. Graves, b. Clark	13
B. J. T. Bosanquet, c. C. Morris, b. King	27
F. Mitchell, b. King	16
E. M. Dowson, b. King	9
V. F. S. Crawford, c. C. Morris, b. Clark	10
R. E. Moore, b. King	4
A. M. Hollins, c. Brown, b. A. Morris	32
R. O. Schwarz, b. King	2
P. R. Johnson, c. Morris, b. King	6
I. V. Parkin, not out	1
Extras	14
Total	143

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
J. B. King	109	1	57	6
P. H. Clark	96	4	69	3
P. N. Leroy	6	0	1	0
A. P. Morris	12	1	2	1

Runs at the fall of each wicket—First inning, 10, 20, 46, 66, 108, 120, 171, 171, 188, 198. Second inning, 19, 47, 56, 72, 91, 95, 133, 138, 143.

PHILADELPHIA, FIRST INNING.

A. M. Wood, c. Mitchell, b. Hollins	0
C. C. Morris, c. Parkin, b. More	19
J. A. Lester, c. Hollins, b. Bosanquet	46
J. B. King, b. More	9
R. D. Brown, b. More	0
J. N. Henry, c. Wilson, b. Bosanquet	1
N. Z. Graves, c. Mitchell, b. More	11
P. N. Leroy, b. Bosanquet	8
P. H. Clark, b. More	0
J. H. Scattergood, b. More	0
A. P. Morris, not out	4
Extras	5
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
A. Hollins	30	0	23	1
E. Dowson	24	0	20	0
B. Bosanquet	55	2	27	3
R. More	54	3	28	6

SECOND INNING.

J. B. King, c. Schwarz, b. More	7
C. C. Morris, c. Bosanquet, b. more	12
J. A. Lester, not out	20
A. M. Wood, b. More	2
R. D. Brown, c. Harrison, b. More	6
J. N. Henry, c. Mitchell, b. More	0
N. Z. Graves, c. Bosanquet, b. More	23
P. N. Leroy, not out	1
Extras	9
Total for six wickets	80

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
More	86	1	49	6
Bosanquet	66	3	19	0
Wilson	12	1	3	0

Runs at the fall of each wicket—First inning, 0, 59, 69, 77, 78, 85, 91, 91, 91, 103. Second inning, 17, 19, 25, 31, 31, 75.

NEW YORK CRICKETERS BEATEN.

Veterans' Inter-State Match Was Won by Paterson Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—There was a great gathering here to-day of the veteran cricketers of New York and New Jersey, who met on the cricket field to do battle for their respective States. The New Jersey representatives were led by John Hinchliffe, Mayor of Paterson, while Henry Martin was Captain of the New Yorkers. The New Yorkers were defeated by 68 runs.

The result of the game was brought about in a great measure by the bowling of F. Burch, who captured six wickets for 25 runs, and T. Gilbert, who took four for 18. For New York the best work with the bat was done by W. Fenwick, who played a splendid inning of 20, while H. Martin took the honors in the bowling department by taking six wickets for 39 runs. The score:

NEW JERSEY VETERANS.

J. Ridings, c. Williams, b. Butler	12
W. Riley, b. Martin	8
Capt. White, b. Martin	32
V. Bliss, c. Williams, b. Stewart	17
J. Hinchliffe, c. and b. Turner	9
T. Gilbert, c. Butler, b. Williams	5
C. V. Vickers, c. Hayward, b. Martin	12
F. Burch, b. Martin	0
G. T. Frost, b. Butler	10
J. M. Denton, b. Martin	4
J. Jackson, c. Turner, b. Martin	2
J. Goode, not out	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
Total	113

NEW YORK VETERANS.

T. Butler, c. and b. Burch	0
R. Turner, b. Gilbert	1
G. Hayward, c. Jackson, b. Burch	0
H. S. Jewell, c. Ridings, b. Burch	3
W. B. Wharton, b. Burch	4
E. R. Grant, run out	1
G. Williams, b. Gilbert	3
J. D. Boyd, b. Gilbert	0
W. Fenwick, b. Burch	20
H. Martin, not out	8
R. J. Stewart, b. Burch	2
C. Ingram, b. Gilbert	1
Byes	2
Total	45

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

English Team Will Play K. A. C. Picked Eleven at Bayonne.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of B. J. T. Bosanquet's English team of cricketers, who will play their match against New York on Wednesday and Thursday at Bayonne. The Englishmen are expected to arrive in this city on Tuesday evening, and will be quartered at the Hotel Marlborough while here.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will give a dinner in honor of the visitors on Wednesday evening at the clubhouse on Madison Avenue. This will be followed by a water polo game and a smoking concert. Invitations to the dinner have been issued to Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; Sir Thomas Lipton and party, and several prominent New Yorkers. On Thursday evening the Englishmen will occupy boxes at one of the leading theatres.

The Knickerbocker team for the match has been changed owing to the alteration in the date of the game, which was originally scheduled to be played last week. It is expected that twelve men will be played on each side, in which case the Knickerbocker team will be as follows: J. Forbes, F. F. Kelly, A. Gunn, F. W. T. Stiles, C. P. Hurditch, and C. H. E. Griffith of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, M. R. Cobb of the Livingston Field Club, F J. Prendergast and J. Adam of Manhattan, W. Bunce of Paterson, S. B. Standfast of Brooklyn, and either C. Dalton or F. B. Hunter of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

CHANGES IN POLO TEAMS

Consolidation of Star Players a Striking Feature of the Year.

NOT UNIVERSALLY APPROVED

Foxhall Keene Defends It, While W. A. Hazard Believes It Retards the Growth of the Sport.

Polo has been characterized by a number of interesting features this season, which, apart from its unusual activity, will make the year 1901 memorable for polo success and enjoyment. First in importance is the fact that the championship honors have been brought to the New York locality, the Lakewood Club winning the William Waldorf Astor Cup, which is the real championship emblem, while the junior championship honors are in possession of the Rockaway Hunting Club.

For one of the younger clubs in the Polo Association, the Lakewood Club has had an unusual succession of triumphs and its present position is due in great measure to George Gould's energy in securing a number of crack players to wear the Lakewood colors. A person of collegiate tendencies, seeing the Lakewood team play for the first time, might very reasonably suppose that it was composed of Princeton students or graduates, for the silk shirts and caps displayed by the fearless riders are the Princeton colors to a shade—deep black and orange. Yet the most prominent player at present on that team, and who was primarily responsible for its recent championship victory, is Foxhall Keene, for a short time a special student at Harvard

Two features have been prominent this season in the polo world, the consolidation of big players in certain clubs, as is the case with Lakewood, and the development of new material, which has been illustrated to a marked degree by the Great Neck, Rumson, and Squadron A Clubs and the encouragement given to juveniles by the Rockaway veterans. Never before has there been such eagerness shown to grab up notable players as has been exemplified this year. Lakewood has been most conspicuous in this respect, and the prediction that it is using this means for championship honors has been verified.

The system has called for criticism for and against the practice. Instead of developing new material, as other clubs have attempted, the Lakewood organization has filled its ranks from players who have added to the prestige of other clubs in past years. Its championship quartet was composed of C. R. Snowden, a Philadelphian; Lawrence Waterbury and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., who are so closely associated with the Westchester Country Club as to make it difficult to connect their names with anything else, and Foxhall Keene, for years the star poloist at Rockaway. It also has John E. Cowdin from the Rockaway Club, one of the most graceful and efficient players in the country. He had been slated to play in the championship tourney, but, being out of the country, Snowden took his place.

LAKEWOOD'S STRONG TEAM.

The Lakewood Club is therefore able to muster the strongest polo team in the country, and this aggregation of players can give an exhibition of the spirited game that is absolutely impossible for other clubs. Foxhall Keene is a strong defender of the principle of picking star teams. On this subject a few days ago he said:

"The only way to elevate or advance any game is to have the very best players meet in matches, for the better the players, the higher class of polo they will exhibit. I believe in advancement, and that is the only way to improve the game. You cannot get the best there is in a game by having it played with men of ordinary ability, but when you can get four positions filled with first-class men, then you see the genuine article. I am a member of the Lakewood Club because the men I formerly played with are no longer in the game, and at Lakewood there are players who are more nearly up to my ideal than I could find at Meadow Brook, where I am now living."

The latter fact is unfortunately true, for in the past no polo year went by without the Meadow Brook Club leaving its impress on the game. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., no longer is prominent in the sport, although he did appear this year at Aiken and Saratoga; the Eustis boys have been abroad all Summer, and the same reason kept Harry Payne Whitney out of nearly all the big tournaments this season, while the death of Columbus C. Baldwin, two years ago, removed one of the best polo players from the Meadow Brook team that it ever possessed. Meadow Brook made a good effort this year to bring out its younger material and it succeeded sufficiently to show that there are enough good players at Westbury, provided they will give time to practice.

W. A. Hazard, Secretary of the Polo Association, takes an opposite view from Foxhall Keene regarding the star team process. He calls it unfortunate that a group of notable players should leave their home clubs and join forces for the purpose of playing in championship games.

"They are, in my judgment," he says, "sacrificing the interests of the game to their own individual preference or pleasure. Instead of doing all in their power to perfect first-class club teams they are encouraging the formation of a few teams and the development of a few players. Instead of broadening they are restricting the interest in the game."

These two views on the star team system express very clearly the general opinion of club men either for or against the practice which has been a marked departure in polo this year.

Coming down to a different phase of the game, the interest taken by young players has never been evinced with so much enthusiasm as during the present year. The Great Neck and Rumson Polo Clubs have made their debut before the polo world. The Great Neck quartet did a most unusual thing when it won the Country Club Cups at the Westchester Country Club, defeating the Somerset contingent.

It is decidedly rare for a new team to carry off any prizes in its first year of competition, and the team that won this merited honor consisted of J. P. Grace, W. R. Grace, Jr., Morgan Grace, and C. H. Robbins. It is significant, in showing one case of improvement, that this team began the year with an aggregate handicap of five goals, but were quickly doubled by the Polo Association to ten.

The Rumson Polo Club added a new element of interest for the Summer colony at Seabright and the immediate vicinity, and games have been played every week through the season.

The Westchester Country Club has brought several new men to the front, including J. Insley Blair, a former Princeton golfer; I. T. Burden, J. C. Cooley, Jr., who is a Harvard student; H. C. Brokaw, and H. O. Havemeyer, Jr. Blair and Brokaw, with James Converse and George Woodman, won the special cups offered in the Spring tournament on the Georgian Court grounds of the Lakewood Polo Club.

No club, however, has given so much attention to the development of new players for the future as the Rockaway Club of Cedarhurst. This feature of polo has been a hobby of W. A. Hazard's, one of the Rockaway veterans, and his juvenile clubs completed their third year of competition last Summer.

The Polo Association now consists of twenty-six clubs, the largest number in its history, and while the local season is practically closed, the last vestige of the sport will not be seen until the close of George Gould's annual Fall tournament at the Lakewood Club in November.

Tie Game of Polo at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Sept. 28.—By far the most exciting polo game played this season on the Rumson Polo Club's field, near Seabright, was witnessed by a large crowd of enthusiasts to-day. The game was between the Freebooters and the Rumson Club, and resulted in a tie, each team securing 5 points. The individual players were: Rumson—H. C. Borden, W. Strothers Jones, H. L. Herbert, and Arthur McClure; Freebooters—Col. Edward Stevens, Walter McClure, H. C. Meeker, and J. A. Rollins. The tie will be played off on Monday.

Millbrook Horse Show Ended.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 28.—Unabated enthusiasm and an increased attendance were the features of the Millbrook Horse Show, which was concluded to-day on the Halcyon Green. Many ladies took part in the riding and driving competitions, and the honors were divided between Miss Bean, the ward of Col. R. Somers Hayes, and Miss Coudert, guest of Mrs. G. H. Davison. Blue ribbons were awarded to Mrs. Albert Young's Act-a-Bit, R. S. Hayes's Ben Hur, William H. Barnard's The Whirl of the Town, Mrs. A. Dieterich's J. Buck, J. H. Thorne's Prince and Frank, Mrs. Horatio Nelson's Dandy and Lucky, Mrs. Albert Young's Step-a-bit, H. N. Bain's Master Elest, Mrs. W. H. Barnard's Sporting Life, H. N. Bain's Sir Robbins, and Charles F. Dieterich's four-in-hand. The Col. R. Somers Hayes's Ben Hur. The champion prize was awarded to W. H. Barnard's The Whirl of the Town.

KRAMER WON FAST RACE.

Cycler Captured Lap Event on Madison Square Garden Track in Record Time.

Frank Kramer of East Orange, N. J., the professional champion of the National Cycling Association, won the 25-mile professional lap race in the final cycling race meet of the Summer season at the Madison Square Garden last night from a large field in the record time of 57:52 4-5. This is the fastest time on record for the distance in competition, unpaced, either indoors or out. "Jimmy" Michael rode an exhibition five miles with motor pace, in which he lowered his own indoor single motor-paced record for that distance to 7:39. His time by miles was as follows: one mile, 1:33 1-5; two miles, 3:06 1-5; three miles, 4:36 3-5; four miles, 6:09 2-5; five miles, 7:39. The third race was ridden in 1:29 3-5.

Marcus Hurley, the amateur champion, defeated George C. Schreiber of the Harlem Wheelmen in a match race, losing the first heat, at one-quarter of a mile, but winning the other two, at one-half and one mile respectively. Schreiber won the five-mile amateur lap race, which was his last appearance as an amateur. He started as a professional in the twenty-five-mile professional lap race which followed, and won a number of mile prizes, but did not figure in the finish. Summary:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Floyd Krebs, Newark, N. J., (120 yards;) Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Mass., (scratch,) second; Walter Bardgett, Buffalo, N. Y., (80 yards,) third; James Bowler, Chicago, Ill., (85 yards,) fourth. Time—1:56.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by George Schofield, Kings County Wheelmen, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards;) August Welsing, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, (100 yards,) second; August Egloff, Century Road Club Association, New York City, (100 yards,) third. Leo Gorgan, New York City, (140 yards,) fourth. Time—2:01 3-5.

Five-Mile Exhibition, Motor Paced, by "Jimmy" Michael, Wales. Time—7:39.

Five-Mile Amateur Lap Race.—Won by George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City; Daniel Sullivan, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City, second; W. C. Dobbins, East Orange, N. J., third; W. L. Losee, Brooklyn, N. Y., fourth. Time—11:37 1-5.

25-Mile Lap Race, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; Floyd McFarland, San José, Cal., second; Marshall Taylor, Worcester, Mass., third; Otto Mayer, Erie, Penn., fourth. Time—57:52 4-5. Winner of prize for leader of most laps, R. M. Alexander, Hartford, Conn.; winner of most mile prizes, George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen, New York City.

Match Race Between Marcus L. Hurley, New York Athletic Club, and George C. Schreiber, Harlem Wheelmen.—First heat, one-quarter mile—Won by Schreiber. Time—0:31 1-5. Second heat, half-mile—Won by Hurley. Time—1:07 4-5. Third heat, one mile, and race—Won by Hurley. Time—2:45 4-5.

Wee Burn Team Beats St. Andrew's.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—The Wee Burn golf links were the scene to-day of the first team match between the Wee Burn and the St. Andrew's Clubs for the possession of a silver cup given by Henry R. Towne of the Wee Burn Club. The cup is to be contested for annually in two team matches, one to be played on the links of each club and the best aggregate score in the two games to decide which team shall hold the trophy for the year. Under the terms for the match each team must play eight men, St. Andrew's lacked one man in to-day's game, and thereby forfeited three points, being beaten by 17 holes to 9. The score was:

ST. ANDREWS.	Holes.	WEE BURN.	Holes.
John Reid, Jr.	0	Charles H. Seeley	3
E. M. Byers	0	W. W. Taylor	5
W. C. Carnegie	0	A. C. Wheeler	0
A. M. Reid	5	B. B. Brown, Jr.	0
H. Holbrook	4	G. A. Jenkins	0
Walter T. Stern	0	A. S. Pitt	1
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	0	W. L. Baldwin	5
By default	0	Dr. J. H. White	3
Total	9	Total	17

Last Golf Game at Hollywood.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 28.—The final tournament of the Hollywood Golf Club was played this afternoon and resulted in a victory for Albert McClave. The latter twice covered the eighteen-hole course in 139 strokes, defeating Campbell Philips by a single stroke. McClave's trophy was a silver loving cup, presented by Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., the President. Mr. O'Donohue won the trophy two weeks ago, but declined to accept it, and those who qualified were left to play off. After the tourney, Tracy Harris, in behalf of the club, presented Mr. O'Donohue with a silver loving cup. The golf club, from present indications, will occupy new quarters next season, as the owners of the present course have decided to cut the land up into building lots.

Handicaps at Harbor Hill.

Members of the Harbor Hill Golf Club, on Staten Island, had a Class A and a Class B handicap for their golfing sport yesterday. George Abbott won in Class A, and J. Lindsley was the victor in the second competition. The scores of the leaders are:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
CLASS A.			
G. Abbott	91	14	77
C. A. Alden	89	14	75
CLASS B.			
J. Lindsley	108	26	72
C. F. Cobin	94	17	77
H. Sterns	102	18	84

Mixed Foursome at Hillandale.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 28.—The competition at Hillandale to-day was a mixed foursome for prizes offered by Mrs. J. J. Alexandre. The four best scores qualified. The cards were: Mrs. Alexandre and Paul Bonner, 106, 3—103; Miss Sowers and Edward Leavitt, 122, 13—109; Miss Gertrude Leavitt and Samuel Cooke, 113, 5—108; Miss Bonnie Leavitt and C. F. Dean, 146, 23—123; Miss Dean and Dr. A. J. Meek, 149, 26—123.

Warford Wins a Cup at Fairfield.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—H. B. Warford was awarded the club cup at the Fairfield County Golf Club to-day for having made the best eight scores during the past two months. His average was 81. The play-off for the W. T. Bouchelle Cup also took place. W. H. Temple forfeited to W. M. Copp and Frank Lockwood beat J. M. Kyle 1 up on nineteen holes. Next Saturday Lockwood and Copp will play in the final. Another interesting contest was for the club Foursome Cup at thirty-six holes, handicap. The scores were: Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, 219—30—189; Mrs. Hilliard and J. M. Mason, 230—26—204; Miss Mason and S. Sherwood Day, 230—26—204; Miss J. Sheldon and E. B. Curtiss, 217—10—207; Mrs. Slocum and F. C. Hilliard, 238—22—216; Miss Wurster and E. Froment, 267—50—217; Miss Ritter and W. T. Bouchelle, 273—46—227; Miss J. M. Rowland and C. M. Blake, 268—37—231.

Cup Competition at Innis Arden.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 28.—The first round of match play for the E. Hope Norton Cup at Innis Arden resulted to-day as follows: R. D. Graham beat M. Washburn 4 up and 2 to play, Louis Sledge beat Lorenzo Daniels 4 up and 2 to play, D. Alexander Tod beat Malcolm Graham 6 up and 5 to play, C. T. Pierce beat Calvin S. Smith 4 up and 2 to play, F. W. Tuttle beat A. H. Wiggins 6 up and 5 to play, H. M. Nichols beat Walter Holland 6 up and 5 to play, E. J. Lucas beat J. H. Cooke 7 up and 6 to play, W. B. Strong beat H. G. Lohman 5 up and 3 to play. The second round resulted as follows: R. D. Graham beat Louis Sledge 1 up in 21 holes, D. Alexander Tod beat C. T. Pierce 4 up and 3 to play, H. M. Nichols beat F. W. Tuttle 6 up and 5 to play, E. J. Lucas beat W. B. Strong 6 up and 4 to play. The semi-finals resulted as follows: R. D. Graham beat D. Alexander Tod 2 up, H. M. Nichols beat E. J. Lucas 1 up. The finals will be played next week between R. D. Graham and H. M. Nichols.

Mixed Golf at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—Only two women played this morning for the Mellick Cup on the grounds of the Hillside Golf Club. Miss Edith Tracey carried off the honors, defeating Miss Mary Whiton by one point, the net scores being 108 to 109. In the afternoon play was continued for the Golf Committee Cup. Dr. B. Vand Hedges carried off the honors of the day, winning over Robert Abbott by one point. Their scores being: B. Vand Hedges, 85-8-77; Robert Abbott, 85-7-78. The same players contested for the Reinhart Cup and the same scores counted. Dr. B. Vand Hedges won the cup for the first time. To become the owner of the trophy it will be necessary to win the cup three times. In the weekly competition for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club Samuel Townsend and George T. Rogers shared first honors. Their scores were: Samuel Townsend, 113-24-89; George T. Rogers, 112-23-89.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS

The Tournament Season Will Soon Be Under Way.

American National and Grand Central Series Start To-morrow—Others Follow Soon—Several New Leagues.

With the coming of cooler weather the bowlers begin their preparations for their season, which, beginning early in October, lasts until the warm weather of late May compels a reluctant abandonment of the pastime on the indoor alleys and a transfer of activity to open-air alleys. The increasing popularity of the old Dutch sport is shown by the fact that of the thirty or more important tournaments of last year, but one, that of the Brooklyn Bank Clerks, is not making active preparations for the coming season, and in addition several new ones are announced.

One of the principal tournaments, that of the Greater New York Bowling League, has already begun its games, and two others, the new Grand Central tournament and the old established American National tournament, will begin to-morrow. The Columbia Bowling League, on the upper west side, and the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island in Brooklyn, will begin their series on Tuesday evening, and the Bank Clerks' League, the Fire Insurance League, and the Wholesale Drug Trade Association will also begin their games during the coming week. Next week the Harlem League, the Commercial League, and others will make their start and the season will be fairly under way.

The American National tournament, the oldest and most popular of all, will be held this year on the White Elephant alleys, at Broadway and Thirtieth Street, instead of at the Germania Assembly Rooms, upon the Bowery, as in former years.

The teams entered represent twenty-one of the strongest bowling clubs of the city and vicinity, including the Berkeley Bowling Club of Newark, N. J.; the Newburg Wheelmen of Newburg, N. Y.; the American Bowling Club of Staten Island; the Columbia Bowling Club of Paterson, N. J.; the New Jersey Bowling Club of Jersey City, N. J.; the Palace and the Monarch Bowling Clubs of Brooklyn, the Hyperion Bowling Club of Bronx Borough, and the Bleecker, Columbia, Corinthian, Empire, Fidelia, Metropolitan, Orchard, Rosedale, Spartan, Freedom, Western Cyclone, and Standard Bowling Clubs of Manhattan.

The officers of the American National tournament for the coming season are as follows: President—Mark A. Howell, Empire Bowling Club; Vice President—A. L. Drew, Columbia Bowling Club; Secretary—M. C. Wyman, Standard Bowling Club; Treasurer—Joseph Thum, Spartan Bowling Club; Executive Committee—J. H. Kessler, William Amann, S. Hoffman, and Jacob Leuly. The tournament will begin to-morrow evening, and will continue until Jan. 22, with games every night except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

The tournament of the National Bowling League, which maintains the highest standard of any in the city, will be rolled on Starr's alleys, on West Fifty-ninth Street, as usual. This tournament is limited to twelve clubs of acknowledged standing, and a team which fails to make a high average in one season is not retained the following year.

Of the clubs which competed last year, the following are eligible for this year's tournament: Roseville Athletic Association, Newark, N. J.; Golden Rod Bowling Club, New York City; Our Council, Royal Arcanum, New York City; Fidelia Bowling Club, New York City, and Metropolitan Bowling Club, New York City. Five new clubs have been admitted, as follows: Empire Bowling Club, Newark, N. J.; Excelsior Bowling Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Caledonian Club, New York City, and Mutual and National Bowling Clubs, New York City. There are two vacancies, which are expected to be filled before the tournament begins, on Oct. 14. The games will be rolled every night excepting Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays until Jan. 1.

There will be three new clubs in the Harlem Bowling League this Winter, and eighteen, which competed last year, completing the limit of twenty-one. The newcomers are the Bronxdale and the Friendship Bowling Clubs of Bronx Borough and the Washington Heights team from the upper west side. The tournament, which will be rolled on Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Palace Alleys, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, will begin on Oct. 7 and last until June 20. The games will be rolled every evening except Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

A new tournament this season will be that of the New York Bowling League, which will roll its games on Amann & Triess's alleys, at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, beginning on Oct. 14. Fifteen well-known clubs comprise the league, among them being the Metropolitan, Spartan, Orchard, Empire, Fidelia, Clipper, Civic, National, Cannon, Columbia, St. George's, and Twentieth Century teams.

The North Side National Bowling League, which again will roll its games on Pump's North Side Palace Alleys, in East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, will start about the middle of next month. The schedule meeting will be held some time this week. The matches of the Bronx Royal Arcanum Bowling League will also be held on Pump's alleys, beginning about Nov. 1.

The Columbia League tournament will, as usual, be decided on Schlusing's Columbia alleys, at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue, beginning Oct. 1. The games will be rolled every evening except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays. Twenty-one teams, the same number as last year, will be in the tournament this season.

First of the Brooklyn tournaments to begin the season is the Greater New York Bowling League, which began its games on Sept. 18 on Thum & Ehler's Palace Alleys, at Fulton and Jay Streets. The competing teams this season represent all the well-known Brooklyn clubs, including the well-known Bushwick Wheelmen, Carroll Park Wheelmen, East New York, Monarch, Bushwick Council, Reinecke, and Palace fives. New teams this year are the Bensonhurst and Arion bowlers. The games are rolled every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening, except holidays.

The Long Island Bowling League tournament will be decided on the Elephant Club alleys in Brooklyn again this season, but will not be started until late in the season, after the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament, which will be rolled on the same alleys, is finished.

A new Brooklyn tournament this year is the Grand Central tournament, which will be decided on the Grand Central alleys, on Washington Street, beginning on Monday evening. Among the well-known Brooklyn clubs which will compete are the following: Templeton, Monarch, Invincible, Frasier, Grand Central, Bushwick Council, Oriental, Excelsior, Montauk, Echo, Manhattan, Imperial, Prosperity, Palace, Carroll Park Wheelmen, East New York, and Pin Knight. W. B. Brachbald is President, H. L. Moore Secretary, and S. L. Holden Treasurer of the league, which includes twenty-one clubs. The games will be rolled on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

A striking feature of the local tournaments, which shows the strong hold the game is obtaining among all classes, is the number of tournaments among the members of societies, clubs, military organizations, or business houses in certain lines of trade.

The bank clerks, fire insurance, life insurance, and wholesale drug trade have their annual competitions, as well as members of the Royal Arcanum, and the National Guard. The social clubs of New York and of Brooklyn have their leagues, and the athletic clubs of New York, Newark, and Jersey City have another. The Harlem River oarsmen and the Catholic societies also have bowling associations.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:54	Sun sets...5:47	Moon rises...6:38

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:00	Gov. Isl'd	8:24	H. Gate	10:20
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	8:26	Gov. Isl'd	8:44	H. Gate	10:40

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
MONDAY, SEPT. 30.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, OCT. 1.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, OCT 2.		
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti		12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §13 and up to Oct. §19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. §19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 29.

Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Citta di Torino, Gibraltar, Sept. 16.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
El Cid, New Orleans, Sept. 23.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, Sept. 28.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.
Toronto, Hull, Sept. 15.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 1.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Arrived.

SS Grangense, (Br.,) Spedding, Manaos, &c., Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Candleshoe, (Br.,) Danielson, Pasaroean, &c., July 6, with sugar to Czarnikow, McDougal & Co.; vessel to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Indrani, (Br.,) Gillies, Norfolk, Sept. 27, with mdse. in transit to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M. Will finish loading here for Manila.

SS Philadelphia, Mills, Southampton and Cherbourg, Sept. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:57 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Neustria, (Fr.,) Sagols, Marseilles, &c., Sept. 8, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Manila, (Ital.,) Fossa, Patras, &c., Sept. 3, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, Sept. 21, and Queenstown, 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:43 A. M.

SS Cadiz, (Span.,) Costa, Bilbao, Sept. 9, with iron ore to Frank Samuel; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Beavan, Huelva, &c., Sept. 10, with iron pyrites to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company; vessel to C. T. Bowring & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Earnford, (Nor.,) Worsee, Huelva, &c., Sept. 10, with iron pyrites to order; vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 A. M.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Eckhoff, Antwerp, Sept. 10, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Johnston, Glasgow, &c., Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Esperanza, Rogers, Vera Cruz, &c., Sept. 19, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapledon, Rio Janeiro, &c., Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:25 A. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, Sept. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., east, moderate breeze; raining and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Saginaw, Hale, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.
SS Diamant, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Begonia, (Br.,) for Galveston.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS Victoria, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Etruria, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Herschel, (Br.,) for Santos.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Algonquin, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Maracas, (Br.,) for Trinidad.
SS Louisiana, for New Orleans.
SS Concho, for Key West and Galveston.
SS British Queen, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Chesapeake, for Baltimore.
SS Benefactor, for Philadelphia.
United States supply steamer Culgoa, for Boston.
SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.
SS Manitou, (Br.,) for London.
SS Glenelg, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS Georgian, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Betty, (Aust.,) for Port Tampa, &c.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam via Boulogne.
SS Isola di Levanzo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans.
SS Nassovia, (Ger.,) for Copenhagen, &c.
SS El Sud, for New Orleans.
SS Ponce, for Porto Rico.
SS Furnessia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Hildur, (Nor.,) for Curacao, &c.
SS Alleghany, (Ger.,) for Kingston, Savanilla, &c.
SS Morro Castle, for Havana.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—SS Koenigin Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Volger, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton at 7:10 A. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Vaderland, (Br.,) Capt. Albrecht, for New York, sld. from Antwerp to-day.

SS La Savoie, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, for New York, sld. from Havre at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, for New York, sld from Liverpool to-day.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York for Naples, Genoa, &c., passed Ponta Ferraria Sept. 28.

SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Appalachee, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Castillian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Coull, from River Plate for New York, arr. at Santos Sept. 26.

SS Nord America, (Ital.,) Capt. Motto, from New York, arr. at Genoa Sept. 26.

SS Astrakhan, (Br.,) Capt. Davie, from New York, arr. at Sunderland yesterday.

SS Pinners Point, (Br.,) Capt. Gladstone, from New York, arr. at Leith yesterday.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Whitton, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Alnwick, (Br.,) Capt. Sampher, for New York, sld. from Rio Janeiro Sept. 18.

SS Montserrat, (Span.,) Capt. Lavin, for New York, sld. from Barcelona Sept. 25.

SS St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, from Southampton for New York, sld. from Cherbourg at 6:15 P. M. to-day.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Oesselmann, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Wolff, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Butt of Lewis to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from Patras, &c., for New York, sld. from Gibraltar yesterday.

Spoken.

Bark Drumeltan, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New York for Foochow, was spoken Aug. 24 in latitude 1 degree south, longitude 27 degrees west.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WORRIES SENATORS

They Wonder What His Reciprocity Views Are.

The President's First Full Week—Takes Abundant Exercise—His Family—Other Washington Topics.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—President Roosevelt has not yet been an occupant of the White House a week, but has been there long enough to enable him to give assurances to many visitors that he has taken up the responsibilities imposed upon him in the spirit of his predecessor. If he has begun his career as President a little more vigorously than some of those who have preceded him, it is because Mr. Roosevelt is about the most active man as well as the youngest who ever reached the chair of President.

A man who has learned to love the open air, the woods and the fields, and the freest of exercise cannot, if he would, at once give up all healthful exercise and devote himself to meeting statesmen and politicians and give up his time and appetite in order that the wants of these persons can be attended to. The President took possession of his office to find it equipped with the force employed in part when Mr. Cleveland was President, later by Mr. McKinley, and there was not one employe who had any fear that he would suffer loss of place for the coming of Roosevelt unless he were incompetent.

Horseback riding with Gen. Leonard Wood, with Assistant Secretary of War Sanger, or with some other companion who could talk while riding, now and then a walk, and always a cheerful greeting for visitors have shown the new President to be unchanged in manner, though perhaps those who know him best are right in fancying he has acquired a degree of gravity that he did not before have. Visitors upon him have scarcely been interrupted on their way from the door of the White House to the reception room of the President.

There do not appear to have been any confidential communications by the President to callers, for all talks have been heard by all who happened to be in the reception room while the President was conversing with any particular man or group of men. As a matter of course, the visitors were not principally of the Congressional class, only a few Senators and Representatives having come here at this time, but were mostly of the office-holding and managing sort, the men who desire to know early, by personal contact, just the man they have to look to for party guidance for a few years. Later on, just prior to the assembling of Congress, the members of the two houses will make themselves known with their requests and demands.

⁂

The President seems to have learned from some source, since the funeral of Mr. McKinley, that there were some members of the Senate who were strangely jealous of the President and his Cabinet almost from the moment Mr. Roosevelt announced, at Buffalo, that he would be guided in his Administration by the policies of President McKinley. There is no doubt that some sort of dissatisfaction was felt and talked about here, while the funeral procession was on its way from the capital to Canton, by Senators who have had long experience and who now occupy most influential positions in the party council.

The burden of the complaints uttered by these Senators was that to declare adhesion to the McKinley policies at a time when people were applauding the interpretation of McKinley's words as much as the very words spoken, was injudicious. Before declaring a policy or policies, the President, according to these Senators, should have consulted with Senatorial leaders to ascertain whether it would not be necessary to offer some modification of the policy of McKinley, say, as to reciprocity.

That comes pretty near to explaining all reasons for dissatisfaction, for the Senators who were most influential in shelving the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Secretary Hay are among those who now believe that modification of reciprocity plans is important if pledges to protected manufacturers are to be kept. Possibly the President may regard his responsibility to the people as not to be qualified by personal pledges made by Senators, but Senators will have opportunity to find that out for themselves.

Every Senator will have a chance to tell the President what he thinks about reciprocity and why he thinks as he does. They will learn from the President that he will lean upon them for assistance and not undertake to usurp their functions nor abdicate his own. When he declared his intention to stand by the promises made by McKinley, it was not so convenient to ascertain the advice of Senators as it was to take the advice of the members of the President's official family.

⁂

A President at the age of forty-three is a novelty, and so young a President with so large a family of young children has never before occupied the White House since John Adams entered it a short time before the close of his term of office, when the building was scarcely fit for habitation. Adams became President at the very mature age of sixty-two, and he had a small family. Jefferson was a widower for twenty years when he reached the Presidency, and his daughter, Mrs. Randolph, had a family of something like a dozen children, of whom it is related that they attended a school kept for their improvement in one of the second-floor rooms of the building.

William Henry Harrison would have brought a family of six sons and four daughters to the White House, but he died before the family had arranged their affairs at home sufficiently to permit them to join him in this city. Mr. Cleveland, after Mr. Roosevelt, was the youngest President, reaching the office at the age of forty-five. When the new President has assembled his two daughters and four sons under the historic roof it will be the most numerous Presidential family gathered there since 1801.

It is not likely, however, that all of Mr. Roosevelt's children will be here often at the same time. Already it is known here, where everything about the White House arrangements and accommodations has been familiar knowledge for these many years, that there is scant space in the living rooms of the house for a family of eight that has been accustomed to liberal living space. Then there are servants to be thought of, and now and then a guest, but President Roosevelt will not be able to invite many guests at one time, unless the family puts itself to inconvenience in order that visitors may be comfortable. Of course the oft-repeated suggestion for an enlarged house, or for a new residence apart from the White House, will be made, and will again be dropped, as being of no political importance.

⁂

When the late Mr. Gresham was Secretary of State, and suspicions were aroused in his mind about the financial affairs of the disbursing officer of the department over which he presided, he made some investigations that resulted, after a while, in the arrest and indictment of Francis J. Kieckhofer, who had been Chief of the Bureau of Accounts. Kieckhofer was brought before the Criminal Court in 1897 charged with the embezzlement of a large sum of money, supposed to be about $30,000, but set down in the indictment as $16,229.95.

The prisoner entered a plea of guilty, but not long after withdrew that plea and filed a demurrer. There seems to have been no doubt of the ability of the Government to establish the fact of the embezzlement, and the original plea of the prisoner indicates that he felt a sense of guilt when arraigned, but for one reason or another that case has been "continued," as they say here of postponed cases, and the last mention of it in the local newspapers was that of a motion to quash the indictment. Intimations have been heard, from time to time, that Kieckhofer is not the only person interested in the trial of the case.

He did business, while disbursing officer, with some persons who are said to have been as careless as and perhaps more deliberately criminal than he was. These persons have not appeared in any account of the case, but the assertion has been made that they must appear if Kieckhofer is forced to trial. They are highly respectable, it is said, and quite above the suspicion of taking even Government money to which they are not legally entitled.

The unfortunate man, who has waited four years or more to learn whether he is to be acquitted or sent to prison, may be compelled to give testimony, when his case really does come to trial, that will relieve him of some of the odium he has acquired, but if rumor is to be believed, he has it in his power to make several very respectable and not impoverished persons share the condemnation that may be meted out to him.

⁂

Some visitors to the Washington Navy Yard during the sessions of the Schley court of inquiry have been interested in the house in which Rear Admiral Terry, the commandant of the yard, resides. It is just within the yard gate, at the right after entering, and is a fine old brick structure with ample chimneys and four of them rising from its gables. It was occupied, many years ago, by Commodore Thomas Tingey, who was about the first commandant of the establishment.

The custom of giving naval officers tours of duty of two, three, or four years had not then been established, and Commodore Tingey continued in undisturbed command for something like twenty years, at a time when the Washington Yard was getting out some fine ships. A naval officer of much information repeated the tradition a day or two ago that Tingey had become so firmly established in his place that he went so far, before dying, as to provide in his will that his son should inherit the command after his death.

Commodore Tingey's tomb may be seen in the old Congressional Cemetery, a silent city in which dwell some 40,000 of Washington's former population. The cemetery is well kept by the congregation of Christ Church, and not by Congress, the interest of that body having faded out many years ago, after some expense had been indulged by Congress to provide monuments for such members as had been buried there. Th tombs of Vice Presidents George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry are there, and not far away is the grave of Tobias Lear, who for many years was the private secretary of George Washington, and after Washington's death a citizen of Washington very prominent in developing its early possibilities. Although one of the most interesting places in Washington, it is seldom visited by sightseers, and to the run of Washington people it is as completely unknown as Kamchatka.

⁂

The late Admiral Skerrett had plenty of truble with his court-martial cases if all the stories about him are true. It is related, for instance, that after having disposed of several small cases one week the court was called upon to take up what to Skerrett appeared to be a matter unworthy of great deliberation. One officer on the board was so bold as to contend, in the consultation that was held prior to taking up the witnesses, that the accused person ought not to have been charged at all. This enraged Skerrett. "That's out of the question. Do you suppose the department would have charged this man if it had not already known that he was guilty? He is not only guilty, but his guilt has been proved in the specifications." The court did not argue any longer with Skerrett, but his sense of humor must have been tried when the court acquitted the man with honorable mention, as the story goes that it did.

E. G. D.

RISKED HIS LIFE AT A FIRE.

Policeman Kiley Saves Mother, Children, and Bank Book, Then Flames Hem Him In.

Policeman P. J. Kiley of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station distinguished himself at a fire which greatly damaged the premises of Harry Orr, a boss plasterer, at 1,565 Park Avenue, at 7 o'clock last evening, and which caused great excitement in the lofty tenements which hemmed in the property. In the front was a molding shop, back of this a stable, and back of this again a two-story frame dwelling, the family's home.

Policeman Kiley was standing at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but a few steps away, when he saw smoke arising from the molding shop, but before he could get there the whole front of the building burst into flame. A passageway ten feet wide and roofed over led to the other buildings. He tried first to save the horse in the stable, but the smoke forced him to leave the animal to its fate.

In the dwelling the policeman found Mrs. Orr and two of her children huddled together helpless from fright. He took the little ones in his arms and the woman by the hand and hurried them out through the passage. Just before they gained the street Mrs. Orr remembered that she had left her bankbook. Kiley went back and brought that out, with a bureau drawer full of valuable articles, which she specified. Then she said her four older children might be in the house.

The passageway was now blazing fiercely, but Kiley dashed through the flames and searched the building from top to bottom. They were not there. He tried to get out by the way he went in, but could not. Then he kicked out a second-story window of the house, kicked in another in the adjoining tenement, and crawled through into the other building as the firemen got to work. They quickly drowned out the flames, with a loss of about $1,500.

TWO STUDENTS MAY DIE.

Were Injured Seriously in a "Rush" at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sept. 28.—Early this morning there was a general fight after a "rush" between sophomores and freshmen of Purdue University, in which clubs were used.

Several were injured, and it is feared that Edward Owner Quinn of San Antonio, Texas, and James Hudson of Pittsburg will not recover.

Jersey City Buildings Burned.

Three two-story frame buildings, 76, 78, and 80 Hudson Street, Jersey City, were destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. The fire originated in No. 76, occupied by Thomas Leather, a pattern maker, and was due to a defective smokestack. The flames quickly spread to the other buildings, which were occupied by William Flynn, a coppersmith, and the Snowflake Salt Company. As the International steamship wharves were threatened, several tugs of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company went to the scene, and by their efforts prevented the further spread of the fire. The loss was $7,000.

House of Refuge Chaplain Resigns.

The Rev. Charles Kendall Drake, Chaplain of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, has resigned his office to accept the rectorship of the Church of the Ascension, Waltham, Mass. The Rev. William W. Smith will take charge of the Randall's Island work until a permanent appointment can be made. Mr. Drake was most successful in his management of the spiritual affairs of the institution. One of his innovations was the establishment of a home for the benefit of boys on their discharge from the House of Refuge.

West Side Educational Opening.

An interesting programme has been arranged for the opening exercises of the educational department of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association tomorrow evening. The principal addresses will be given by Dr. Walter L. Hervey, former President of Teachers College. Subject, "Success in Life, What It Is, and How to Win It." An interesting musical programme will also be given. The educational classes open next Tuesday evening.

Brooklyn Day at the Pan-American.

The Plan and Scope Committee for Brooklyn Day at the Pan-American Exposition has decided to combine Brooklyn Day, originally set for Oct. 8, with New York State Day, on Oct. 9. St. Clair McKelway will be orator of the day at the joint celebration, and a large number of Brooklynites will go to the Exposition by special train.

Bureau of Identification to be Moved.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—It was announced here to-day that the National Bureau of Identification, at present located in this city, will be removed to Washington, D. C., where it is claimed superior facilities for the work are to be had. The date of the change will be set at a meeting of the Board of Governors in Washington next month.

New British Consul to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Sir William Ward, at present Great Britain's Consul General at Hamburg, has been appointed Consul General here to succeed W. C. Pickersgill, who died two months ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Expenditures for Maintenance of Equipment Heavy—Additional Material Needed in Freight and Passenger Service.

The annual report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was made public yesterday. The capital expenditures for new construction and equipment were $7,559,248. The expenses for maintenance of equipment were heavy, exceeding even the heavy expenses of last year. The reasons for this, the report declares, are:

First.—The necessity of retiring light engines from service and substituting larger and heavier machines therefor.

Second.—The fact that engines have been crowded to their utmost capacity by the necessities of the traffic, making constant repairs necessary.

Third.—The changing of coal burners to oil burners at an expense of about $300 per locomotive.

Fourth.—Inferior fuel forced upon us by the strike.

A statement of earnings and expenses shows:

Earnings—	Year Ended June 30, 1901.	Year Ended June 30, 1900.	Increase.
Passenger	$11,678,017	$9,334,661	$2,343,356
Freight	39,052,557	33,729,332	5,323,224
Mail and express	3,009,074	2,570,196	438,878
Miscellaneous	735,173	597,887	137,286
Total earnings	$54,474,822	$46,232,078	$8,242,744
Operating expenses—			
Maintenance of road and structures	$6,433,840	$6,354,372	$79,468
Maintenance of equipment	6,257,456	5,267,832	989,624
Transportation and traffic	17,309,000	14,736,147	2,572,853
General exp	1,362,647	1,163,147	199,499
Special betterment account	900,000	......	900,000
Total op. exp.	$32,262,945	$27,521,499	$4,741,445
Net earn'gs from operations	$22,211,877	$18,710,578	$3,501,298
Perc'tage of op. exp. to earnings	59.23	59.53	

Cents in above table omitted.

The general balance sheet shows:

ASSETS.	June 30, 1901.
Railroad franchises and other property	$412,107,188.14
Expenditures for construction and equipment	3,376,378.88
New acquisitions: Railroads and terminals	4,057,873.15
Cash and securities in special trust	189,669.86
	$419,731,110.03
Balance from capital account	$4,495,870.03
Securities on hand	3,475,622.77
Material and supplies	2,298,276.35
Prepaid insurance premium	32,156.03
Accounts receivable	6,042,440.92
Prior accounts in liquidation	5,739.54
Cash— On hand and in bank	9,484,200.60
	$25,829,306.33

LIABILITIES.	June 30, 1901.
Capital stock	$216,199,530.00
Funded debt	199,035,710.00
Balance carried down	4,495,870.03
	$419,731,110.03
Special betterment fund	$1,239,309.18
Rolling stock replacement fund	582,747.39
Rail renewal fund	321,860.83
Tie renewal fund	59,412.86
Fuel reserve fund	257,447.24
Accrued taxes not yet due	844,290.70
Interest on funded debt	3,308,935.90
Accounts payable	5,863,946.96
Prior accounts in liquidation	268,616.66
Profit and loss: surplus	13,082,740.41
	$25,829,306.33

Traffic statistics show that tons of freight carried were 11,112,614, an increase of 1,219,506. Tons of freight carried one mile were 3,876,793,344, an increase of 422,201,559. The rate per ton per mile was 01.007 cents. The number of passengers carried was 5,664,811, an increase of 853,345. Passengers carried one mile were 514,037,047, an increase of 101,099,913. The rate per passenger per mile was 02.276 cents, an increase of 00.011.

Speaking of general conditions the report says:

The year covered by this report has been one of great business activity as well as of bountiful crops throughout the territory traversed by your lines, and rates for the most part have been fairly well maintained despite legal obstacles and ill-advised laws. Notwithstanding an almost total failure of the corn crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, it is not believed that earnings for the coming year will be less satisfactory than those of the last. The direct gross earnings of your property from freight on corn during the year covered by this report were approximately $600,000, of which about one-third came from sections in which there is little or no damage. The indirect loss of earnings (on cattle, hogs, &c.) cannot be accurately computed, but it is believed that increased tonnage in other lines of business and other territory will quite compensate therefor.

Net earnings would have been materially larger had it not been for conditions which had the double effect of enhancing expenses and reducing gross receipts. Too much prominence is given to the "operating ratio" by a large portion of the investing community, as well as by some experts in railway affairs. A very low operating ratio can be obtained by various methods which do not conduce to the true prosperity of the carrier—the refusal to take traffic at rates which pay only a small profit, but which will not otherwise move at all—the charge to capital account of that large class of betterments which tend toward future economy, but which do not show immediate definite and visible results; the postponement of necessary expenditures or the practice of spreading them over a series of years; all conduce to a low "operating ratio," but are none the less mistakes in practice. It frequently happens that the revenue of the stockholders may be increased by measures which tend directly to increase the operating ratio.

It has only been possible to move the greatly increased traffic with the small additional equipment by constant watchfulness and improved methods, and it has been thought, as the growth of traffic had been so rapid, there might be at some time a recession to a point which would enable us to serve our patrons with the equipment already owned. It is now apparent, however, that additional equipment must be provided, both for passenger and freight service, and that immediate action must be taken in that direction.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 28.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to-day the following Directors were elected: J. Ogden Armour, Chicago; August Belmont, New York; Frank S. Bond, New York; A. J. Earling, Chicago; Frederick Layton, Milwaukee, Peter Geddes, Charles W. Harkness, Joseph Milbank, Roswell Miller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, James H. Smith, and Samuel Spencer, all of New York. The old officers were re-elected.

IRON WORKER FALLS 70 FEET.

Gustav Hise Receives Probably Fatal Injuries by a Scaffold Collapsing.

Gustav Hise, twenty-two years old, an iron worker, living at 105 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, received probably fatal injuries yesterday by the collapse of a scaffold upon which he was working while two fellow-workmen narrowly escaped a similar fate. Hise fell headlong to the street and struck on his back. His spine was injured and he received internal injuries. An ambulance removed him to the Eastern District Hospital in a dying condition.

Hise's companions saved themselves from fatal injuries by clinging to the broken scaffold. They were rescued by the other workmen. The distance Hise fell was seventy feet.

At the time of the accident the men were at work on an unfinished candy factory at Leonard Street and Johnson Avenue, putting iron work in place. What caused the accident is unknown.

CAUGHT IN ELIZABETH.

Man Accused of Being a Swindler to be Taken to New Haven.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 28.—"J. H. Brandon," who had just opened an office in the Dix Building, saying that he was about to embark in the lumber business, and who has been stopping at the Berkeley House since his appearance in this city three weeks ago, has been identified as H. H. Lee, who is wanted by the Connecticut authorities on charges of passing many worthless checks in New Haven.

He was arrested last night on suspicion, his description tallying perfectly with that of the fugitive, and to-day he was fully recognized by Walter S. Carde of New Haven, who came on to see him. Policeman Jeremiah C. Dennery of New Haven, who came later in the day, made a formal complaint against him, and he was remanded to await extradition.

The police here say that Lee has served a term of two years and a half in a Massachusetts prison for circulating worthless checks.

HEAVY SEAS FOR OCEAN LINERS

One Man Killed on the Campania—Several Others Injured on the Philadelphia.

The Cunard liner Campania, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday morning after a rough voyage. On Tuesday an unusually heavy sea broke over the liner's starboard bow and struck George Davis, a boatswain's mate, killing him instantly. Davis was standing near the chart room and was hurled against some machinery by the wave. The passengers raised over $1,000 for his family.

Just before Davis was killed, H. M. Dowsett, the Marconi wireless telegrapher on the Campania, had a narrow escape from a similar fate. He was near the spot where Davis had been killed when a heavy sea was shipped. Fortunately it broke high up, and he escaped with a good shaking up and drenching.

When the Campania arrived in Quarantine her surgeon reported that there was a case of smallpox on board. Edward Strang, a steerage passenger, was the person ill with the disease. He was removed to North Brother Island for treatment. The liner was disinfected before she was allowed to proceed to her pier. On the way across the Campania communicated with the outgoing Cunarder Lucania by means of the wireless telegraph.

Bishop Arnott and Bishop B. F. Lee of Wilberforce, Ohio; Bishop C. S. Smith, Detroit; Bishop Salter, Charleston, S. C., and Bishop Tyree of Nashville, Afro-American delegates to the recent Ecumenical Council in London, arrived yesterday on the Campania.

Bishop Smith said that there were six Bishops who staid at the St. Ermin's Hotel, and that no color line had been drawn.

"The stories published here were exaggerated," he said. "One New York man went to the proprietor and protested, but he was told that all guests were welcome at the hotel. He was told that he could leave if he did not like it. We did not know of this until afterward."

The American liner Philadelphia, from Southampton, which also arrived yesterday, had, like the Campania, a very rough voyage. Like the Campania, she shipped many big seas, one of which caught Quartermaster Cummings and threw him violently against the side of the ship. He was painfully bruised, and had a narrow escape from being washed overboard.

Two other members of the ship's company were also caught by the sea. One night Watchman Crube was thrown against a rail and had his fingers smashed, while Henry Gerrell, the butcher, was thrown to the deck and severely shaken up.

BURGLARS FOUGHT CITIZENS.

One Was Wounded Badly After Blowing Open a Safe in a Michigan Post Office.

ARMADA, Mich., Sept. 28.—Three burglars broke into the general store of D. H. Barrows, where the Post Office is located, early to-day and blew open the safe with dynamite. The explosion awakened the town, and a number of citizens were soon on the street. In the battle which followed one of the burglars was wounded fatally. He gives his name as John Graham, and says his father lives at 112 Root Street, Cleveland.

The burglars left the store and started for the railroad track after several shots had been fired into the store. A running fight followed, during which Graham was wounded. His companions, however, carried him away after he fell, and all three started down the track on a handcar.

Lenox, the next station on the road, was notified, and a posse of deputies was waiting when the handcar came in sight. When they discovered the officers the unwounded men took to the woods, leaving Graham on the car. They escaped after a running fight with the officers, in which many shots were fired. The men secured no booty in the Armada Post Office.

LINCOLN'S BODY ENTOMBED.

Casket Containing It Buried at Springfield, Ill., Under Many Feet of Cement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 28.—The burial of the remains of Abraham Lincoln practically has been completed. Half a dozen men worked all day yesterday cementing over the cage in which the casket was placed Thursday in the vault at the base of the monument shaft. Over six feet of cement had been laid over the casket when work was suspended last night.

The remainder of the cement will be laid to-day, upon which will be placed the tile flooring of the tomb. The marble sarcophagus originally intended for the reception of the body will be replaced in its old position in the tomb early next week.

It is thought now that no further removal of the body ever will be made. The casket is buried thirteen feet in the ground, beneath the tomb containing the crypts where lie the remainder of the family. On a cement base four feet thick rests the iron cage inclosing the casket. Above the cage will be eight feet of solid masonry. It would take a large force of workmen, under the most favorable circumstances, many days to exhume the casket.

TWO STRIKERS WOUNDED.

With a Crowd They Attacked Six Non-Union Men at Canal Dover, Ohio—One Man May Die.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Sept. 28.—A serious fight occurred here late last night between non-union mill men and strikers who did not get places in the steel mill after the settlement of the recent strike. The fight resulted in the shooting of John O'Neal and Harry McDowell. O'Neal's wound probably will cause his death.

The two men went to the mill and attacked the outside night watchman. They were joined by about fifty other strikers. The entire crowd then set upon six men returning from work. The six workmen used their pistols, and then fled into a boarding house, where they remained until rescued by the Sheriff and a posse.

The men who did the shooting were arrested, but it is said that they acted entirely in self-defense. All the union men in the mills at Dennison, New Philadelphia, and Canal Dover, about 1,500 in all, have gone out on account of the shooting.

PATERSON SILK STRIKE OVER.

Strikers Declare the Frank & Dugan Mill Non-Union.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 28.—After a struggle of nearly seven months, the strike at the Frank & Dugan silk ribbon mill is over. The Board of Delegates of the United Ribbon Weavers at a meeting last night voted in favor of ending the fight by declaring the Dale & Cook mills to be non-union shops. This action was formally taken by the Frank & Dugan strikers today, and they will now seek employment elsewhere. Of the original number of strikers only sixty remain, the others having obtained work in other mills.

A representative of the firm said to-day that he was glad that the mill had been declared non-union, as that ended the trouble, and the firm could now employ whom it chose.

ALGIERS STEAMSHIP SERVICE

North German Lloyd Line to Alternate with Hamburg-American.

Gustav H. Schwab, American manager of the North German Lloyd Line, said yesterday that an arrangement had been made whereby the North German Lloyd steamers would alternate with the Hamburg-American Line steamers in touching at Algiers in their course to Genoa and Naples. The first of the North German Lloyd Line steamers to stop at Algiers will be the Kaiserin Maria Theresia, on her trip on Jan. 11. She will touch at Algiers on Jan. 20. The Fürst Bismarck and the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line are now running to Algiers.

Fire in the Hotel Grenoble.

A slight fire, which was extinguished with chemical apparatus, although an alarm was sent in, occurred at 8 o'clock last night on the second floor of the Hotel Grenoble, corner of Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. Guests of the hotel, who were at dinner, arose from their seats in alarm when they heard the engines dashing up to the building, but were soon assured that there was no danger, and resumed dining. The Grenoble is six stories in height. The police estimate the damage last night at $150.

NAVAL PRISONER SHOT WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE

Sergt. Hooley Seriously Wounds C. P. Miner, the Fleeing Man.

Sailor Was Being Taken to Prison at Norfolk, Va., and Made a Dash for Liberty.

Charles P. Miner, a naval prisoner, made a dash for liberty at the pier of the Old Dominion Line Steamship Company yesterday afternoon, which will probably cost him his life. He was one of sixteen prisoners who were being transported from the barracks of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the prison at Norfolk, Va. The prisoners were in charge of a guard of six marines. The prisoners were handcuffed together in pairs.

It was the steamship Hamilton on which the men were to sail, and they were waiting to be put on board at the end of the pier, which is fully 800 feet long. At that time the pier was full of drays and wagons. Miner saw an opportunity and took it. He could slip his hand through the iron wristband which held him to another prisoner, and there seemed to be a fair chance of escape between the numerous drays and wagons. He made the effort.

Miner is twenty-two years old. He had gotten a fair start toward the entrance of the long pier when Sergt. Edward F. Hooley, one of the men in charge of the prisoners, made his start in pursuit. Behind him ran Second Lieut. G. Bishop, Jr.

The punishment for allowing a naval prisoner to escape is heavy, and both Sergt. Hooley and Lieut. Bishop had their revolvers out in an instant.

"Stop! Stop! Stop!" yelled Sergt. Hooley. But Miner ran on.

There was a sharp report which echoed loudly in the long covered structure covering the pier. Miner staggered a minute and fell heavily. He had been shot through the body by Hooley.

While Miner was being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital both Sergt. Hooley and Lieut. Bishop went with Policeman John Murphy to the Leonard Street Police Station. Sergt. Brown was on duty there, and to him the two marine officers told what had happened. Bishop said that Hooley had acted in accordance with his orders, and Hooley said that he had done his duty as was required of him. Both men said that they would be back to the barracks of the Brooklyn Navy Yard by Thursday next, where they could be found. They were not held, but were permitted to go on with their prisoners to Norfolk. The Hamilton was delayed in starting about ten minutes waiting for them.

Miner was not able to talk much after he had been shot. Policeman Murphy finally got from him the information, however, that he lived with his parents at Lockwood and Arlington Avenues, Yonkers. He explained that the offense for which he was being taken to Norfolk was absence without leave.

At the Hudson Street Hospital Miner was immediately taken to the operating room. It was found that the bullet had entered the back and came out in the groin. His chances for recovery were said at the hospital to be slight.

After Hooley had fired a crowd of men on the pier collected about the injured man. There were murmurs among the crowd of disapproval of the Sergeant's prompt use of his revolver. Hooley, with his revolver still in his hand, said that he would shoot any man who in any way interfered with him while he was doing his duty.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles P. Miner, the sailor who was shot while trying to escape in New York to-day, lives with his parents at Lockwood and Arlington Avenues, this city. He is twenty-four years of age and a machinist. Miner enlisted in the navy last January, and has been home on furlough several times since. He bore a fairly good reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Miner and their daughter went to Brooklyn to-day in response to a telegram they received telling them that Miner was in a dangerous condition.

AUTUMN DAYS IN LENOX.

Golf Tournament Ended—Now Preparing for the Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 28.—The principal event upon the calendar of society this week was the golf tournament, which was in progress every day, followed by an afternoon tea. Some of the society women who were very constant in their attendance were Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Miss C. R. Barnes, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, the Misses Folsom, the Misses Parsons, Mrs. J. F. Schenck, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. William Pollock, Mrs. M. W. Williams, Mrs. C. B. Cory, and Mrs. William Cutting. The cup races interfered with the attendance at the tournament during the latter part of the week.

The Horse Show, which will take place on Oct. 4, is the all-absorbing topic of society just now. There have been a good lot of entries, and some of the best horses in Lenox will be seen in the ring. Alfred Harry of New York will act as bugler. The most picturesque feature of the show will be the serving of lunches from the four-in-hands in attendance. Coaching parties are already being made up to attend, and many of the Summer residents from outside will drive over to watch the judging. The ladies' driving competition and the tandem classes promise to create the most interest. In this latter class Miss Kate Cary and Miss C. R. Barnes will again try conclusions with their fine tandems. At the Pittsfield horse fair the latter won.

Count G. Nicolini Gamba of Florence, Italy, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed at Lakeside.

The Misses Ives of New York are the guests of Mrs. George Turnure at Nestledown.

Miss Marion Haven had charge of the regular Saturday tea at the Mahkeenac Boat Club house, which was followed by an informal dance.

The Misses Parsons arrived at Stonover, the Parsons country house, this week, after an extended European trip.

Mr. H. P. Hoyt has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig at Thistledown.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and her sister, Miss d'Aosta, are spending the Autumn months in Lenox, at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. Roger Winthrop is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven at Sunnycroft.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoeninghause, who were recently married in Williamstown, were in Lenox this week on their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Van Buren and Miss Hollister of New York are the guests of Mr. H. H. Pease at the Orchard.

Mr. Herman Kinnicutt and Mr. J. Lawrence spent part of the week as guests of Malcolm Sloane at Elm Court.

Mrs. H. G. Shaw and Mr. Theodore Shaw of Wellesley have recently been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw at Redwood.

Mrs. Hartman Kuhn has returned from a trip to Nova Scotia and is at her cottage on Church Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Harleston Deacon will leave Lenox next month for Paris, where they will spend the Winter.

Miss Ethel Cram, who has just sailed for this country from Europe, will come up to Lenox for the Autumn months.

Miss Whelen of Philadelphia and Mr. M. S. Greenough, Jr., of Cambridge, have been the guests of Miss Clementina Furniss at Edgecomb this week.

Miss Anna Shaw gave a dinner of fifteen covers on Monday night at the Homestead. A euchre party followed in the evening.

Miss Adele Kennland gave a reception Monday evening at Fairlawn, at which a very large number of the cottagers were present.

Missing Boy Returns Home.

Arthur Bernheim, fifteen years old, of 698 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, who has been missing from his home since Tuesday, has returned. The parents refuse to tell where the boy has been in the interval. Bernheim is the boy whose parents received a letter signed "The Gang," stating that young Bernheim was in their possession and demanding $200 for his ransom. Later, the same night, the parents received a letter purporting to have been written by their son, saying that he was imprisoned in a house on Waverly Place, and directing his parents not to pay over any money, as he would make his escape. Bernheim was in the employ of a department store.

WHAT A MAINE DEER COSTS.

Each Visiting Hunter Spends $200 or More to Get One—$800 is Spent for Each Moose Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Sept. 28.—Five hundred sportsmen, chiefly from the larger cities, have already gone into the woods north of Bangor, with rifles and guides, to await the opening of the deer shooting season on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and a big kill of game is expected in the first few days of the season. Deer are not so plentiful as at this time last year, but there are more than there were ten years ago, and the supply is in no danger of being exhausted for a long time yet, unless poaching should be allowed to continue unchecked.

This year there has been a great slaughter of deer and of moose as well, and the State authorities are much alarmed. Chairman Carleton of the Fish and Game Commission has just returned from the west branch of the Penobscot, and he reports that poaching has been more general and destructive this season than at any other time in his experience. Within two weeks the carcasses of fifty moose have been found rotting in the woods where they were left by poachers, and the slaughter of deer has been even greater.

Stringent laws are proposed for the suppression of the poachers, and it is also suggested that no person be allowed to carry firearms into the woods except on payment of a license. The reckless sportsmen who fire upon human beings under the supposition that "it was a deer" received attention from the Legislature last Winter, a law having been passed providing imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine not exceeding $1,000 for those who make such dangerous "mistakes."

The deer season begins Oct. 1 and ends Dec. 15, and the law allows two deer to a sportsman. Fine for illegal killing of deer, $40 and costs. Deer may be shipped out of the State when bearing an official tag costing $2 for each deer. When accompanied by the owner no tag is required. One bull moose not less than one year old, or having at least two prongs on each antler, is allowed to each sportsman. Penalty for illegal killing of moose, four months' imprisonment or a fine of $500. Cow moose are protected by an indefinite close time. One bull moose or parts thereof may be shipped out of the State when bearing an official tag costing $5 for each moose; when accompanied by the owner no tag is required. Caribou, which are practically extinct in Maine, are protected by a close time of six years beginning Oct. 15, 1899.

The number of deer in Maine has been estimated at 80,000, and about 15,000 are killed annually, of which only about 5,000 are transported on the railroads. The best game region is north and east of Bangor, along the head waters of the Penobscot and around Moosehead Lake. The game is also plentiful in Washington and Hancock Counties, and in the Rangeley Lake region. It is estimated that 5,000 sportsmen come to Maine every year from other States, and that for each of the 5,000 deer recorded as transported on the railroads $200 is spent here, making a revenue of $1,000,000 from those deer alone. The other 10,000 deer are killed by native sportsmen, who spend very little money in getting their game, or by men in the lumber camps. It is estimated that for each moose killed about $800 is spent, but only about 150 moose are killed annually.

ATTEMPTED ARSON CHARGED.

Grocer and His Wife Accused—Policeman Says Silver Showed No Haste to Save His Store.

Candle light flickering from behind barrels in the grocery of Isaac Silver, in the five-story tenement 16 Goerck Street, attracted the attention of Policeman Fallen of the Delancey Street Station late Friday night, and he ran to 120 Broome Street, where Silver lives, and demanded the key of the store. Silver gave him a key, but when he returned he found that it would not unlock the door, which he then burst in.

The candle by that time had burned out, but the policeman found that it had been placed in the middle of a heap of kindling wood, which, with the surrounding floor, had been saturated with kerosene oil. He then arrested Silver and his wife on suspicion that they had tried to set fire to the building. When he arraigned them in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday he told Magistrate Flammer that Silver had shown no haste in dressing when he told him of the peril to which his store was exposed. He said he had left a gas light and not a candle burning when he closed it for the night. The grocer had also said when the policeman returned with the useless key that the key must have been changed by conspirators who wanted to burn his store and perhaps the building.

Silver was locked up in default of $2,000 bail, while his wife was paroled pending an investigation by Fire Marshal Seery. In the tenement there live sixteen families, with thirty-four children.

"THE LADIES' PARADISE" ENDS.

Came to an Unexpected Ending at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The engagement of "The Ladies' Paradise" at the Metropolitan Opera House closed unexpectedly last evening after the performance. Earlier in the day a representative of the Board of Directors of the Opera House, it is said, informed Alfred Aarons, the owner and manager of the company, that he must surrender his occupancy of the house. The board, its representative said, was dissatisfied with the performance and the box office receipts.

In the two weeks of the engagement the highest receipts for a night's performance was a little over $600. One evening the receipts fell to $163.

Members of the company complained that they had not received any salary for six weeks of rehearsals or for the twelve performances. For eight weeks 200 men and women rehearsed for the ballet "Around Town." It is said they have not been paid.

Manager Aarons brought Tortajada from London to dance. She received $250 in advance, but is now without an engagement.

George Dance and Ivan Caryll received, as author and composer, $2,500 for the American rights. This money was paid in advance. It was part of a $5,000 advance made by Aarons's financial partner, who afterward dropped out. Aarons could not be seen last evening. Through his representative he announced that the "Ladies' Paradise" would be taken to New Haven first and then on a road tour.

London Embassy Causes an Arrest.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The United States Embassy here has caused the arrest of John Harkes, who is charged with larceny at Washington. The prisoner was remanded to-day for a week at Bow Street Police Court while awaiting papers connected with the case. A confederate of Harkes is still being sought for by the police.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain, easterly winds; brisk on the coast.

It will be cooler to-day in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the northern portion of the West Gulf States, and cooler Monday in the Middle and South Atlantic States. It will be warmer to-day in the Central Rocky Mountain region and middle plateau.

On the New England coast the winds will shift to easterly and become brisk over the southern portion; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be fresh to brisk easterly; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly; on the Gulf coast light and variable; on the upper lakes fresh and mostly northerly, and on the lower lakes fresh and possibly brisk east to north.

Steamships which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southeast to east winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1900.	1901.	—TIMES. 1901.
3 A. M.	67	60	60
6 A. M.	67	61	61
9 A. M.	68	67	68
12 M.	74	72	76
4 P. M.	73	71	74
6 P. M.	70	69	72
9 P. M.	66	68	70
12 P. M.	66	68	70

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	68⅞
Weather Bureau	66
Corresponding date 1900	68⅜
Corresponding date for last 25 years	62

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and 68 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 74 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CURRENT CHICAGO TOPICS

Ex-Controller Dawes's Senatorial Aspirations.

Capt. Streeter's Claims—Chicago University's Industrial Lectures—Women Workers Decreasing.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 28.—The candidacy of ex-Controller Dawes for the Illinois Senatorship having become an assured fact, there is much interest in political circles as to the outcome of the next election. While Mr. Dawes himself is to take little part in the campaign, so far as appearances go, it is said he will have an active influence at work all the time. He will not go to Springfield, but there is no doubt that his candidacy will be well urged at the State capital.

Mr. Dawes has a strong support behind him in the financiers of Chicago. Their acquaintance with him as a bank President, before he accepted the national office of Controller of the Currency, has given them a personal interest in his candidacy. The men who are behind him can not be ignored, even if the politicians wished to ignore them. Mr. Dawes's friends are not sanguine enough to expect that he will win without a fight. United States Senatorships do not go in that way. They are, however, extremely hopeful and consider his chances of the best.

It is a rather unique incident that the last four Controllers of the Currency have been Chicago bankers. William Barrett Ridgely, the newly appointed Controller, is a man whom Chicagoans predict will become as prominent in a national way as have Mr. Dawes and Mr. Eckels. Mr. Eckels, who preceded Mr. Dawes in office, held the position for a longer time than any recent incumbent, having been appointed in Cleveland's administration and continued under Republican rule. With the success of these men as Controllers before them, the legislators are disposed to look favorably upon further honoring Mr. Dawes.

Although Capt. Streeter and his attempts to claim possession of valuable land on the lake shore savor much of opera bouffé as a whole, there is a serious side to the case. Capt. Streeter is more persistent than the average claimant of his kind. It may be true that he has no title worth serious consideration, but he has discovered a weak spot in the claims of others who have no clear title.

With his frequent invasions of the "District of Lake Michigan," his sale of lots in the district to gullible purchasers, and his occasional occupation of a part of street there, he is getting mixed up to an unpleasant degree with the ownership of the land. The Captain has made so many shrewd turns that there is a suspicion he has money behind him. The names of two prominent Chicago men have been mentioned as his abettors, but there has been no proof that they are encouraging him.

The best outcome Capt. Streeter can hope for is that the title to the land will become so mixed up that the other owners eventually will give him a liberal cash bonus to surrender his claims. His contention that the land is not a part of Chicago or of the State of Illinois, but should be known as a separate district of the United States, will never be taken seriously.

The policy of the Captain has been to cause periodical disturbances by invading the territory with some of his followers. The notoriety he gains serves well in advertising him, and he sells a few more lots after each raid by the police. His continued reappearances serve to give all the more credit to his claim of a right to the land. His last move is to charge the police with arson for having raided him while in possession of a part of the land.

Leading business men of the city are to appear at the University of Chicago this Winter in the rôle of lecturers. Men who have devoted their lives to business will take the place of professors in cap and gown and tell what they have learned in the world. The subjects of the lectures are industries of a wide range. Franklin H. Head will talk on "The Present Status of the Iron Industry." H. F. J. Porter of the Bethany Steel Company is to discuss his business. E. H. Abbot of Boston is to talk of "Railway Finance," and George F. Stone, Secretary of the Board of Trade, will have that organization as his subject. James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, is to take up the subject of "Banking" with the classes. Paul Morton of the Santa Fé Road will discuss "Railway Organization." Louis Jackson, Industrial Commissioner of Chicago, will have another phase of the railroad development, and James Mahan will analyze the economical solution of advertising. A. F. Deane will talk about insurance.

President Harper's idea is that by such features as this he will attract to his school a large number of students who would otherwise go to special schools. Many industries besides those mentioned are included in the course. Industries have had little connection with colleges heretofore, according to the Faculty of the Midway School, who believe there is a need for bringing them together. The university, it is announced, must turn out business men as well as professional men.

Other subjects to be presented by business men who have these industries for special occupations are as follows: Stock Exchange, telephones, Post Office, shipbuilding on the lakes, and economics of the department store.

The scarcity of young women employes in a number of Western cities has led to an examination of the conditions which cause that scarcity. The conclusion is that young women are giving up wage earning for the pleasures of home-making. Those who have been advocating the home life for woman and deprecating her attempts to enter business are encouraged at the outcome of their teachings.

The figures which go to show this condition exists were found in the office of the County Clerk. The marriage rate is shown to have increased about 50 per cent. over that of two or three years ago. Every month of the present Summer saw more licenses issued than the corresponding months of last year.

It is suggested that it may not have been altogether choice which led so many young women to learn stenography. The necessity of supporting themselves was forced upon them, and they accepted all possible opportunities to get work. Now that conditions of prosperity have returned these young women find that the men are able to support them. According to the testimony of a number of women the real desire of a woman is not so much to earn money as to have a home, and it is predicted that the proportion of women employed in business will decrease steadily as business conditions improve.

R. B. P.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Park Painter, Pittsburg; Frank Sullivan Smith, Angelica, N. Y.; President Percival Roberts of the American Bridge Company, Philadelphia; Capt. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army.

HOLLAND—H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Newport; Richard Talbot, Newport; M. M. Corbin, Cincinnati; Thomas Scott, Chicago; Capt. W. G. Randle, Chester, Penn.; R. G. Oliver, Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE—Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y.; Edward Wharton, Newport; Walter V. R. Berry, Washington.

ALBEMARLE—Col. Henry May, Washington; L. H. Koe, London.

IMPERIAL—Alexander W. Grant, Montreal; R. C. Elkins, St. John, N. B.; A. Reinhardt, Egypt; G. E. Wood, Washington; Guillermo Matos, Paris.

GRAND—H. G. Brockway, Birmingham, Ala.; P. C. Field, R. M. Thornbough, and Anson Mills, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Ellis, President Boston Symphony Company; the Rev. R. S. Howell, Washington; A. B. Urmston, Mexico; Jean Habel, Berlin.

MURRAY HILL—J. D. Hutchinson and Osborn Middleton, Shanghai, China; Phillippe Bouchard, Bordeaux; J. T. Lord, London; J. W. Troup, Vancouver, B. C.

PLAZA—Horace Cheney, Boston; John Marshall Gest, Philadelphia; James Black, Belfast.

SAVOY—The Rev. Hugh Black, Edinburgh; F. C. Milliken, Pittsburg; President Francis L. Patton, Princeton University.

NETHERLAND—William B. Phillips, Baltimore; Elias Rogers, Toronto; T. H. Wye, London.

BUCKINGHAM—F. J. Carolan, San Francisco; John Chadwick, Dewsbury, England.

HOFFMAN—J. Arthur Pallthorpe, Liverpool; S. Davies Warfield, Baltimore.

VICTORIA—Dr. C. W. Hutchins, Boston; F. W. Yates, Rochester.

GILSEY—J. G. Watson, London; J. S. McLellan, Mexico.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. O'Connor, Bantry, Ireland; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Robert Gould, London; Juan Garcia, Durango, Mexico; Stanley Washburn, Minneapolis; Juan Perrazas, Chihuahua, Mexico; Judge J. F. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.

ASTOR—Blanchard Wootner, London; J. C. Lord, Fort Worth, Texas; H. G. MacGragh, Belfast.

EMPIRE—R. Kolayashi, Tokio; M. Y'Tsunaki, Japan; A. C. McCleave, Boston.

SEEKING EVIDENCE AGAINST GOLDMAN

Capt. Titus Says that He Will Be Convicted.

MERCHANT SAYS CONSPIRACY

Business Man Who Is Alleged to Have Been the Leader of Thieves, Blames the Police.

The police and members of the District Attorney's staff, who for nearly a year have been at work collecting evidence against Joseph Goldman, the silk merchant, of 415 Broadway, arrested on Thursday night charged with being the leader of a gang of thieves, received information yesterday which they say strengthened the case already prepared against the man, and which both the District Attorney and Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau assert will result in his conviction.

Goldman has been engaged in buying and selling silks and velvets in this city for twelve years, and was known in the trade as a flourishing merchant. His home life was exemplary. He lived in Brooklyn at 63 Bainbridge Street with his wife and three children, and was looked upon by his neighbors as a man of quiet habits, apparently devoted to his family and conducting himself as a highly respectable citizen. In spite of these facts the police say that in securing the evidence for his arrest they have drawn into their net one of the cleverest criminals arrested for many years. They say that he was not only the leader of thieves, but enlisted honest men in his service and taught them in crime.

The District Attorney has not decided whether to present a charge of burglary or grand larceny against Goldman. As the first is the higher crime and the evidence secured, it is said, is sufficient to support it, he will probably be indicted by the Grand Jury for burglary.

WITNESSES AGAINST GOLDMAN.

The two chief witnesses who will testify against the merchant are Harry Marcus of 148 Ridge Street, whom he employed as his office boy, and who has told the police that he always secured the lawyers for the members of the gang who were arrested and prosecuted, and Harry Checkman, alias "The Blacksmith," the expressman who carted the stolen goods from the place robbed to the temporary storehouse. Young Marcus, who is of a respectable east side family, was arrested at the same time Goldman was taken into custody. Capt. Titus, who is acquainted with the boy's family, saw the boy after his arrest and secured a full confession from him. Young Marcus was then released and returned to his parents, who assured the District Attorney and the police that whenever he is wanted as a witness he will be produced.

Yesterday the boy was taken to the District Attorney's office and brought before Assistant District Attorney Train, who has had charge of this case, and the cases out of which the merchant's arrest grew for several months. Young Marcus told Mr. Train everything he knew of his former employer's dealings with criminals, and told of certain conversations he had overheard, which, it is said, make strong evidence against the merchant. The boy also told of employing lawyers for men who, after their conviction for breaking into stores, said that they were employed by Goldman, and that he had originated all the plans for the crimes in which they had taken part. The expressman, Checkman, was also brought to the District Attorney's office yesterday, and told of his employment by Goldman in carting plunder from the stores that were robbed.

On Friday Capt. Titus sent a man to Sing Sing Prison to see several of the men who declared they had worked for Goldman, and to secure from them a full story of their connections with him. When the convicts told their story of Goldman several months ago the police were at first disposed to doubt it, but through watching the wife of "Jack" Davis, who is in Sing Sing under a four and a half years sentence for robbing a store in the dry goods district, they secured evidence that convinced them of the necessity of continuing their investigations. Capt. Titus said yesterday that his men had seen Goldman meet Davis's wife and give her money from time to time, and learned through her that Goldman had agreed to look after her while her husband was in prison.

As far as the police records show Goldman was never arrested before or even under suspicion for any crime, though he has been in business here over twelve years. The criminals who have confessed to working with him assert, however, that he was a receiver of stolen goods for a number of years and bought thousands of dollars worth from criminals. Capt. Titus said that as far as the police had been able to learn up to the present time the man had bought, received, or aided in the theft of nearly $250,000 worth of stolen silks, velvets, and other valuable dry goods. The police say that the plundered merchants were not all from this city or State, but from other States and large cities where his men worked or where he had agents who shipped to him through various channels consignments of stolen goods.

Though Goldman was only placed under $3,000 bonds after his hearing in the Tombs Police Court on Friday, he has not secured a bondsman yet, and is still in the City Prison. Yesterday morning Detectives Peabody, Clark, and Foy, who have been working on the case for many months, brought a number of merchants whose stores were robbed to the Tombs and had Goldman brought before them for identification. The detectives refused to say whether they identified the man as the person who had come to their stores ostensibly to purchase, and then taken careful observations of the stock and made inquiries as to the value of certain goods on hand.

All day yesterday bearers of messages and visitors kept coming to the prison for Goldman, and a careful note was taken of every caller or messenger. Some of the visitors were apparently men of means, though the majority of them were rather seedy.

When interviewed in his cell in the Tombs by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday, Mr. Goldman talked freely of his arrest, asserting his innocence and declaring that it was a result of a conspiracy of the police. He said:

WHAT GOLDMAN SAYS.

"What the police say about me is an outrageous lie, and I will prove it. I will prove that it is a conspiracy which they have concocted to ruin me, a respectable merchant. I have been in business in this city, buying silks and velvets in job lots, for more than twelve years, and not a word of suspicion has ever been breathed against my name. I can refer you to any number of reputable merchants who will guarantee that I have always dealt honestly with them and that my business reputation is beyond reproach.

"I will be able to make a complete defense to these charges brought against me, and further than that I will be able to prove that the whole thing is a police conspiracy. I tell you when I prove that conspiracy some sensational disclosures regarding the police will be made that will astonish the public."

Mr. Goldman said that he was born and educated in Hungary, and had been for a number of years an officer in the Forty-Sixth and One Hundred and First Regiments of the Austro-Hungarian Army, and had served and been discharged with honor. He said that his business, which amounted to from $150,000 to $200,000 a year, brought him in an income of from $10,000 to $12,000 a year, but that nevertheless he was now a poor man.

When asked what particular merchants might be seen regarding his reputation as a business man, he referred to the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis of Leonard and Church Streets, one of the largest dry goods houses in this city. A member of that firm, when questioned yesterday afternoon said that Mr. Goldman might have been a customer of the firm, buying job lots of silks and velvets, but they knew nothing about him. A representative of another firm referred to by Mr. Goldman said that he had dealt with them only in a small way, and generally paid cash, so that they had no way of telling what his reputation as a business man was.

Mrs. Goldman was seen at her home, 63 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, but refused to talk about her husband's case beyond the assertion that he was an honest man, a good husband, and a devoted father. The neighbors of Mr. Goldman say that he is little known in that section, and has never made any particular effort to extend his acquaintance there. Little was seen of him, and from what could be learned neither he nor other members of his family visited much with their neighbors. Goldman has three children, two girls and a boy, ages five, nine, and twelve, the boy being the oldest. They attend Public School No. 35, at the corner of Decatur Street and Lewis Avenue. The house in which Goldman lived has been and still is under police surveillance. Detectives disguised as laborers are engaged working on the street near the house. One officer has been near the house since Wednesday last, and he has watched the movements of every person who has called at the Goldman place. It is said that the other detectives stationed in the vicinity are there for the purpose of seeing that no one removes anything from the house.

It was denied yesterday that Goldman had been a member of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, as was reported on Friday, but it was admitted that he often attended services there with his family. The neighbors say that Goldman was often seen returning home late in the evening. On these occasions his children ran to meet him, and he seemed to be very fond of them. He greeted the boy and girl affectionately, and the children who have played with the Goldman girls and boy say that their father was very generous to them, often giving them small change to spend as they wished.

One of the neighbors said yesterday that Mrs. Goldman was greatly worried about her husband's arrest, and that if he is guilty of the charge made against him by the police his wife knew nothing of any unlawful work with which he might have been connected.

The Goldmans have lived at 63 Bainbridge Street for two years. Their next door neighbors on both sides said that they know little or nothing of the family. The families did not exchange visits, and the Goldmans had no particular associates on the block.

CHICAGO ELEVATED MEN STRIKE

Insist on Twenty-five Cents an Hour Raise, but May Accept the Offer of a Ten Per Cent. Raise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—After an all-night session the operating employes of the South Side Elevated Railroad struck at 5 o'clock this morning because of the refusal of the company to grant a horizontal increase of 25 cents per man for a ten-hour day. The decision to strike came after a committee had failed to secure any satisfactory response to an ultimatum sent to President Leslie Carter's home at 3 o'clock this morning. Over 200 men are out.

The road, however, is not tied up, for as soon as the notice had been given to strike, the company pressed into service all the extra men they could get hold of and trains are now running with but little irregularity. The strike is the first in the history of Chicago's elevated railroads.

Superintendent Morrison of the elevated said that the strike was already a failure, and that all but thirty-five of the old men had returned to work.

Shortly after noon, President Carter and representatives of the strikers held a brief conference. Mr. Carter offered a 10 per cent. raise to all the men on the road. The strikers are said to be looking with favor on accepting this proposition.

MOTOR VEHICLE RUN DOWN.

Plainfield Couple Seriously Injured in a Collision—The Mother Saves Her Child.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 28.—A motor vehicle and a trolley car on the Fourth Street line came into collision early this evening, and Mr. and Mrs. George Greenlief, who were in the vehicle, were seriously injured. The car struck the motor with great force, throwing the occupants across the street.

Mrs. Greenlief it is believed cannot recover. She was struck by the fender of the car and hurt internally. Mr. Greenlief was badly bruised. Mrs. Greenlief attempted to save her young son, who was seated between her and her husband, thus adding to her own peril. The child escaped with only a few scratches. The motor was completely wrecked.

Motorman Nevins asserts that he did not see the motor vehicle until it was upon the car as the latter was crossing Plainfield Avenue.

BIG FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET

Three Alarms Sent In for the Building Extending from Desbrosses to Watt Street.

A fire which occasioned the sending in of three alarms and blocked the trains on the Ninth Avenue elevated road for over half an hour occurred in the six-story building that extends the whole block on the west side of Greenwich Street, between Desbrosses and Watt Streets, last night.

The street numbers on the building run from 457 to 469 Greenwich Street, and it was on the second floor of 467 that the fire was discovered. Smoke was seen coming out of the windows by Patrolman Lindren, and he immediately turned in an alarm. When the firemen reached the building smoke was bursting out of the windows on the third and fourth floors, and it looked to them as if the whole building was in danger, so another alarm was turned in. The entrance to No. 467 was found to be closed by heavy iron doors, and it was not until Charles Morrisey, the watchman of the building, was sent for that the firemen were able to enter. Morrisey was eating his supper in his home, in Watt Street, when the fire occurred, and it was not until he was told by a small boy that he knew anything about it.

The floor where the fire started is occupied by the New York Nickel Plate Manufacturing Company. The flames reached the floor above occupied by James Boyd, a shoe manufacturer, and the floor below, occupied by the Albany Brewing Company.

When Chief Croker arrived at the fire he sent in another alarm. The Chief explained this by saying that he thought the size of the building necessitated it.

The efforts of the firemen were directed at the flames on the floor occupied by the Nickel Plating concern as a lubricating oil company occupies the floor next to them, in No. 465. A ladder was put from the elevated structure to this floor by the firemen and a hose inserted in the window. The flames were soon extinguished.

It was on the floor above that the firemen experienced the most trouble. The windows were all closed and the building was so full of smoke that the firemen could make no headway. At last a water tower was brought up and the stream of water directed at this floor soon broke in the windows, letting out the smoke and giving the firemen a chance to get up there.

Chief Croker estimated the damage at $25,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PROMOTIONS FOR CAPT. WILDES.

Brooklyn Navy Yard Officer to be Made a Rear Admiral.

Capt. Frank Wildes, Captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to report in Washington on Tuesday for examination for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

Capt. Wildes, it is expected, will be promoted upon the retirement of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. He was appointed from Massachusetts, in which State he was born, on Sept. 21, 1860, and was commissioned a Captain in 1894. He commanded the cruiser Boston, under Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila. Capt. Joseph B. Coghlan is to succeed Capt. Wildes as Captain of the Brooklyn Yard.

Actress Constance Williams a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 28.—A dispatch from Chicago announces the marriage of Miss Marion Constance Williams and Harvey J. Serviss of South River, near here. The wedding took place at the Unity Church, at Hinsdale, near Chicago, on Thursday evening. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Williams, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y. As Constance Williams she has been on the stage with W. S. Hart and Frederick Warde, the tragedian, and also with the Fanny Davenport Company. Mr. Serviss is a nephew of Melbourne McDowell, the actor, formerly of South River, the husband of the late Fanny Davenport.

Deputy Sheriff Dooley Indicted.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 28.—Edward M. Dooley, a Deputy Sheriff, has been indicted for bribery in having, as alleged, accepted a bribe for the protection of slot machines. It was in connection with this case that William Duge of Brooklyn, the owner of the machines, who preferred the charge against Dooley, was indicted for giving a bribe.

A Vanderbilt House Rented.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for F. W. Vanderbilt his house, 459 Fifth Avenue, on the corner of Fortieth Street, together with the stable at 2 East Fortieth Street, to John R. Drexel. Mr. Vanderbilt will pass the Winter at his country seat at Hyde Park, New York.

Horner's Furniture

OUR stock is at once unique and unequalled. Unique because it embraces all the best productions of both home and foreign manufacture. Unequalled because no such variety of fine Furniture can be found in America.

Parlor, Drawing Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Library and Hall Furniture in all the fashionable woods and finishes, and latest designs; in variety to meet every taste and every desired outlay, with the satisfaction of securing the best value at every price.

Magnificent Display of
LOUIS XV. and XVI.
PARLOR SUITES.
Our own direct importation from Paris.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PANIC IN A BROOKLYN APARTMENT HOUSE.

Fire Starts in a Dry Goods Store on the Ground Floor of the Building.

A fire which was productive of much excitement, and at which a policeman and several firemen distinguished themselves by rescuing imperiled persons, occurred early last evening in the four-story brick apartment house 3,007 Atlantic Avenue, at the corner of Linwood Street, Brooklyn. It started on the ground floor, which was occupied as a dry goods store by Catharine Kelly. One of the salesmen was lighting the gas in the show windows when he ignited the draperies, and the flames rushed through the front of the store with almost the rapidity of an explosion.

The place was well filled with customers doing their Saturday evening shopping, and a wild panic followed when they saw all escape cut off by the main entrance. They got out safely, however, through a narrow side door opening into Linwood Street except James Sutton, an employe, who was overcome by the smoke and was later carried out by firemen.

Policeman Gilbert Meehan was near by and made a rush for the upper floors, where lived five families. On the third floor he found Charles Mordeski, nine years old, and two younger brothers, huddled together in terror, and carried them to the street. He ran back through the rapidly increasing smoke and on the fourth floor found Mrs. Amanda Smith, whom he assisted to the street. Again he ran into the building, but on the second floor he was overcome by the smoke and heat and fell unconscious and was found lying in the hallway by Battalion Chief Michael Murray and Fireman Fellows.

They carried him out as the stairs became impassable, and then the two firemen ascended to the fourth floor by means of the fire escape and brought down Henry Smith. Meehan and Sutton were attended in the street by doctors from the St. Mary's and German Hospitals, and were taken to their homes. The damage by the fire is estimated at $10,000.

CZOLGOSZ EATS REGULARLY.

Talks Little and Spends Much Time in Walking His Cell—Many Requests for Tickets to Execution.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Warden Mead to-day gave out the following:

"Czolgosz has eaten his meals regularly and has had no conversation with any of the other condemned men. He answered questions in regard to his meals, which were put to him by the officers, but aside from that he has said nothing. Part of the time yesterday he lay in his bed, and the rest of the time he spent walking up and down his cell."

Prison Physician Gerin visited Czolgosz yesterday, and again this morning, but found no need for his services. In addition to hundreds of requests from all over the country for invitations to witness the execution, Warden Mead to-day received numerous requests for the autograph of Czolgosz, and also some from medical men for pieces of his brain after he shall have paid the death penalty.

RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY.

London Embassy Receives 600 Formal Documents—More Letters and Telegrams.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Six hundred sets of resolutions of sympathy on the death of President McKinley have reached the United States Embassy from societies and public bodies in the United Kingdom, besides a larger number of letters and telegrams.

They will be indexed and filed in a specially constructed case for preservation, as are those which were received at the time of the deaths of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. The latter are about one-fifth the number recently received upon the subject of the death of Mr. McKinley.

Traducer of Mr. McKinley Shot Dead.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 28.—News reached here to-night of the killing of a miner called "Redskin Pete" by Carl Fennig, a Louisville traveling salesman, near Pineville, Bell County, Ky. The miner made a remark about the late President McKinley. This was resented by the drummer, and in a fight which ensued "Redskin Pete" was shot and killed. Fennig made his escape and is hiding in the mountains, pursued by the dead miner's friends.

Nominations in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 28.—At the City Convention called this afternoon to nominate a Mayor and Recorder a letter from Mayor Cooper B. Hatch was read, in which he declined to be a candidate, in the interest of harmony, he declared. Dr. John B. Davis of the old town of Stockton, Director of the County Board of Freeholders, was unanimously nominated for Mayor, and O. Glen Stackhouse for Recorder. At the Assembly Convention, Speaker William J. Bradley, George A. Waite, and E. T. Gill, the present incumbents, were unanimously renominated.

Orleans County Democrats Nominate.

Special to The New York Times.

MEDINA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The Orleans County Democratic Convention at Albion to-day was unexpectedly harmonious. David C. St. John of Clarendon was nominated for the Assembly and W. Crawford Ramsdale of Albion for County Judge. Resolutions deploring the assassination of the President and denouncing anarchy were adopted. The new Chairman of the County Committee is William B. Dye of Albion, and the Secretary is W. B. Eckert of Medina.

A Conference in the Bronx.

The adjourned Bronx Borough Convention scheduled for last night did not take place. The North Side Republican Club will hold a conference with the Junior Republican Club at the house of the former, and candidates for the borough offices will be nominated. They will meet on Oct. 1, and on the 7th and 8th candidates will be nominated.

The Twenty-second District Candidates.

The anti-Tammany organizations of the Twenty-second Assembly District met last night at 794 Third Avenue and selected John T. Cronin, a member of the Greater New York Democracy, as a candidate for member of Assembly, and Edward F. Mone as a candidate for Alderman.

Fusion Nominees to Speak.

A Republican ratification meeting will be held Wednesday night at 9 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace. Messrs. Low, Grout, and Fornes will speak.

STERN BROTHERS
Direct attention to their exceptionally large importations this season in the
Cloak Departments Second Floor
consisting in part of
Long Garments, Riding Coats, Jackets,
Traveling, Golf & Evening Wraps
Also the
New Japanese Raglans
in Zibeline, Broadcloth, Violet Peau de Soie & Rainproof Cloth
And in addition they will show large assortments of the most desirable class of domestic garments including many exclusive styles not to be found elsewhere

To-morrow Monday
The following Special Values in
Dress Goods & Cloths
Henrietta Cloth 2500 Yds. printed Imported in most desirable designs & shades suitable for Waists. Children's dresses & house gowns Worth 85c
The Yard 48c
Allwool Albatros 3000 Yds. double width in a complete line of colors including cream white & black
Broadcloths 2800 Yards in colors & black worth $1.10 the yd. 68c

Lace Department
The newest things in laces, Paris styles, London styles & all that New York can add. An extensive display from which you can learn much.
Filet, Escurial, Mirecourt, Marquise, Filet & Bruges, Filet & Guipure with velvet flowers
Chantilly with velvet application, Point d'Alencon, Margot Combinations
Real Irish Crochet, Cluny & Silk Flax Laces,
Special importation of
Lace Robes of Escurial, Chantilly, Lierre, Filet with Renaissance combinations, Filet and Bruge combinations, Mousseline de Soie with Flax lace combinations, Taffeta with Filet & Irish Crochet combinations, Mousseline de Soie with Art Nouveau embroidery combinations & various other styles.

Suits & Coats For Girls & Misses
on the second floor
Garments for the little girls—garments for the grown-up ones—suits and coats that are correct and have a character of their own.
Girls' Tailor-made Suits, Norfolk blouse Jacket satin lined, skirt percaline lined in blue, brown, castor or red Venetian cloth, sizes 10 to 16 yrs., Value $11,50 $7.95
Misses' Walking & Golf Skirts, of blue & white or black & white stripes, & solid colors, sizes 14 to 18 yrs., Value $8,50 $5.75
Girls' Coats. three-quarter length of English Kersey, in tan, castor, blue, brown or red satin lined, sizes 4 to 14 yrs., Value $11,50 $9.75
Misses' Walking Suits, in Oxford, blue, black or green heavy camel's hair cloth, (cravenette rain proof cloth), sizes 14, 16, 18 yrs., Value $20.00 $15.00
Misses' English Rain Coats
New, Stylish & at Moderate Prices.

Lace Curtain Departments
Our curtain department on the third floor is an important one—pattern exclusiveness is one of our aims. The every day curtains are regarded with just as much care though.
Special values for Monday
Tambour Muslin $1.75, $1.95, $2.25 pr.
Irish Point $7.50, 8.75, 10.50 pr.
AMERICAN Point Arab $5.00, $6.00, $8.00 pr.
Renaissance $8.75, 10.50, 14.50 pr.
Marie Antoinette, $6.00, $7.25, $9.00 pr.
Brise Bise for half sash curtains, marked down from $2.25, $3.95 & $4.25 to $1.50, 2.50, 2.75 each
Estimates and sketches furnished for all kinds of lace curtains, sash and vestibule patterns to be made to order.

Special reductions for to-morrow in the
Upholstery Departments
On the Third Floor
Armour Curtains, corded edges, originally $11.25 pr. $7.50
Damask Curtains, corded edges, that were $13.75 pr. $9.95
Handsome Moquette Couch Covers, each $8.75
Tapestries
Imported, that were $2.00 the yd. $1.25
French Armures for draperies, were $2.50 yd. $1.95
Tapestry Squares for chair seats & pillow tops, 25c, 45, 65, 95, & $1.25
Estimates submitted for special designs in all kinds of draperies.

Brass Bedsteads On the 3d Floor
Handsome new designs ranging in price from $25.00 to $200.00
White Enameled Bedsteads from $4.50 to $18.00
Mattresses, Pillows & Bolsters
manufactured in
our own factory on the premises—only the best of workmen and goods employed. Mattresses remade, hair & feathers renovated.
West Twenty-third Street

NOT A SERIOUS LEAK.

Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard Examines Dry Dock No. 2.

Engineer E. P. Goodrich of the Civil Engineering Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday made an examination of the leak which was discovered in Dry Dock No 2 in the yard on Friday, and stated that he did not regard it as of a serious character.

"No cement has ever been manufactured," said the Engineer, "which is not subject to chemical change after it is laid and which does not contract and expand under various conditions of temperature for several years. The best quality of cement obtainable was put into this dock. A creek filled up with old dumpage runs through the Navy Yard and it strikes the dock at the point where the leak is. Occasionally, when this stream becomes flooded, the head of water becomes so great that it forces itself through the walls of the dock. This condition will continue probably for several years, until the concrete is thoroughly hardened.

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

Department of State Will Try to Affect Her Release.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—This statement was made to-day about the case of Miss Stone, the American missionary kidnapped by Bulgarian brigands:

"The Department of State will do everything within its constitutional and legal powers to relieve the situation."

The limitations indicated in the above statement are severe. There is no warrant of law for the expenditure of a single cent of money from the United States Treasury for ransom, and the inference is that the department's action, if indeed any is taken, will be along diplomatic lines, tending to induce the Bulgarian and Turkish Governments to undertake to release the captive.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.—Adv.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the surest of blood purifiers.—Adv.

John Daniell Sons & Sons
AUTUMN MILLINERY.
A most significant showing of
Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets
to suit the most fastidious taste, and at exceedingly moderate prices, ranging from - - - - - $4.50 to $25.00 each
Models from the Leading Paris Houses, and an immense variety of Artistic Creations of our own designing. Also splendid styles in Outing Hats and very tastefully trimmed Hats for Misses and Children at special low prices.
Untrimmed Hats.
Every swell shape in all desirable colors. Ostrich Plumes of exceptional values. Fancy Feathers of all kinds. Breasts, Birds, Pompons, Quills, etc. Novelties in Fine Materials for Making and Trimming Hats. Beautiful Ornaments of Steel, Gun Metal and Rhinestones, in Bands, Cabachons & Buckles.
Ladies' Separate Skirts and Waists.
Perfect fitting full flare and flounce Skirts of all wool Cheviots and Broadcloths, trimmed rows of stitching and bands of Taffeta and Satin, at
$4.98, $6.50, $7.98, $10.00
A large variety of Flannel, Cashmere and Albatross Shirt Waists very neat, natty and stylish, at - - - - $1.98
New line Flannel and Striped Serge Waists, tucked to bust, at - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.50
New Fall Silks.
A large and varied assortment of Printed Warp Louisines in Stripes and figures, suitable for street and evening wear, at - - - - - - - - - 89c., $1.00, $1.15 yard
Pallete de Soie, in all the new Fall shades, value $1.10, will offer at - - - - - - - - - - - - 89c. yard
Broadway. 8 and 9 Sts.

Le Boutillier Brothers
NEW FALL SUITS.
Women's Walking Suits of best quality all wool Blue and Black Cheviot—new Norfolk Coat, silk lined; latest flare skirt, percaline lined,
$19.75 value $25.00
WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS,
of best quality all wool Melton Cloth, in Oxford and black; deep stitching; flare flounce,
$5.95 value $10.00
WOMEN'S RAIN COATS,
of imported Rainproof Cloth, the yarn of which is treated before weaving, thus giving free ventilation—No rubber used. Latest English model—Colors: Oxford, Olive and Tan,
$11.75 value $15.00
Le Boutillier Brothers
West Twenty-third Street.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Dress Goods.
Camel's-hair Cheviots, French Venetians,
Scotch and English Homespuns, Melanges, Aolians,
Crêpe de Paris, Nun's Veilings, Bareges.
Embroidered Robes.
Broadway & 19th Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
Suitable Wedding Gifts.
For the luxury-loving person a multitude of easy chairs, divans and couches, (from $10.00,) in artistic designs, in great billowy affairs of tufted leather, or silk velour and Art Nouveau tapestries. For the artistic, a harmony of color and symmetry of outline in our cabinets, (for every purpose) as a setting for quaint china, ($14.00.) Dainty drawing-room ones, $35.00, to sumptuous Louis XV. pieces, heavily carved and gilded. For the patriotic, tables of simple Colonial dignity in dull-finished mahogany at $12.00. Desks, $18.00. Table desks with seven large and one small drawer and two cabinets with glass knobs—$25.00.
For the most acceptable wedding gifts "BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CARPETS
New Fall Styles.
ROYAL WILTONS
The finest line ever shown.
Also Lowell, Bigelow, and Hartford Axminsters in exclusive designs.
Special Sale (THIS WEEK.)
Wilton Velvets, Axminsters and New Weave Ingrains
at about 1/3 less than regular prices.
New Hartford Rugs
the best domestic rug made.
In large carpet sizes.
Also Wilton, Arlington, Axminster, Brussels, and Smyrna Rugs, (in carpet sizes,)
at about 1/2 price.
Inlaid Linoleums
and OILCLOTHS (18 feet wide) at a great reduction.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.
N. B.—Special Sale of Lace Curtains this week in our Upholstery Dep't.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1875. Our only place. No branches. Telephone, 286 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sunday
September 29, 1901

Daily, 1 Cent. **The New York Times.** Sunday, 3 Cents.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA. RICH CUT GLASS

DINNER WARE at REDUCED PRICES

When our new six story building, which we are now erecting in 21st Street (to be used in connection with our present premises,) is finished there will be several changes in our show rooms. The Dinner Ware Department, which now occupies one floor in our building No. 50, will be transferred to the new building. It is our purpose before moving this stock to close out a number of patterns and incomplete sets. By incomplete sets we mean those which have a few pieces only missing, and, commencing

Monday, September 30th, and continuing through October, we shall make special reductions in this department. A few which will be on sale Monday are as follows:—

Austrian China dinner sets in artistic flower decoration with gold edges, some six or seven patterns, and only a few pieces missing from each, will be closed out at............ $10.00

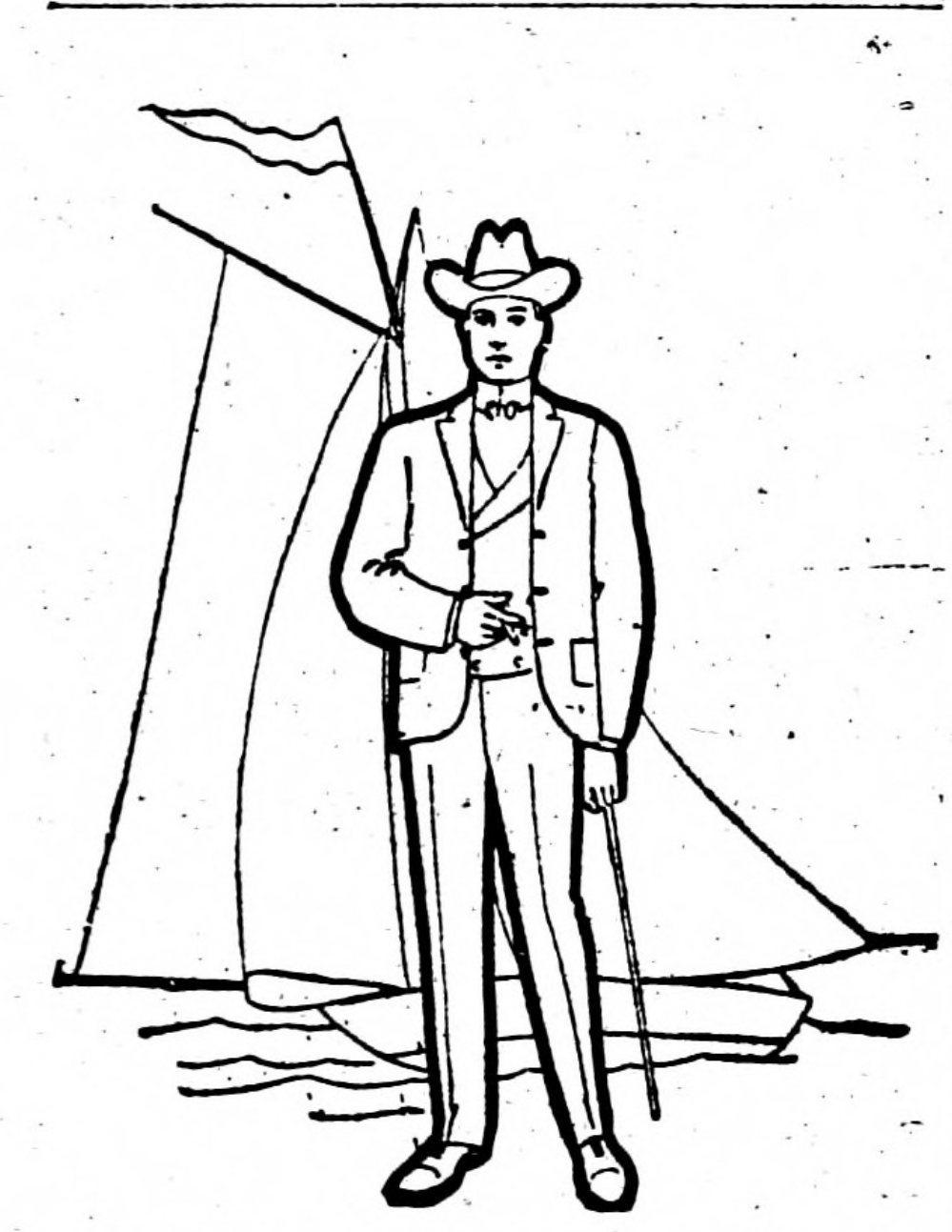
Limoges China dinner sets in some four or five different decorations of flowers, etc., will close out at $12.00

Limoges China dinner sets with artistic border decorations of flowers and stippled gold handles, selling regularly at $27.50, we desire to close out at........................ $18.00

We also have several open stock patterns which are of special interest.

Due announcement of the opening of our new building, with changes, etc., will be made.

50-54 West 22d Street.
51 and 55 W. 21st St.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.



Blown by the breeze of public favor we are the victors.

Our kind of suits of fancy unfinished Worsteds, to order, at $16, cost elsewhere from $35 to $40. Our kind of imported Vicuna Thibets, for coat and vest, with fancy striped trousering, to order, at $20; usually cost at other tailors from $40 to $50.

Overcoats to order, of the highest grade Vicunas and Venetians, silk lined and faced, $25.

Our full dress suits, silk lined and faced, $35; tuxedos, $30. No better can be had at any price.

Customers have the privilege of retaining clothes one week. To verify our statement, money back for the asking.

Samples, Book of Information and Measuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

The Country Is Flooded

with Scotch Whiskeys, mostly blends or vatted.

Blending is Done to Cheapen.

It is not as good for the stomach as honest, straight Highland Whiskeys, like our

BONNIE BRIER BUSH

(very old) and

SOUVENIR of SCOTLAND

medium age, both from the Glenlivet District, for sale from store, or in bond,

H. B. KIRK & CO., New York.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

REAL IRISH LACES.

The Only Complete Collection in America.

We call attention to the display of REAL IRISH LACES in our show windows, an exhibit of the handiwork of the peasant women of Ireland, never before attempted in this country. To bring together such a collection of Real Irish Lace, it was necessary to visit many convents, and cull, from their laboriously gathered assortments, the choice pieces of Irish Lace, which, in many cases, it had taken months to produce. Nowhere else in the world can be found in lace those quaint designs so marked a feature of the Real Irish Crochet Laces. They are said to be historical in their several forms, having been copied from the escutcheons and heraldic devices of the ancient kings and noble families of the four great Irish provinces.

Now, in the Twentieth Century, this ancient lace has gained a favored place with arbiters of fashion, and Paris, monitor of dress, has decreed that Irish Crochet Lace shall be used as a garniture for costumes to be worn by the leaders of society throughout the world. So Parisian modistes, with the consummate skill known only to them, have evolved wonderful combinations of this Irish Crochet Lace, with other laces, producing the most pleasing artistic effects in beautiful gowns.

Velvets.

Plain or Fancy, Staple or Novelty—An Unsurpassed Assortment from End to End.

The rich black velvet of brilliant lustre and softest pile.

The fine colored velvet in all tints that figure in the autumn's approved dress styles.

The unique novelty that blends alien shades in harmony or depends upon daring contrasts for effectiveness.

The full importations are ready, with great lines of Velveteens and Corduroys.

Rare Price Occasion.

1,000 yards of Black Silk Lyons Velvets, richest, most lustrous triumphs of the weaver's art; our $3 quality at . . 2.25
(To sell such a staple this way is unheard of.)

Opening Display and Sale of

Imported Waists.

Of special importance to patronesses of the opera, society functions and smart receptions. Vitally concerning all women who appreciate the authority and exclusiveness of Paquin, Doucet, Raudnitz, Beer and other great Parisian artists.

Particularly Timely and Appealing to Yachtswomen.

Imported Evening Bodices, models of Paquin, Doucet and Beer . 69.00
Imported Models for luncheons, afternoon calls and semi-dress occasions, models from Raudnitz, Perdoux and Paquin 48.00
Imported Models from Poret, Calvayrac and Corne . . . 25.00
Our adaptations of the above, in Louisines, etc. 12.50
Inexpensive Smartness—Louisine Waists—black, blue, white, pink, blue and violet, copying a Paquin model 4.75
Crepe de Chine Waists—button back, entire front tucked, in white, pink, blue, lavender and green 4.98
Especially for Yachting—Waists in imported Prunella cloth, Taffeta trimmed, in golf red, marine, tan, reseda, light blue and white 6.75
Waists in imported flannel and corduroy 3.98

The "Judic."

Typical 20th Century Corsets.

Changes in hip lengths, height of bust line, all alterations in dress effects, have been met in the new importations of Judic Corsets. They stand to-day, as they stood 20 years ago, the perfection of corseting—unmatched in fit, contour and adaptability to every variation of shape or size.

The "Ailsa"===1.00.

Our Low-Price Corset Specialty, With High-Grade Features.

Built after an expensive model and retaining all its best points: Improved, cheapened production permits our selling the "Ailsa" at $1.00. Competitive corsets lack its careful construction, accurate fit and the comfort afforded to slender, medium or stout women.

"Ailsa" Corsets in fine coutille, satin trimmed, for large or slender figures 1.50

Attractive New Dress Fabrics.

Particularly Worthy of Mention Are These:

Narrow Bordered Rough Cloths—Corded Venetian Velours—Cube Nouveaute de Soie—Panne Crepe Poplinettes—Rough Wicker Cheviots—Natte Cheviots—Canvas Melange.

Extraordinary Event in

Broadcloths.

5,000 Yards of High Finish 50-inch Goods.

Striking economy on a fabric that vitally interests Tailor Suit wearers the world over. Every shade that fashion recognizes and orders—black (a good supply), tan, castor, mauve, wood brown, tabac, seal, reseda and hunter's green, royale, navy, bluet and Russian blue, golf, cardinal, wine, maroon and rose red.

Although it sells, has always sold, and will always sell at $1.00 . . . . 79c Yd.

Continuation of Sale of

Rarest, Choicest Tapestries.

We have heretofore been unable to display a large portion of our recent tapestry purchase. Now, thanks to the past fortnight's great business, the way is clear, and

A Practically New Sale Begins.

The fabrics now brought foward are fully on a par with those first shown. The same sumptuous elegance, the same exclusiveness are found. And what is of equal moment, the same.

Half Prices Prevail on All.

Rich quality linen velour, suitable for wall coverings or drapery purposes, value $1.75; at per yard 85c
Gobelin Tapestries, in soft, beautiful colorings, choice designs, actual value $2.50; at, per yard 1.55
Silk Armure Tapestries, in pretty empire or floral effects, actual value $2.50; at, per yard 1.25
All Silk Damask, L'Art Nouveau designs, actual value $3.00; at per yard 1.65
Organzine Silk Damask, beautiful quality and colorings, value $5.50; at, per yard 2.45
Couch Covers, 60 inches wide, in Oriental effects, calue $3.00; at, each 1.95

Paris Novelties in Boas.

A new shipment of the latest creations in Net and Lace Boas — black, white and black, and black and white; two qualities .... 3.98 and 5.98

Especially commended.

Toilet Goods.

Unusual Value in Mirrors.

Toilet Mirrors, in oval and square shapes, made of crepe oak wood, French plate glass, a manufacturer's stock closed out at our own figures, made to sell at 50c. and 75c. each; choice, each 29c
S., C. & S. Violet de Parme Soap, 3 cakes in box; worth 25c; now 19c
S., C. & S. Velvet Violet Talcum Powder, 4-oz. glass jars; now 19c
S., C. & S. Tooth Powder, large size bottles; now 15c
S., C. & S. Sachet Powder, 2-oz. jars, screw top, in Jack Rose, Carnation and Violet odors; worth 39c.; now 25c
11-row all-bristle Hair Brushes, superior finish; worth 50c. each; now........ 29c

Stationery.

3,000 boxes choice Writing Paper, in Irish linen and satin finish papers, containing 100 sheets paper and 80 envelopes; worth 55c. box; now.............................. 39c
Envelopes—An accumulation of odds and ends, in styles and papers we cannot duplicate, goods sold for twice and thrice the price we are asking; choice per pkg... 5c

Art Needlework Dept.

Entirely new and novel features in Embroidered Pillows, Stamped and Tinted Cushion Tops.

Chief among our Poster effects are Gibson Pen Pictures, Duchess of Devonshire, Madame Butterfly; also golf, smoker, college and floral designs.

Recent additions to our already extensive assortment of Stamped Linens include designs in flowers of all creations; also unique conventional effects.

Complete line of Belding Bros. and Hemingway's Wash Embroidery Silks, Cross-Stitch Bulgarian Squares for cushion tops.............................98c & 1.25

Suits and Wraps.

High Class Costumes (only one of a kind). Copies of imported models.
Imported Long Wraps—Black and Colors, handsomely trimmed.
Tailored Dresses, new smart effects in cloth, corduroy and velvet.
Dress Skirts of velvet, net, and fine cloths, plain and trimmed.
Furs of superb quality and richness—novelties in short and long coats and fur neckwear,

Evening Wraps, handsomely embroidered and fur trimmed, correct shades.
Tailor Made Suits of Corduroy or Hop Sacking—two distinct styles, latest models, trimmed with satin and velvet, perfect fitting, best tailor finish, coats silk lined. Skirt on Percaline, flounce effect and trimmed; actual present value $27.50; Monday, 18.75
Our "Premier" Tailor Made Suit, of best grade cheviots, black and blue, is warmly commended. A beautifully tailored suit; jacket tucked; skirt flounced; velvet collar; strong leader at . 28.50
Walking Skirts of Corduroy, Meltons, and plaid back material, stitched flounce 5.00
Jackets of fine quality Cheviot, double-breasted effect, taffeta lined, faced with peau de soie 12.00
Tailor Made Coats of excellent Oxford material, three-quarter length, satin lined, best tailor finish 22.50
Raglans and Newmarkets of Heptonette Rain Cloth (imported); also in heavy weight wool materials, many styles to choose from in Oxfords and tans (a few black) at 10.75, 14.75, 16.50
Imported Golf Capes, fine soft material, handsome colorings, two new styles, Oxford, black and brown 13.75
Long Wraps for Evening Wear, in light colorings, lined with contrasting shades; fur trimmed; a great bargain . . . 15.00

Lace Department.

Paris Dress Nets.

A large assortment of the popular Silk Dress Nets, in 45 inch widths, all the varied forms of ring, dot, figure and leaf effects, best make. Silk Nets are largely in demand for dresses, waists, boas, ruchings, etc.

We offer exceptional values in both black and white Ring Dot Nets, double width, at, yard 65c
All silk Chantilly mesh dress nets, dot, figure and leaf designs, 45 inches wide, yard 75c

All Silk Black Venise Lace Irregulars.

A number of patterns of all silk Black Venise Lace Irregular Galloons, 2 inches wide, value 85c yard, for 69c

Lace Curtains.

Home decoration clearly manifests the taste and refinement of the owners. Paramount among home beautifiers are Lace Curtains. It is wise economy to take advantage of the exceptional values offered tomorrow.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, magnificent designs, in fine Duchesse lace effects.

Value $7.50 pair, at 4.95 — Value $9.50 Pair, at 6.95

Point Arabe Lace Curtains, the popular window draping for parlor, drawing or reception room; value $12.00, at........................ 8.95
Extra Wide Insertion Point Arabe Lace Curtains, at........................ 22.50
French Renaissance Lace Curtains. Phenomenal values and pretty designs in hand made laces.

Value $5.50 pair, at 3.95 — Value $8.50 pair, at 5.95

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, exceptional values; value $8.00, at............ 5.45
Nottingham Lace Curtains, reproductions of highest grade curtain Laces, correct copies of Louis XIV., Arabe and Renaissance, at... 2.95 and 3.75

Bedding Department.

Brass Bed, Upholstered Spring and Hair Mattress, complete 48.50

Splendid Brass Bed, full size, 2 inch posts, extra large mounts and vases, best English lacquer.
Pure Soft Hair Mattress, 40 lbs. weight, made in one or two parts, fancy tick.
Best Upholstered Spring, covered with same tick as mattress.
Actual value of combination, $65.00.

Finest Grade Wilton Rugs.

Genuine Wilton Rugs, suitable for library, dining room or office, thoroughly reliable floor coverings, at the following extraordinarily low prices:

Sizes, 8 ft. 3 by 10 ft. 6 . . . . 13.45 — Sizes, 9 ft. by 12 ft. . . . 16.45

Opening of Novelty Waist Flannels.

Scarce, artistic embroidered designs shown in contrasting colors; some in waist lengths, with trimmings (neatly boxed), some in full pieces. The effects are on a highly elaborate order.

Decided Reductions in Flannels.

50c. and 65c. French Finished and Dotted Flannels, per yard........................ 35c

Plain Flannels, or dotted effects on blue, red and black grounds. Altogether about 20 combinations in goods that need but a few cold days to be eagerly sought and bought at regular prices.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Absurdly Under True Values.

SHEETS.				PILLOW CASES.	
54x90	29c.	90x90	48c.	42x36	9c.
63x90	34c.	90x99	53c.	45x36	10c.
72x90	39c.	90x108	57c.	50x36	11c.
81x90	43c.	No Mail Orders Filled.		54x36	12c.

Nineteenth St. Sixth Avenue. Twentieth St.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Ready for MILLINERY Demands

WITH A GREAT STOCK OF NOVELTIES

As VALUE is always first consideration here, we emphasize above announcement with an offering of close to a thousand

HANDSOMELY TRIMMED HATS
At $5.00........$8.00........$10.00........$14.00

that for value have no counterpart in New York.
We invite a visit and welcome critical inspection.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS INCLUDE:—

SILK MIROIR VELVET HATS—Black and leading colors—Turbans, Round Hats and flares, full tucked brims—value 2.48........1.69
Finer Velvet Hats to 5.48.

SILK FEATHERETTE HATS—Corded Silk or Velvet Crowns—Black only—value 2.69..............1.98
Finer Novelty Hats to 3.98.

DRAPED HATS—Velvet and Cloth—Black and colors—ready to wear, or a pompon can be added; value 1.49............ .98

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—Short Backs and Rolling Brims—Silk trim'd, with pompons and ornaments or plain bands........1.69
Finer Ready to Wear Hats to 3.98

STITCHED FELT SAILORS—Plain and Camel's Hair finish—turnover edge—Black and colors; worth .98............................ .69
Dress Shapes in Felts—.49 to 2.98.

FUR FELT ALPINES—Black Castor and Gray—four styles—value $1.25.............. .89
Finer Felt Alpines to $2.98.

BREASTS AND POMPONS—Black, Colored, White and combination Breasts; large Pompons in chenille dot and other novelty effects—value .75.............. .49

FINE MARABOUT POMPONS—Big fluffy affairs, with chenille dots—the top of fashion—White, Black and Black-and-White—elsewhere, $2.00 ....1.25
Finer Pompons and Novelties to $2.98.

OSTRICH AMAZON PLUMES—Rich glossy black—12 inch—long, wide flues—value $2.98........1.98
Other Ostrich Plumes, .49 to $4.98.

CURLED COQUE BOAS—Extra full—yard long—value $3.50...2.69
Finer Boas, including Ostrich, all lengths, to $15

Ladies' Tailor Made Suits

Two Lots——————Very Special

Stylish Suits of Hopsacking and Rough and Smooth Cloths—Black Oxford and colors—Four Styles of Jackets—different styles of stitched or trimmed Skirts, with and without velvet collars and silk faced revers—until now $15.98 and $17.98..........12.98

Handsome Suits of Plain and Stripe Fabrics—richly trim'd with stitched silk and fancy braid or showing refinement of the tailor's art by severe simplicity—value $20 and $25..................16.98

A convincing proof of our values is the number of customers who return here to buy after looking elsewhere "just to satisfy" themselves.

Ladies' Box Coats and Raglans

A list worthy careful perusal. Each line means splendid value.

BOX COATS
Lined with fine black Satin—

Black Kersey—velvet collar	7.98
Black Kersey—extra stitching	9.98
Oxford Cheviot—fly front	10.98
Black Frieze—Yoke back	13.98
Tan Kersey—full stitched	13.98
Oxford Frieze—Turn-over cuff	4.98
Black Kersey—full stitched	6.98

RAGLANS AND PALETOTS

Double face Oxford—velvet collar	7.98
Three-quarter Coats—Yoke front and back	9.98
Coverts—all colors—fitted back	11.98
Oxford Raglans—Yoke back—half fitted—velvet collar	13.98
Reversible Cloth Raglans—Heavy weight	15.98
Heavy Cheviot Three-quarter Coats—stitched yoke	18.98
Tan Covert—Full length—Half fitted—double cape effect	19.98

Best 98 Cent Kid Glove in New York.

At NINETY-EIGHT CENTS we offer the best value in Ladies' Kid Gloves that can be found in New York—Points of excellence are:

Pliability and Strength of Skin.
Gussetted fingers—Good fit.
Strong Seam Stitchings.
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

Canton and Domet Flannels

We do not carry inferior grades—nor quote prices in competition with the flimsy cottons elsewhere shown at "so-called" low prices——The following quotations are for good, substantial Cantons and Domets that will wear and wash well.

Unbleached Cantons—quality elsewhere sold at 7 and 8 cents	5½
Bleached and Unbleached Cantons—30 inch—extra heavy—elsewhere .14	.10⅞
Unbleached Domet Flannels—not the light weight "tender" goods that are elsewhere sold at similar and higher prices, but standard quality—heavy velvet nap	6⅞
Heavy Bleached Domets—27 inch; and Unbleached Domets—36 inch—extra fine quality—soft as elderdown—excellent for nursery purposes as well as underwear	9⅞
Twilled Domet Flannels—31 inches wide—extra heavy, for night dresses, skirts and babies' use.	.12½
Shaker Flannels—white, scarlet, blue and natural mixtures	.21 to .98

Rich Tapestries and Damasks at Half Price

Short Statement of Great Values. Fine French Novelties on which the importer sacrificed—'twas a large purchase—but goods are going fast—don't delay if you have a need for rich covering or drapery.

Reversible Two-toned Brocatelles—50-inch—value $2.50—also Turkish Mosaic Tapestries	.98
French Diagonal Stripes—Bouquet effects—value $3.00	1.49
Satin Brocade Reps—Cerise, Nile, Terra Cotta, Roser Steel—also Silk and Linen Damasks—wear like iron—value $4.00	1.98
Superb Satin Damasks and Brocade Armures—pure silk—solid colors—two-tones and fancy combinations in Pompadour, Rococo, Empire, Louis XIV. and other designs—50 inches wide—value $4.00	1.98
A variety of rich French Brocades—regularly $5.00	2.49
Superb Alhambra Brocades—value $7 and $8	2.98

Have you seen the
TEN CENT TOWELLING

We are now selling—Pure linen—Blue and Red Checks—18 inches wide—less than cost by the bale.

Will sell to Hotel and Boarding House Keepers and Institutions, but reserve the right to restrict quantities.

Black Silk Taffetas

An almost indispensable Silk—nothing in greater demand........ This week an offering of special interest:—

Fine Black Taffeta Silks—excellent quality—two makes that have a reputation for wear—21 and 23 inches wide........ 59

You won't find such Taffetas elsewhere for the price.

Fashionable Dress Goods At Moderate Prices

No one looking at our great department with its multitude of buyers can fail to be impressed with the thought that qualities, styles and prices must be right to present such a busy scene—they certainly are......Here are examples of how we sell the newest and most desirable Fall and Winter Dress Goods:—

THESE AT 89 CENTS

- 50-in. Venetians—20 colorings.
- 50-in. Finetta Suitings—25 colorings.
- 45-in. Covert Suitings—20 mixtures.
- 45-in. Satin Soleils—15 colorings.
- 46-in. Whip Cords—15 colorings.
- 50-in. Prunellas—15 colorings.
- 50-in. Crepe Granites—15 colorings.

THESE AT 69 CENTS

- 46-in. Granite Suitings—20 colorings.
- 45-in. Albatross—40 colorings.
- 46-in. Batiste—35 colorings.
- 40-in. silk and wool Plaids—20 combinations
- 50-in. black Camel's Hair Cheviots.
- 45-in. Reversible silk finish black Mohairs.

THESE AT 49 CENTS

- 50-in. Serges and Cheviots.
- 38-in. Albatross—35 colorings.
- 38-in. Whipcords—30 colorings.
- 40-in. Covert Mixtures—30 colorings.
- 46-in. Storm Serges—30 colorings.
- 38-in. Imported Plaids—40 combinations.
- 45-in. Black Mohairs.

THESE AT 29 CENTS

- 38-in. Satin Soleils—20 colorings.
- 46-in. Cashmeres—20 colorings.
- Bedford Tricots—35 colorings.
- 36-in. Granite Suitings—20 colorings.
- 36-in. Skirting Plaids—35 combinations.

Also

38-inch Homespuns—15 colorings	.26
All-wool Tailor Mixtures—15 colorings	.19

Visiting Cards

Special offer for a limited time:

50 cards of fine quality—white or pearl—in newest size for ladies and gentlemen—

Name engraved in Script	.69
Name engraved in Roman	1.69
Name engraved in old English	1.98

Addresses 15 to 69 cents extra.
At above prices we furnish plate and cards.

Address dies or monograms	.75
Letter paper stamped—quire	7
Embossing Letter Paper—quire	3

Although above quotations are from 50 to 100 per cent. less than Stationers charge, the quality and work are not one whit inferior....They are the best.

Blankets

Following short descriptions cannot give idea of qualities...... Weight, finish, texture, fibre and filling must be considered in Blanket buying....In our famous basements customers have every facility for full inspection....Cases upon cases of Blankets of every size and many qualities evidence a stock that, in quantities and assortments, has no equal....Add to great choice the advantage of our moderate prices and there should be no question of where 'tis best to buy.

WHITE BLANKETS.	Pair.
10-4 fine Wool shrunk	2.98
10-4 strictly all Wool—full weight	3.98
10-4 extra fine all wool California	4.98
11-4 heavy wool—light cotton filling	2.98
11-4 extra heavy California wool	3.98
11-4 strictly all pure wool	4.98
11-4 fine California; $7.50 quality	5.98
12-4 extra heavy	4.98
12-4 extra fine California	7.98

SCARLET BLANKETS—
Clear scoured—Strictly all wool—
No mixture of Cotton—

10-4	3.98
11-4	3.98 4.98 6.98 8.98
80x90, 12-4 full measurement—extra fine—value 13.00	10.98

GRAY BLANKETS—Strictly All Wool—

11-4	2.49 3.98 5.98
11-4 natural shade	3.98 4.98
Fine California Wool for Wrappers and Bath Robes—col'd border—each	2.98
All Wool Plaid—each	2.98 4.98

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON
resumed in Restaurant.
Five Courses. . . . . 30c.

ENDURANCE BY RIGHT WON

Western Filly Lowered Track Record in Beating Heno.

VICTRIX RAN A GREAT RACE

Lady Holyrood Took the Flatlands and Herbert the Occidental Handicap at Gravesend.

Racegoers generally now are entirely willing to concede that the best filly two years old that the present season has produced is J. W. Schorr's fast and stout-hearted Endurance, by Right, winner, after a sensational race, of the Third Special Stakes at Gravesend track yesterday, and now holder of the track record for the distance of the contest, which was over the short six furlongs course. Her only opponent was Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, the "special" resolving itself into a match between the two horses that were first talked of for the race, but the meeting of the pair aroused more interest than any race of the year outside of the regularly scheduled great events. The full programme originally arranged was run off, with the addition of the special, and in spite of the counter attraction of the international yacht race, the good weather and the uncommonly attractive card of seven events drew one of the largest crowds of the Fall season.

The interest of the crowd centred, however, in what visitors to the track insisted on calling the "match" between Heno and Endurance by Right, which was the fourth race of the day. Early in the afternoon it was announced that Sombrero would not start, which did not surprise the horsemen, as they never believed for a moment that the Morris colt had a chance, were it ever so remote. The public at large worked up quite an unusual amount of enthusiasm over this two-horse race, but the professional betting men looked at the contest with more or less doubt, the majority of the horsemen taking the view that Heno had no chance to beat the Western filly, and, therefore, wondering what was concealed behind the so-called "match." The outcome proved that there was nothing back of it except a horse race, but the betting on this event was left practically to the public, who made Endurance by Right favorite at 20 to 9 on from first to last, while the average price against Heno was 9 to 5.

Both horses looked fit to the minute for the race, while the positive assertion that Heno had been tried six furlongs in 1:13 made friends for the Mackay colt, in spite of the wonderful form the filly has showed since her arrival in the East. Mr. Mackay was present to see to the saddling of his colt and to hear the riding instructions that were given to O'Connor, who was put up for the occasion, Odom, the regular stable jockey, being put aside. Woods rode Endurance by Right, who was first out of the paddock on the way to the post, though Heno had the choice of position at the starting post, taking the inside.

FILLY LED ALL THE WAY.

They were sent away at the first trial, Heno going on at a swift pace and showing in front, for just that instant that the flag was in its downward flight, after which Endurance by Right was permitted to have her head, and went straight out to the lead. Heno held his pace at an even stride, but the filly shot past him in the first half furlong, and before they were at the first furlong pole, was far enough in front to swing over and take the rail. From that point in the positions of the horses were unchanged, though both were racing at close to the limit of their speed. Both seemed to be going easily, however, until they made the turn into the stretch, where O'Connor made an effort to move up with Heno, and for a brief instant gained on the filly.

The moment that Heno moved, however, Woods called on Endurance by Right, and with instant and generous response the filly drew away to her old advantage, she then having a lead of about a length and a half, by which distance she kept in front to the end. Half way down the straight O'Connor, having failed to make up any ground by simply hand riding the Mackay colt, went to the whip. Heno hung on gamely under the punishment, but Endurance by Right still held her lead, Woods at this point sitting down to hard riding, but keeping his whip down, as the filly plainly had the colt beaten then. Heno being already at the last extremity and still the same length and a half in the rear. From the last half furlong pole into the last twenty yards Endurance by Right was hard ridden, Heno then being hopelessly beaten, and, beginning to lag behind, the filly was being pulled up close on the post and finished under a pull, first by a length and a half.

The distance of the race, which is about five and three-quarters furlongs, was covered in 1:08 3-5, or four-fifths of a second faster than the previous track record, held by the fast sprinter, King Pepper, since last June. The fractional time shows better than anything else what the race was, as Endurance by Right, making all the pace, went to the first furlong pole in 0:11 4-5, to the quarter in 0:24, to the three furlongs in 0:35 4-5, to the half mile in 0:47 2-5, and to the five furlongs in 0:59 3-5. Heno, timed separately, was said to have covered the last five furlongs in 0:59 4-5, his performance being quite good enough to justify his owner in having made the race for him.

LADY HOLYROOD'S STAKES.

In the race for the Flatlands Stakes, selling, at five furlongs, for two-year-olds, twelve horses started, Francesco, heavily backed by M. F. and C. F. Dwyer, who were said to have placed $10,000 on the colt, being the favorite at a short price. Francesco got away back in the crowd, and was never really dangerous to Lady Holyrood, who, getting away flying with three lengths the advantage, held her lead to the end and won ridden out by a length, from Eddie Busch, who was well up all the way, and finished a half length before Francesco.

For the Occidental Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, Toddy and Herbert were equal favorites in a field of five runners, with Advance Guard the next-best backed. Toddy and The Regent went out together and, racing head and head to the far turn, set a hot pace for the others, with Herbert, who ran with amazing freedom, a close third at that point. There Toddy had enough of it, and began to drop back, while Herbert moved forward and on the turn for the stretch took the lead from The Regent. From that point Herbert held his advantage in front, and though Advance Guard closed on him at the finish and forced Smith on Herbert to ride out, Herbert had speed enough to hold the Western horse safe and won after a hard-fought finish by three parts of a length, with Advance Guard second a length and a half before The Regent, third.

In the opening race Stuart raced through his field in the first few strides, and, leading for the remainder of the distance, won easily by five lengths, with the favorite, Modrine, beaten off and unplaced. Smoke was favorite and pacemaker in the second race, but died away close on the post. The Rhymer then going on and getting up in the last strides to win after a hot fight by a head from McAddie. In the race for maiden two-year-olds fifteen horses ran, with Igniter always the choice at a short price. Renald led off, with Igniter second, and throughout these two were in front, Igniter winning, ridden out, by a half length from Renald. Roxane was a strong favorite in the last race of the day, and, ridden by Shaw, took the track at the fall of the flag and romped in front all the way, winning pulled up by three lengths from Lee King second. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs. Lewis Stuart's Stuart, b. c., 4 years, by Faverdale-Pilgrimage, 104 pounds, (H. Michaels,) 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, won easily by five lengths; W. C. Daly's Connie, b. f., 3, 94, (Creamer,) 40 to 1 and 12 to 1, second by a length from J. Tabor's Satire, b. c., 3, 104, (Wonderly,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10 1-5. Sly, Contend, Bedeck, Modrine, Tonicum, Military, and Templeton also ran. Value to the winner, $610. Modrine the post favorite at 9 to 10 and 2 to 5. Winner trained by owner.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; one mile and seventy yards. T. F. Monahan's The Rhymer, b. c., 3 years, by The Bard-Equipoise, 104 pounds, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1 and even, won, ridden out, by a head; J. J. McCafferty's McAddie, ch. c., 3, 95, (H. Cochran,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 3, second by two lengths from W. Showalter's Smoke, ch. f., 4, 103, (O'Connor,) 9 to 10 and 1 to 4, third. Time—1:44 4-5. Only three horses ran. Value to the winner, $805. Winner trained by J. McLaughlin.

THIRD RACE.—The Flatlands Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds; selling allowances; five furlongs. J. L. McGinnis's Lady Holyrood, b. f., by Lissok-Truth, 94 pounds, (J. Daly,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won, ridden out, by a length; J. W. Schorr's Eddie Busch, br. c., by Lord Harrington-Patina, 104, (Woods,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second by a half length from Charles F. Dwyer's Francesco, b. c., by St. Maxim-Frances E., 110, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, third. Time—1:01 1-5. Presumption, Arsenal, Man o' War, Okcawaha, Hindred, Leonid, Andy Williams, Prophetic, and Pearl Findes also ran. Value to the winner, $1,500. Francesco the post favorite. Winner trained by owner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Occidental Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong. Walter C. Rollins's Herbert, br. c., 4 years, by Albert-Bonnie Ola, 122 pounds, (L. Smith,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, won ridden out by three parts of a length; Carruthers & Shields's Advance Guard, ch. c., 4, by Great Tom-Nellie Van, 124, (T. Burns,) 16 to 5 and even, second by a length and a half from William Lakeland's The Regent, b. g., 3, by Domino-Royal Gem, 98, (H. Michaels,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Toddy and Kamara also ran. Value to the winner, $1,845. Herbert and Toddy equal favorites. Winner trained by owner.

FIFTH RACE.—The Third Special Stakes for two-year-olds, weights 7 pounds below the scale; about six furlongs. J. W. Schorr's Endurance by Right, ch. f., by Inspector B.-Early Morn, 112 pounds, (J. Wood,) 9 to 20 and out, won ridden out by a length and a half; Clarence H. Mackay's Heno, b. c., by Henry Young-Quiver, 115, (O'Connor,) 9 to 5 and out, second. Time—1:08 3-5. Only two horses ran. Value to the winner, $2,025. Winner trained by J. F. Schorr.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs. A. Featherstone's Igniter, b. c., by Lamplighter-Triana, 110 pounds, (O'Connor,) 8 to 5 and 7 to 10, won ridden out by half a length; J. B. Haggin's Renald, ch. g., 110, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a neck from W. H. Sealey's Caughnawaga, ch. c., 110, (Wonderly,) 3 to 1 and even, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Slipthrift, Cinders, Caller, Bijou, Ibold, Chief, Cornwall, Physician, Sir Solomon, Chief Lally, The Talisman, and Major Daingerfield also ran. Value to the winner, $790. Igniter the post favorite. Winner trained by J. Bauer.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. The Pepper Stable's Roxane, ch. f., 4 years, by Perblaise-Ondina, 106 pounds, (Shaw,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, won easily and pulled up by three lengths; J. S. O'Brien's Lee King, b. g., 4, 104, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a head from H. C. Schultz's Little Daisy, ch. f., 3, 92, (H. Cochran,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:48 1-5. Knight of the Garter, Fatalist, Lone Fisherman, Tonicum, and Himself also ran. Value to the winner, $700. Roxane always the favorite. Winner trained by C. Davis.

AMERICAN JOCKEYS VICTORIOUS.

Fancy Man, Ridden by Waldo, Won Prince Edward Handicap.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—E. Corrigan's Fancy Man, ridden by Waldo, the American jockey, won the Prince Edward Handicap, (of 2,000 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, one mile and a quarter, at the Manchester September meeting to-day. H. I. Higham's Royal George was second, and William C. Whitney's Kilmarnock II. (L. Reiff) finished third. Fourteen horses ran.

Kilmarnock II. started a hot favorite at 3 to 1 against. The betting on Fancy Man was 100 to 6 against, and on Royal George 100 to 8 against. W. Waldo landed the winner cleverly by a head. Three lengths separated second and third horses.

Loch Doon (J. Reiff) won the Palatine Handicap, (of 300 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, five furlongs.

Vanstella (L. Reiff) won the Saturday Selling Handicap, (of 103 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upward;) distance, six furlongs.

Game Chick (L. Reiff) won the Michaelmas Plate, (of 500 sovereigns, for two-year-olds;) distance, five furlongs.

Jockey Lester Reiff Under Suspicion.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Lester Reiff has been reported to the Jockey Club for alleged suspicious riding of William C. Whitney's De Lacy, yesterday, when that horse was second to Richard Croker's Minnie Dee, ridden by J. Reiff, in the race for the new Barns Plate. De Lacy led to the distance, when Minnie Dee challenged and won by a head. The spectators showed evidence of their disapproval of the result.

Notes of the Turf.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Turf and Field Club, held at the Brooklyn Jockey Club race course yesterday, Clarence H. Mackay was elected Vice President of the club to fill the vacancy caused by the death of S. Howland Robbins.

J. Tabor's horse Satire, entered to sell for $700, was claimed out of the first race at the Gravesend track yesterday by H. T. Griffin for $1,310. Tabor later bid on Roxane, winner of the last race, and raised her price from $1,000 to $1,800, her trainer, C. Davis, then bidding her in for an advance of $50.

For misbehavior at the post when the sixth race at Gravesend was being started, Jockey Spencer was suspended for the remainder of the meeting. Slack was suspended for two days and Bullman was fined $50.

Physician, a well-trained two-year-old, by Dr. McBride-Floroon, owned by S. S. Brown, broke down in the sixth race at Gravesend yesterday. It was his first appearance on the turf.

HARVARD WON AT FOOTBALL.

Crimson Team Earned First Victory of Season from Williams.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 28.—Harvard won her first football game from Williams by a score of 16 to 0 on Soldiers' Field to-day. The Crimson did not develop any surprises, and played the loose game the coaches had predicted. The most encouraging point was the playing of Capt. Campbell, who was tried at his new position at left half, and he did splendid work.

In the first half, when Mears attempted to punt, he broke through in fine style, blocked the ball, and by beautiful interference guarded D. Lawrence as he picked it up and sped forty yards down the field for a touch-down. Besides breaking up interference, Campbell proved a big ground-gainer for the Crimson. Knowles kept up his work of the past week. His run of forty yards at the end of the first half was the feature of the game.

In the second half the visitors had held Harvard for downs on their own five-yard line. This was due largely to the extensive changes which had been made in the Crimson line-up. Campbell was somewhat of a disappointment in the kicking line, missing both goals in the second half. Rainsford had a chance, and sent the ball straight between the posts. The line-up:

Harvard, (16.)	Position.	Williams, (0.)
Bowditch, Hutchinson	Left end	O'Neill, Brown
Graydon, Dodge	Left tackle	Jones
Rainsford	Left guard	Cole
Green, Sargent	Centre	Leighton, Mossman
Barnard, Grew	Right guard	Cooper
Lawrence, Jones	Right tackle	Hatch
Burgess, Littig	Right end	Wilbur
Baldwin, Noyes	Quarter back	Moore
Campbell, D. Derby	Left half back	Graves
Knowles, Piper	Right half back	Lawrence, Watson.
Devens, Meier	Full back	Mears, Boyce

Umpire—Mr. Lewis. Referee—Mr. Sawin. Linesmen—Mr. Jeffries, Williams; Mr. Motley, Harvard. Timekeeper—Mr. MacMasters. Time of halves—10 minutes.

UNION BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Married Men Defeat Bachelor Barge Crew for Eleventh Time.

For the eleventh consecutive year the married men of the Union Boat Club defeated the bachelors in an eight-oared barge race at the annual regatta of the club, held on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon. The bachelors were so determined to win that they entered two crews in the hope of improving their chances, but the married crew, stroked by C. S. Titus, the Middle States champion, led from start to finish of the quarter-mile course and won by a length and a half.

Another interesting race was the eight-oared shell event, in which five crews started. Two of the crews lost their chances by being obliged to steer out of their courses to avoid a launch which had become disabled in the middle of the river, but the others made a close finish, the winner finishing only a quarter of a length ahead of the second and third crews, which almost made a dead heat for second place.

There was the usual crowd of enthusiastic spectators at the clubhouse, which was decorated for the occasion, and an orchestra provided music for dancing before and after the race. The swimming race was postponed on account of darkness, and probably will be decided to-day. Summary:

Single Gigs, Handicap.—Won by Leo Connell, (scratch;) D. Lenahan, (15 seconds,) second; John Barron, (5 seconds,) third.

Single Shells, Handicap.—Won by E. Kennelly, (7 seconds;) H. Hjertberg, (scratch,) second; P. Scannell, (scratch,) third.

Double Gigs.—Won by Crew No. 1—Bow, J. A. Francis; stroke, E. D. Loughman; Crew No. 3—Bow, W. Rogers; stroke, J. Godsell, Jr.—second; Crew No. 4—Bow, Leo Connell; stroke, E. V. Swayne—third.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Crew No. 3—Bow, H. Hjertberg; 2, W. Rogers; 3, A. Luders; stroke, G. Nonnenbacher; coxswain, J. McGowan; Crew No. 1—Bow, E. V. Swayne; 2, J. Golding; 3, N. Mitchell; stroke, Leo Connell; coxswain, S. De Pew—second; Crew No. 3—Bow, J. Kemp; 2, G. Effinger; 3, J. Francis; stroke, T. Meagher; coxswain, G. Turner—third.

Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Crew No. 4—Bow, J. A. Francis; 2, L. Steen; 3, D. Lenahan; 4, S. Markey; 5, T. Scannell; 6, W. A. Keller; 7, E. D. Loughman; stroke, J. Cartwright; coxswain, W. Welcke; Crew No. 2—Bow, Leo Connell; 2, S. Scanlon; 3, H. Hjertberg; 4, C. M. Bechannon; 5, S. Stepath; 6, H. Townsend; 7, S. F. Sheridan; stroke, A. Luders; coxswain, J. McGowan—second.

Eight-Oared Barge Race Between Married and Single Crews.—Won by married crew—Bow, J. Francis; 2, Dr. G. S. Sealey; 3, J. A. Cary; 4, S. L. Thiede; 5, J. W. Godsell, Sr.; 6, T. Fitzsimmons; 7, F. Smith; stroke, C. S. Titus; coxswain, C. Dowdell; Single Crew—Bow, A. Fisher; 2, D. McMerrit; 3, J. Blaine; 4, J. R. Golding; 5, J. Steen; 6, M. A. Alleman; 7, F. C. Connell; stroke, John Kemp; coxswain, W. Welcke.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

Chicago Won from New York by Timely Batting—Other League Contests.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Chicago won to-day's baseball game from New York by hitting the ball at opportune times and taking full advantage of the errors of the visitors. This was the last game these two teams will play together this season. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartzel, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	Murphy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Green, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	2	0	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	1	1	3	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	Strang, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1
McCor'k, ss.	0	1	0	4	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	2	2	4	0	Davis, ss.	0	2	0	5	0
Gannon, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Smith, 2b.	2	2	3	2	0
Kahoe, c.	1	0	5	0	0	Warner, c.	0	1	4	2	1
Menefee, p.	1	1	1	0	0	Phyle, p.	0	1	1	2	1
						*Hickman	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	8	0	†Wall	0	1	0	0	0
						Total	2	9	24	13	3

*Batted for Phyle in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Murphy in the ninth inning.

Chicago ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 ..—5
New York ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; New York, 7. Two-base hits—Jones, Smith, (2,) Davis. Sacrifice hits—Dexter, McCormick. Stolen base—Hartzel. Struck out—By Menefee, 3; by Phyle, 3. First base on balls—Off Menefee, 2; off Phyle, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	4	1	0	Barry, 2b.	0	2	4	1	0
Padden, 2b.	1	0	0	2	1	Flick, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	2	2	2	2	0	Dele'nty, lf.	0	0	5	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Douglass, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Rich'son, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	Jennings, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	2	2	0	1	Hallman, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Heydon, c.	0	1	5	1	0	Cross, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Sudhoff, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Donohue, p.	0	0	1	1	0
*Joyce	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	5	9	†26	10	3	Total	4	8	†26	7	0

*Batted for Sudhoff in ninth. †Delehanty hit by batted ball. ‡Two out when winning run scored.

St. Louis ....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—5
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 11. Two-base hits—Wallace, Barry. Three-base hit—Heydon. Hit by pitcher—By Sudhoff, 2. Double play—Heidrick and Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 5; off Donohue, 2. Passed ball—Heydon. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Donohue, 2. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Kruger, Douglass, 2. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	87	45	.659	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	77	56	.579	New York	52	79	.397
Brooklyn	76	57	.571	Chicago	52	84	.382
St. Louis	71	63	.530	Cincinnati	49	80	.380

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis, (two games.)
Brooklyn in Chicago.

Three Golf Events at Ardsley.

Three competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Club, above Dobbs Ferry, on the Hudson, and the largest number of golfers was out on the course that has been the case since the close of the Summer season. In the Class A and Class B handicaps the respective winners were R. H. Syms and Howard Melville. The special competition was a handicap at eighteen holes for the Equinox Cup, and R. H. Syms proved the victor in this also, his net score being 78 strokes. Thomas Barron got second place. The results of the three events are:

CLASS A.	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
R. H. Syms	91	13	78
R. Syms	95	13	82
H. E. Barron	93	8	86
F. L. Eldridge	94	8	86
L. M. Greer	94	8	86
A. O. Beebe	106	15	91
Thomas Barron	107	13	94
H. I. Brooks, Jr.	108	8	100
E. Griffin	116	14	102
CLASS B.			
H. Melville	105	25	80
W. E. Lambert	105	20	85
S. R. Bertrom	110	22	88
B. H. Harned	105	17	88
C. W. Clark	110	22	88
W. W. Middlebrook	107	17	90
D. M. Furmer	139	30	109
EQUINOX CUP.			
R. H. Syms	91	13	78
Thomas Barron	95	13	82
Parker Syms	95	13	82
W. J. Worcester	99	13	86
F. L. Eldridge	95	8	87
H. Holbrook	92	5	87
W. E. Lambert	105	18	87
C. H. Harnet	105	17	88

Professional Golf at Seabright.

An interesting professional match was played yesterday on the links of the Seabright Golf Club, between the home professional, George Lawson, and Sidney A. Moore of the Monmouth Beach Club. The match was at 36 holes, and Lawson won by 8 up and 7 to play. Lawson led in medal play also, doing the double round in 153 strokes, as all the bye holes were played out, to 163 for Moore. Lawson's best round was 76. The scores are:

George Lawson, Seabright—
Out.........4 5 4 4 4 6 4 4 4—39
In..........3 5 4 4 6 4 5 4 4—37—76—
Out.........4 5 4 4 5 5 5 6 4—42
In..........4 5 4 5 4 2 4 4 3—35—77—153
Sidney A. Moore, Monmouth—
Out.........5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 6—42
In..........3 6 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—41—83
Out.........4 5 5 4 4 6 4 5 5—42
In..........3 6 5 5 3 2 5 5 4—38—80—163

Savage Leads at Westchester.

The members of the Westchester Golf Club, near West Farms, played the qualifying round yesterday for their club championship. Sixteen became eligible to meet at match play, and the winner will play the present holder of the club's honors, A. D. Compton, for the championship. W. L. Savage made the lowest score, 85 strokes, and the highest figure to get in the eligible set was 107 by C. W. Hunt. The eligibles are:

W. L. Savage—
Out ....4 6 8 5 7 4 4 5 4—44
In ....5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—41—85

W. A. Ausley	88
E. W. Brooks	88
B. E. Walker	87
Alexander Stevens	90
G. C. Trask	92
G. R. Guerin	94
Alexander Moffat	94
R. L. Redfield	95
M. R. Palmer	97
J. T. Van Loan	98
A. B. Thompson	98
C. W. Bagley	100
F. S. Keller	103
A. B. Wadsworth	105
C. W. Hunt	107

Tennis at Ardsley.

Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, the former Yale tennis champion in doubles, defeated R. D. Little of Princeton and E. P. Fischer of New York City in a well-contested match on the courts of the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-Hudson, yesterday afternoon. Hackett and Allen were deficient in team work at the start, losing the first set, 2—6, winning the second with difficulty, and losing the third, 4—6, but they rallied in the fourth set, and by winning the last two sets, 6—4, 6—4, obtained the match.

Holcombe Ward, the Harvard player, was expected to be the partner of Little, but he was unable to appear, and Fischer took his place. Summary:

Special Exhibition Doubles Match.—Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen (Yale) defeated Raymond D. Little and Edwin P. Fischer (Princeton-New York), 2—6, 8—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Tennis at Park Hill.

Play was concluded in the annual tournament of the Hudson River Valley Tennis Association on the courts of the Park Hill Country Club, at Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, with the final rounds in all events. In the men's singles, S. S. Betts, the holder of the trophy, lost to J. P. Paret of New York, after a close match. The women's singles resulted in a victory for Mrs. G. L. Chapman of Nyack, who defeated Miss Mabel Ferris of Poughkeepsie. The final round of the consolation singles was won by Floyd Smith of Yonkers. Summary:

Men's Singles, Challenge Match.—J. P. Paret, challenger, defeated S. S. Betts, holder, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Women's Singles.—Final round—Mrs. G. L. Chapman beat Miss Mable Ferris, 6—3, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles.—Final round—H. Sherrill and Miss Mable Ferris beat H. Hatch and Mrs. J. C. Hunter, 6—4, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-final round—H. Hatch beat G. C. Gurnsey, 3—6, 6—8, 6—3. Final round—Floyd Smith beat H. Hatch, 14—12, 6—4.

SYRACUSE, 26; RENSSALAER, 0.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Syracuse University football team defeated Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy to-day in a lively game by a score of 26 to 0.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Seventh Supplementary Practice Day on the State Range.

SHARPSHOOTERS QUALIFIED

The Weather Favored the Marksmen of the National Guard—Marks at Various Distances.

The seventh supplementary shooting of the season for the National Guard State of New York, was held at Creedmoor yesterday for the sharpshooters' class at 500 and 600 yards. The weather was favorable and the attendance was large. The shooting and issuing of decorations was under the supervision of Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston, Ordnance Officer, National Guard, New York. The scores:

Name and Co.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
SEVENTH REGIMENT.			
C. H. Plump, B.	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 3 4 4—20	42
C. V. V. Hurd, B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 5 4 5 5—22	44
C. L. McClave, B.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 3 3 4—20	42
Cp. W. C. Relyea, H.	4 5 4 4 5—22	5 4 3 4 4—20	42
C. E. Fisk, D.	5 5 4 4 4—22	5 5 4 4 4—22	44
Capt. W. C. Fisk, D.	4 4 5 5 5—23	3 5 3 4 4—19	42
Sgt. E. P. Fowler, B.	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 4 3 4 4—20	42
E. Wanty, B.	4 5 5 5 5—24	4 4 5 3 3—19	43
G. G. Donalley, D.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 5 2 4 5—21	43
G. P. Hill, F.	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 4 4 5—23	45
C. E. Miller, D.	5 5 3 5 5—23	4 5 4 3 3—19	42
Cp. R. W. Millie, F.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 3 5 4—21	43
W. O. Raymond, G.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	42
Cp. S. H. Walker, H.	4 5 4 5 4—22	3 4 4 5 4—20	42
Cp. F. M. Smedley, D.	5 4 4 5 4—22	5 5 4 4 3—21	43
R. S. Rutherford, G.	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 3 4 4 3—18	42
L. M. Hurd, H.	5 5 5 5 4—24	4 4 4 5 3—20	44
Lieut. R. Mazet, D.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 5 4 4 2—19	42
W. W. Heroy, H.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 3 5 4 4—20	42
Cp. S. H. Walker, H.	4 4 5 4 5—22	3 4 4 5 4—20	42
C. N. Wheaton, E.	4 5 5 5 5—24	5 4 4 3 4—20	44
EIGHTH REGIMENT.			
J. C. Goshut, I.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 4 5 3 3—19	42
Sgt. J. L. Brady, B.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
Cpt. C. T. Stevenson, G	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 5 3 3—19	42
NINTH REGIMENT.			
F. Sickendick, K.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 3 4 5 4—20	42
TWELFTH REGIMENT.			
F. Lombard, Co. B.	5 4 5 4 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Corp. A. M. Nice, Co. B.	5 4 5 4 5—23	4 5 4 3 3—19	42
W. O. Foelsch, Co. B.	4 4 4 5 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
H. Steward W. D. Goodall, N. C. S.	5 4 4 4 5—22	4 5 4 3 4—20	42
G. Donovan, Co. G.	5 5 5 4 5—24	5 4 5 4 3—21	45
H. Bauerschmidt, Co. B.	4 3 5 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
Corp. L. Denecke, Co. B	4 4 4 5 5—22	4 4 3 4 5—20	42
G. W. Mealey, Co. B.	4 4 5 5 4—22	4 4 4 5 4—21	43
Corp. J. M. Pione, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
B. H. Scott, Co. G.	5 5 4 5 4—23	4 4 5 3 3—19	42
J. Beirelein, Co. B.	4 5 5 4 4—22	5 4 5 3 4—21	43
C. C. Mendell, Co. B.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 4 4 4 5—21	43
D. Whelan, Co. F.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 3 5 4 3—19	42
Com. Sgt. J. P. Fennell, N. C. S.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 5 2 4 4—20	42
W. R. Corrie, Co. C.	4 5 5 4 5—23	4 4 3 4 4—19	42
P. C. Morris, Co. E.	3 4 5 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 3—20	42
THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.			
F. H. Johnson, Bat. E.	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 4 2 5—20	42
Corp. W. H. Carroll, Battery H.	5 5 3 4 5—22	3 5 5 5 2—20	42
Corp. W. Britton, Battery G.	5 4 5 5 4—23	3 3 4 5 4—19	42
Z. V. Dixon, Bat. K.	4 4 5 5 5—23	3 5 5 5 4—22	45
H. S. Williams, Bat. G.	3 5 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.			
Sgt. D. Hauge, Co. G.	4 5 5 4 5—23	2 4 5 5 3—19	42
M. Daley, Co. M.	5 4 5 4 4—22	5 4 4 4 4—21	43
H. Ryan, Co. C.	4 5 4 5 4—22	5 3 4 3 5—20	42
1st Leiut. A. McElwee, Staff	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 4 4 5 2—20	42
Corp. W. Daley, Co. A.	5 5 5 4 4—23	4 5 3 4 3—19	42
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.			
E. T. Hanlon, Co. H.	4 3 5 5 5—22	4 5 4 4 5—22	44
Corp. M. S. Lewis, Co. K.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 4 4 3—20	42
Sergt. A. Conrow, Co. C.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 2 5—20	42
S. Gray, Co. K.	5 3 5 5 5—23	4 4 4 4 4—20	43
TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.			
Corp. W. D. Pollard, Co. K.	4 4 5 5 4—22	5 5 5 5 4—24	46
C. E. Tice, Co. E.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 5 4—22	44
G. H. Perkins, Co. G.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 5 5 3—21	43
E. Vom Hofe, Co. K.	5 5 4 5 5—24	4 5 3 5 3—20	44
T. P. Ryan, Co. B.	5 4 4 5 5—23	3 4 4 4 4—19	42
O. Sergt. C. E. Bryant, non-com. staff	4 5 4 5 4—22	4 5 5 5 5—24	46
A. W. Tripp, Co. K.	5 5 4 3 5—22	4 5 4 3 5—21	43
H. G. Brosing, Co. E.	4 5 5 4 5—23	3 4 5 4 3—19	42
F. C. Russell, Co. A.	4 5 4 5 5—23	5 4 4 4 4—21	44
Corp. J. R. Higgins, Co. C.	4 4 4 5 5—22	5 4 4 5 4—22	44
Corp. C. H. Townsend, Jr., Co. G.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 3 5 4—20	42
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.			
1st Sergt. P. E. Reilly, Co. D.	5 5 5 2 5—22	4 4 4 5 3—20	42
Lieut. P. J. Maguire, Co. D.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 2 5 5—20	43
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.			
O. C. Steinburg, Co. D.	22	22	44
Lieut. A. E. Ranney, staff	22	21	43
W. J. Steinberg, Co. D.	24	20	44
1st Sergt. F. Bohlig, Co. K.	22	22	44
Capt. L. L. Clarke, Co. E.	22	22	44
1st Lieut. L. L. Garriques, Co. D.	24	20	44
Capt. J. H. Wells, Co. F.	22	21	43
W. J. Farrell, Co. H.	22	22	44
E. Sabberton, Co. B.	23	21	44
Q. M. Sergt. E. M. Dillon, Co. I.	24	18	42
E. Michenfelder, Co. D.	22	21	43
Q. M. Sergt. J. W. Lyon, Co. B.	22	20	42
Sergt. J. Norris, Co. I.	22	21	43
Sergt. J. Kavanagh, Co. B.	22	24	46
Corp. A. C. Stretton, Co. E.	22	21	43
L. Corp. F. C. Schussler, Co. K.	24	18	42
J. A. Howson, Co. D.	22	20	42
SUPERNUMERARY.			
Capt. T. W. Timpson	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 4 5 3 4—20	42
Capt. M. E. Burnton	5 5 4 5 4—23	5 3 3 4 4—19	42
SQUADRON A.			
Sergt. A. E. Braithwaite, N. C. S.	4 4 5 4 5—22	4 3 3 5 5—20	42
G. H. Hodges, Troop One	4 5 4 5 5—23	4 4 4 3 4—19	42
Capt. H. G. Badgley, Troop Two	5 4 4 5 3—21	3 3 4 5 5—20	41
First Lieut. L. V. O'Donohue, Staff	4 3 5 5 5—22	4 4 4 5 2—19	41
TROOP C.			
C. E. Fiske, H. C.	4 4 5 4 5—22	5 4 5 4 4—22	44
First Sergt. G. H. Weymouth	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 4 5—22	44
Lance Corp. J. C. Maclin	4 4 4 5 4—21	4 4 5 4 4—21	42
T. D. Higginbotham	4 5 5 4 4—22	4 5 4 5 3—21	43
F. E. Dunn	5 3 5 4 5—22	4 5 3 5 4—21	43
SECOND NAVAL BATTALION.			
Lieut. (J. G.) F. R. Hirsh, 3d Div.	4 5 4 4 5—22	4 4 5 3 5—21	43
Lieut. (J. G.) K. L. Martin, Staff	5 5 4 5 5—24	5 4 4 4 4—21	45
Seaman H. R. Schweinler, 1st Div.	4 4 5 5 5—23	4 4 3 4 5—20	43
Seaman E. Morro, 1st Div.	5 4 4 5 4—22	4 4 4 4 4—20	42
Bos. Mate B. R. Schoonover, 2d Div.	3 5 4 5 5—22	5 5 4 5 5—24	46
Gun Capt. A. C. Forbes, 1st Div.	5 4 5 5 5—24	4 3 4 5 4—20	44
FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.			
Ensign H. Ginon, 2d Div.	5 3 5 5 4—22	5 3 3 4 5—20	42
Gun Capt. W. J. Taylor, 4th Div.	4 5 4 4 5—22	3 5 5 3 4—20	42
Seaman A. E. Smith, 4th Div.	5 5 5 3 4—22	3 4 4 5 5—21	43
Seaman A. B. Hubbell, 4th Div.	5 5 4 4 4—22	4 5 4 5 4—22	44

COLUMBIA BOWLING LEAGUE.

Officers Elected and Schedule Announced for Coming Season.

The Columbia Bowling League has reorganized for the coming season with the following officers: President—Morgan Miles; Vice President—Frank Sauer; Secretary George Coleman; Treasurer—August Schlusing; Executive Committee—Robert Maher, Henry Bellmer, Joseph Walsh, Arthur Cantrell, and N. Kennedy. Eighteen of the twenty-one clubs which competed last year will take part in the tournament this year, together with three new clubs—the Columbus, Empire, and Agreeable Bowling Clubs—which take the place of the Grove Hill, Friendship, and Wang teams.

The tournament will begin on Oct. 1 and will be rolled on Schlusing's Columbia alleys, One Hundred and Fourth Street and Columbus Avenue. The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 1, Mohawk, Oriental, Rosedale; 2, Corinthian, Audubon, Phoenix; 3, Columbus, Landwurster, R. A. Wheelmen; 4, Aurania, Yonkers, Cyclone; 7, Owl, Agreeable, Iwaga; 8, Empire City, Century Wheelmen, Belvidere; 9, Lindwood, Standard, Enterprise; 10, Corinthian, Empire City, Rosedale; 11, Aurania, Mohawk, Owl; 14, Belvidere, R. A. Wheelmen, Cyclone; 15, Landwurster, Phoenix, Yonkers; 16, Lindwood, Corinthian, Iwaga; 17, Belvidere, Enterprise, Audubon; 18, Empire City, Columbus, Standard; 21, Oriental, Phoenix, Enterprise; 22, Lindwood, R. A. Wheelmen, Yonkers; 23, Phoenix, Standard, Mohawk; 24, Aurania, Enterprise, Iwaga; 25, Columbus, Agreeable, Belvidere; 28, Empire City, Mohawk, Cyclone; 29, Landwurster, Century Wheelmen, Lindwood; 30, Oriental, Audubon, R. A. Wheelmen; 31, Owl, Rosedale, Cyclone.

Nov. 1, Corinthian, Standard, Agreeable; 4, Columbus, Owl, Oriental; 6, Rosedale, Audubon, Century Wheelmen; 7, Aurania, Belvidere, Landwurster; 8, Lindwood, Agreeable, Empire City; 11, Landwurster, Audubon, Cyclone; 12, Iwaga, Rosedale, Yonkers; 13, Aurania, R. A. Wheelmen, Corinthian; 14, Standard, Belvidere, Yonkers; 15, Enterprise, Century Wheelmen, Mohawk; 18, Audubon, Iwaga, Columbus; 19, Phoenix, Empire City, Owl; 20, Mohawk, Agreeable, Landwurster; 21, Corinthian, Century Wheelmen, Yonkers; 22, R. A. Wheelmen, Standard, Rosedale; 25, Columbus, Aurania, Phoenix; 26, Owl, Enterprise, Yonkers; 29, Oriental, Belvidere, Iwaga.

Dec. 2, Linwood, Phoenix, Cyclone; 3, Audubon, Aurania, Empire City; 4, Century Wheelmen, Owl, R. A. Wheelmen; 5, Landwurster, Standard, Oriental; 6, Belvidere, Mohawk, Corinthian; 9, Columbus, Rosedale, Lindwood; 10, Enterprise, Agreeable, Cyclone; 11, Iwaga, Phoenix, Century Wheelmen; 12, Empire City, Oriental, Yonkers; 13, Owl, Standard, Audubon; 16, Agreeable, Aurania, Rosedale; 17, R. A. Wheelmen, Mohawk, Iwaga; 18, Corinthian, Oriental, Cyclone; 19, Lindwood, Belvidere, Owl; 20, Rosedale, Landwurster, Enterprise; 23, Columbus, Century Wheelmen, Cyclone; 26, Phoenix, Agreeable, R. A. Wheelmen; 27, Standard, Iwaga, Cyclone; 30, Oriental, Century Wheelmen, Agreeable.

Jan. 2, Columbus, Mohawk, Yonkers; 3, Phoenix, Belvidere, Rosedale; 6, Empire City, R. A. Wheelmen, Enterprise; 7, Corinthian, Landwurster, Owl; 8, Century Wheelmen, Aurania, Standard; 9, Audubon, Mohawk, Lindwood; 10, Landwurster, Iwaga, Empire City; 13, Enterprise, Columbian, Columbus; 14, Audubon, Agreeable, Yonkers; 15, Oriental, Lindwood, Aurania.

SOCIETY SAW HORSE SHOW.

Women Exhibitors Made Interesting Competitions at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 28.—The weather favored the second day of the Tuxedo Horse Show, and the society set turned out in force to complete the success of the show. The judges awarded the prizes rapidly, and all exhibitors seemed satisfied with the results. There were seventeen classes shown to-day. One of the most exciting was the competition of young ladies driving with fours. In this event were Miss Harriman, Miss Edith Lane, and Mrs. Jules Vatable, competing for the prize for the best skilled driving. The spectators freely applauded each as they made the turns, coached by G. E. Dodge and J. H. Hyde, but the prize finally went to Mrs. Vatable, who had the benefit of experience with fours at Madison Square Garden. Miss Harriman was second.

An exciting incident happened at noon, when the running race was started. Two of the riders, Lytle Hull and Frank McAnerney, were thrown from their horses, which jumped the fence. Neither of the riders was seriously injured. In the four-in-hand class J. H. Hyde had two entries, one driven by himself and the other by Morris Howlett, the English champion four driver. There was much interest in this event. The prize went to George E. Dodge. Another very interesting competition was in the class for single horses driven by women. The first prize was won by Mrs. W. G. Loew. In the jumping and hunting class, E. H. Harriman and P. Lorillard carried off the majority of the blue ribbons. The championship class went to Mr. Lorillard's Alcut. Summary:

Saddle Horses, 15.2 Hands and Over.—Won by W. D. Davis's O. K.; P. Lorillard, second; J. Fred Pierson, Jr., third.

Pairs, 15.3 or Over.—Won by George E. Dodge's Major and General; P. Lorillard's Cyclone and St. Pat, second; Joseph T. Tower's Clifford and Pilot, third.

Single Trotters.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Tatiana.

Ladies' Single Horse and Trap, Lady to Drive.—Won by Mrs. W. G. Loew; Miss Susanna Henning, second; Mrs. J. J. Vatable, third.

Pairs in Harness, 15.1 and under 15.3.—Won by A. D. Juillard; Joseph T. Tower, second.

Ladies' Saddle Horse, 15.1 and Over.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Sun Maid; Richard Mortimer's Rufus, second; W. D. Davis's O. K., third.

Ladies' Pair and Trap.—Won by Richard Mortimer's Game Cock and Gobbler; Mrs. W. G. Loew's pair, second; Henry W. Munroe's Dutchess and Lady Emily, third.

Single Horses in Harness, 15.3 or Over.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Farmer Boy; P. Lorillard's St. Pat, second; J. Murray Mitchell's Simon, third.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by George E. Dodge; James H. Hyde, second.

Single Children's Ponies, Under 12.2, Driven by Children Not Over Twelve Years Old.—Won by Charles B. Van Nostrand's Midget; Charles L. Hyde's Dandy, second; H. W. Poor's Toy, third.

Hunters, Jumping Over Four-and-a-Half-Foot Jumps.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Perfection; P. Lorillard's Hearts, second; W. D. Davis's Lady Godalphin, third.

Hunters High Jump.—Won by E. H. Harriman's Perfection, jumping 5½ feet.

CORNELL, 17; COLGATE, 0.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Cornell won the first game of the season over Colgate today by a score of 17 points to nothing. The defense of both teams was strong, and the offense was correspondingly weak. The visitors held well in the first half, and the only territory gained was 65 yards by Quarter Back Brewster. This gave Cornell the first touch-down. Two more were made in the second half, one each by Purcell and Coffin.

Horses and Carriages.

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150 TO 200 HORSES
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EVERY HORSE GUARANTEED.

JAMES EMSLIE, TELEPHONE 11, HOBOKEN.

At Auction.—C. H. Flack, Auctioneer.

At the AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, B'way, & 50th St., N. Y., the following important special sales under the management of W. D. GRAND:

ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, commencing at 8 o'clock, special sale of Messrs. Tichenor & Co.'s select consignment of high-class carriage, coach horses, etc.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 4, commencing at 8 o'clock, Messrs. S. T. Harbison & Co.'s (Lexington, Ky.,) successors to Messrs. Jewell & Patterson, valuable consignment of extremely high-class Kentucky saddle and harness horses, thoroughly trained not only to saddle for both ladies and gentlemen, but also thoroughly broken to both single and double harness.

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B'way. & 50th St., N. Y.

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Monday.

Satin and Velvet Galore.

ALL-SILK SATIN DUCHESSE, 22 inch, perfect black, for costumes and waists, never sold for less than 89c.,	53c
CORDED VELVET, 22 inch, in a full range of colors, value 98c. yard,	89c
SILK VELVET, 20 inch, all the leading shades and black, for trimming waists and costumes, $1.00 quality,	85c

Opening Sale of Gloves.

Fine Glace 2-clasp Gloves, mode, tan, brown, gray, red, black and white, 5¾ to 7¾,	59c
Ladies' choice, real Mocha Gloves, 2-clasp, newest embroidery, all sizes, black, brown or gray, equal to any $1.25 glove in the city,	97c

A Superb Event in Fine Shoes.

CLEARANCE OF OUR $2.98 SHOES of fine vici kid, straight patent leather tips, flexible soles, opera toes, button and lace, B to E—BROKEN SIZES,	1.85
We are now introducing OUR NEW $3.50 LADIES' SHOES, in Mat Kid tops, Kid with ropestitch soles and Patent Leather tip, equal to any $4.50 Shoe elsewhere. It is proving the most popular Shoe ever sold in Brooklyn.	

Ladies' Suits, Jackets and Waists.

Young Ladies' Jackets of Covert Cloth, Kersey or Cheviot, lined with satin or taffeta, sizes, 31, 33, and 35, value $7 to $10,	3.90
50 Suits, the balance of our recent big sale of Covert Cloth, Venetian, and Broadcloth; mostly sizes 34 and 36; no black; value $8.98 to $15.00,	4.75
French Flannel Waists, dainty Fall designs,	1.98 to 3.90

Ladies' Walking Hats, $4.50.

Our pretty and stylish Hat of cloth and velvet combination; trimmed with fancy breasts, all colors, the best of the season's offers	4.50
SHORT BACK SAILORS, roll brim, trimmed with band of velvet and pompons,	3.75

Upholstery and Drapery
Never So Cheap as This.

Remnants of Upholstery Tapestry for Coverings and Hangings, figured and striped, per yard	49c. and 69c
FIGURED SWISS RUFFLE CURTAINS, value $1.25; pair	89c
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2.00 quality; pair	1.19
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 2 pair lots, slightly soiled	1.98
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, value $4.50 pair; only	2.98
IRISH POINT CURTAINS, value $6.50; pair	4.98
TAPESTRY PORTIERES, all colors, fancy fringed, value $3.50; pair	2.49
STRIPED PORTIERES, Oriental effects, pair	1.35
SILK EFFECT PORTIERES, value $15.00, pair	9.98
COUCH COVERS, Oriental Stripes	79c
PIANO COVERS, 3 yards long, Figured Tapestry, value $4.00	2.49
OAK SCREENS, filled with Silkoline	79c
EMBROIDERED JAPANESE SCREENS, 4 folds	2.98

Beautiful New Carpets
Unusually Well Reduced.

New Fall Pattern, in Royal Wilton Carpets	2.25
Imperial Axminster in unrivaled assortment	1.25
Ten Wire Brussels, in all the celebrated makes	69c
Aubusson Art Squares, best all wool, 2x3 yds	3.25
" " " 3x4 yds	6.85

Best of Furniture Selling.

Morris Chairs.

WITH VELOUR CUSHIONS. HANDSOMELY CARVED FRAME, 9.95.

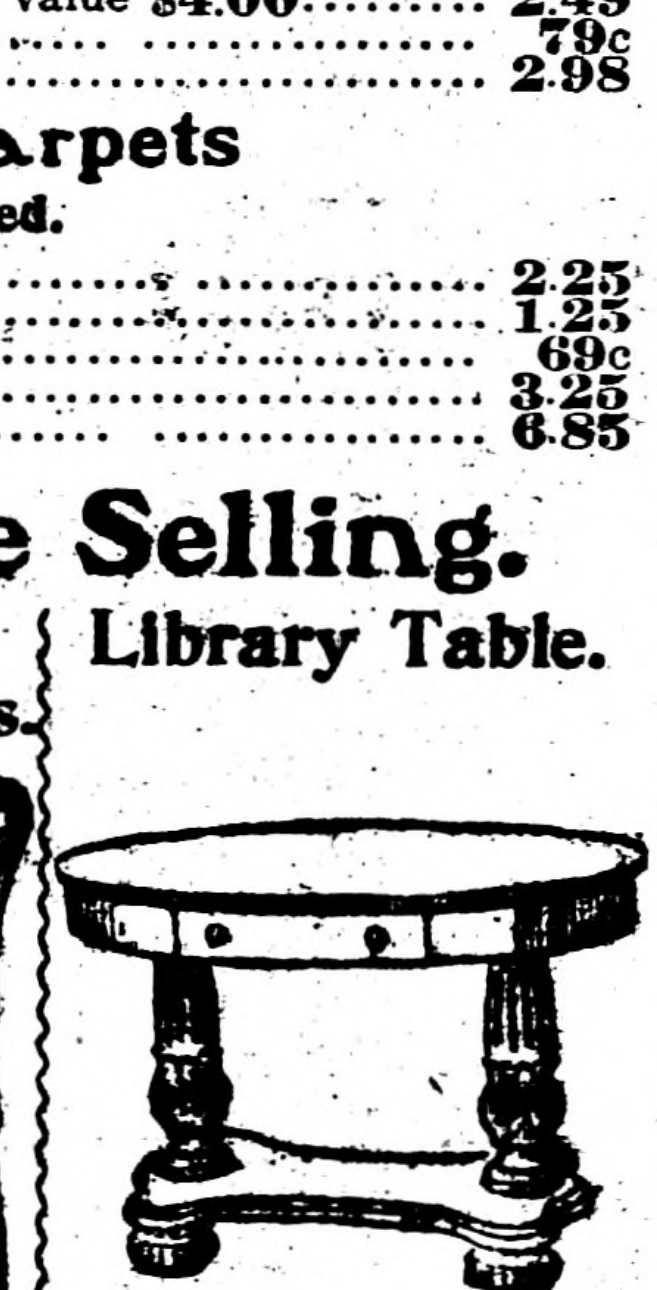
Rockers.

GOLDEN OAK MAHOGANY FINISH 4.95.

Parlor Chairs.

THIS VERNIS-MARTIN CHAIR A PERFECT BEAUTY. 8.75.

Library Table.



GOLDEN OAK TOP, 28x45, 13.75. WITH DRAWER.

OUR NEW TELEPHONE CALLS 1595 AND 1596 WILLIAMSBURG.

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves.

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The Sterling Piano

is a reliable piano, a safe investment, and trustworthy to a degree of certainty that inspires confidence. Manufactured and sold by a house of 41 years of the highest financial and commercial standing. Our guarantee means absolute protection and satisfaction.

Art in Piano Manufacture.

The perfect piano of to-day is the result of many years of labor, experience and experiment. Good pianos are not accidents, they are planned by mechanical artists of ability, and every detail is worked out and executed by skilled mechanics of long experience.

Sterling Reputation.

Sterling reputation is best illustrated by the generous and constantly increasing demand of the musical public. In 1860 we manufactured about 50 instruments, last year we made and sold more than 8,000. This we consider strong evidence of Sterling quality and popularity.

Place your faith and put your dollars in a piano of known reliability and tested worth.

Our Methods of Selling.

All prices are marked in plain figures and as low as the quality of our pianos will permit. Our three year payment plan enables those who so desire to purchase on monthly payments at the marked price. No advance even though you have a piano to exchange.

Huntington and Mendelssohn Piano.

We make them and know their true worth. They are artistic in design, faultless in construction, and possess a pure tone of great volume, in fact, they are built for long years of constant use and retain their sweet singing tone as long as any piano made; are superior in many ways to most "so called" high grade pianos. Prices are moderate.

Pianos for Rent.

We rent only new high class instruments. Our rental prices are exceedingly low. There are other advantages about renting here which you ought to know.

Some Desirable Bargains,

too varied to enter in lengthy detail. There are a few new Pianos of last season's design, beautiful instruments in every way. Some concert used Uprights of rich tone, a few returned rentals and about 15 Uprights, which came to us in exchange for our own make. We reconstructed and refinished them and guarantee them for five years. All marked at quick selling prices. **Some good used Uprights for $125, $140 to $175. 7 NEW UPRIGHTS, discontinued styles, for $150, $160 to $200.**

The Sterling Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS, Wholesale and Retail Warerooms
(ENTIRE BUILDING, four floors),
536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
OPEN MONDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS. LOOK FOR THE NAME STERLING.

GOLFERS ON MANY LINKS

Patterson Wins the Club Championship at Richmond County.

SPECIAL TROPHY ALSO OFFERED

President's Cup at Apawamis the Big Feature—Three Events for Ardsley Club Members.

Although the international yacht race was a strong attraction yesterday, the members of the Richmond County Country Club, near Dongan Hills, Staten Island, remained loyal to their historic medal competition, the George Hunter Gold Medal for the club championship, and there was a large golfing delegation on the links. The trophy was offered by George Hunter in 1896, and has been played for every year since that time. James Park held the prize last year, but yesterday it was won by Albert E. Patterson, who has had the medal in his keeping before. The contest still follows out the old system of eighteen holes, medal play, and Patterson won by 84 strokes. Charles T. Stout was a close second, with 85.

In addition to the Hunter medal contest the competition resolved itself into a qualifying round for a special cup given by the President of the club, E. S. Twining. The leading eight became eligible to continue on successive Saturdays at match play. Very good scores were made, and the eligible eight, representing also the championship scores, are:

A. E. Patterson—											
Out	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	6	5	41	
In	5	4	4	4	5	6	6	5	4	43	84
C. T. Stout—											
Out	5	5	3	4	6	4	3	6	5	41	
In	4	5	6	4	5	5	7	4	4	44	85
E. W. Pierson—											
Out	7	4	3	4	6	5	4	7	5	45	
In	3	5	5	4	4	6	6	4	6	43	88
Robert E. Renn—											
Out	4	7	3	5	5	5	3	6	6	44	
In	4	5	6	6	5	4	7	4	3	44	88
W. P. Louph—											
Out	6	4	4	4	5	5	4	6	6	44	
In	6	4	5	5	6	6	5	4	4	45	89
G. A. Willis—											
Out	5	4	5	4	6	4	4	6	5	43	
In	6	5	5	4	4	6	8	4	4	46	89
John R. Chadwick—											
Out	7	5	4	5	4	6	4	6	6	47	
In	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	4	4	42	89
H. D. Plimpton—											
Out	7	4	2	4	5	6	4	8	6	46	
In	4	5	4	5	4	7	6	4	5	44	90

The scores made by the others were: T. W. Taintor, 91; J. T. Cottrell, 93; Thomas B. Hope Simpson, 93; J. T. Faber, 98; W. H. Busk, 101; C. A. Fry, 102; Oliver Renn, 102; F. L. Hughes, 104; L. H. Thomas, 105; S. L. Davis, 106; R. P. G. Buctlin, 106; Ralph Lane, 111.

The draw for the first match play round is: Stout and Chadwick, Willis and Plimpton, Patterson and Renn, Pierson and Lough.

Golf Links for Mechanics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 28.—The employes of the copper works at Perth Amboy have laid out golf links to the west of the Central Railroad, adjoining the works. It is a sixteen hole course. Employes of the company who are fond of the game make the round of the links every evening after the works are closed. Experts say that it is a very passable course. It is believed to be the first links in the country adjoining an industry of this kind.

GOLFERS AT APAWAMIS.

Lowther Wins the Caswell Cup and Sixteen Qualify for President's Cup.

Two events of interest were decided on the links of the Apawamis Golf Club, near Rye, yesterday. One was the qualifying handicap round for the President's Cup, one of the important trophies of the year. The first sixteen members became eligible to continue the contest at match play, but the first round will not come until Saturday, Oct. 12, as the Apawamis team goes to Wee Burn next Saturday for a team match. The other event was the final round for the Caswell Cup, that has been in competition for over a month. The trophy was won by C. L. Lowther, who beat J. A. Peck in a thirty-six-hole round by the close score of 2 up and 1 to play. The final for the Consolation Cup was almost as exciting, H. B. Eddy winning by 3 up and 2 to play over S. W. Bowles.

Maturin Ballou, Captain of the club, made the lowest gross score in the President's Cup competition—96 strokes. He was the only scratch contestant. J. L. Poole won the net score prize, his figures being 86 from 14 handicap. Six men tied for the sixteenth place at 97 strokes net, and they will play off for the position during the week. The successful competitors were:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
J. I. Poole	100	14	86
C. T. Sherman	98	11	87
H. B. Eddy	100	10	90
H. Strebeigh	100	10	90
Simeon Ford	99	8	91
J. I. Downey	103	11	92
J. H. Clark	103	10	93
C. L. Lowther	101	7	94
S. W. Bowles	101	7	94
R. Meeker	109	15	94
W. H. Poole	108	14	94
J. W. McBride	109	14	95
F. H. Wiggin	99	4	95
Frank M. Freeman	100	4	96
M. Ballou	96	0	96
J. A. Peck	102	5	97
C. F. Daniels	112	15	97
W. S. Norton	112	15	97
W. R. Thurston	98	1	97
F. F. Wheeler	104	7	97
J. F. Wood	107	10	97

Sears Wins at Fox Hills.

Members of the Fox Hills Golf Club, on Staten Island, were disappointed in not being able to play their team match with Dyker Meadow, but a late notice was sent that the latter club could not get its team together until later in the season. A club handicap was played, instead, and the honors were won by Frank Sears in the net score of 80 strokes. Mortimer M. Singer, who came second, had the best gross score in the competition, 89 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Frank Sears	98	18	80
M. M. Singer	89	6	83
I. Cryder Lea	98	10	88
W. A. Hamilton	98	10	88
W. H. Houghton	100	12	88
Frank Barrett	103	12	91
J. M. Carrere	109	14	95
W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr.	116	20	96
A. R. Parson	121	24	97
A. R. Davidson	120	20	100
A. H. Page	127	27	100
D. R. King	114	14	100

Golfers on Crescent Links.

C. J. Marsh, with the generous handicap of 28 strokes, won the club handicap yesterday on the links of the Crescent Athletic Club, near Bay Ridge. His net score was 63 strokes, giving him an easy victory, as the nearest man to him was D. D. Roberts, whose net score was 70. M. H. Goodwin made the lowest gross score of the day, 85 strokes. The players and scores are:

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
C. T. Marsh	91	28	63
D. D. Roberts	86	16	70
L. Rhett	86	13	73
H. C. Riggs	92	18	74
M. H. Goodwin	85	11	74
W. J. McConville	86	10	76
E. B. Knowlton	88	12	76
J. R. Ross	93	12	81
C. A. Sykes	95	13	82

ASCENSION ATHLETES WON.

Captured Team Banner at Church Temperance Legion Games.

Ascension Company won the banner, with a total of 44 points, at the annual games of the Church Temperance Legion at the Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon. Bradley Company was second, with 29 points; Grace Company was third, with 14 points, and King's Bridge Company was fourth, with 2 points.

The best race of the day was the quarter-mile run, which was won by H. Asendorf of Ascension Company and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by less than a foot from H. E. Whitney of Ascension Company. Asendorf also won the half-mile run in good time. R. Radcliffe of Ascension Company won both the bicycle races and the relay race was won by Ascension Company by 40 yards. Summary:

65-Yard Run.—Won by H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; Jacob Stumpf, Grace Company, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by H. J. Asendorf, Ascension Company; R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company, second; A. Stutz, Grace Company, third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by R. Radcliffe, Ascension Company; K. H. Martin, Bradley Company, second; Martin Larkin, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—9:38.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by John Kehnle, Ascension Company, with 18 feet 5½ inches; N. N. Kohn, Jr., Bradley Company, with 18 feet 3¾ inches, second; Jacob Stumpf, Grace Company, with 17 feet 6½ inches, third.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by S. B. Husch, Ascension Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; John Krouse, Grace Company, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by John Kehnle, Grace Company, with a jump of 5 feet 5½ inches; R. L. Forbes, Bradley Company, with 5 feet 4 inches, second; E. S. Reimer, Ascension Company, with 5 feet 3 inches, third.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. J. Asendorf, Ascension Company; H. E. Whitney, Ascension Company, second; A. Stutz, Grace Company, third. Time—0:55 1-5.

One-Mile Relay Race.—Won by Ascension Company team, composed of H. J. Asendorf, C. A. Neafie, H. E. Whitney, and W. Daly; Bradley Company, second. Time—3:50 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by R. Radcliffe, Ascension Company; K. H. Martin, Grace Company, second; Martin Larkin, King's Bridge Company, third. Time—2:31 2-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by W. N. Cohn, Jr., Grace Company; A. Wright, Bradley Company, second; C. A. Neafie, Ascension Company, third. Time—0:24 2-5.

Ogden Twice Winner at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 28.—The annual Fall tennis tournament closed to-day. In the singles Montgomery Ogden, '02, of Orange, N. J., won the finals from G. S. Shafer, '03, of Montrose, Penn., by 1—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, and 6—0. Ogden has now the right to challenge Frederick Alexander, '02, the university champion, to defend his title. In the doubles Montgomery Ogden and Frederick Alexander defeated G. S. Shafer and Irving Wright, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1. The winning team will probably represent the university in the intercollegiate tournament to be held next week in Philadelphia. Alexander will be the representative in the singles tournament.

COLUMBIA FACULTY ACTIVE.

Five More Men Besides Harold Weekes Prevented from Playing Football on Local Eleven.

The Faculty disqualification of Harold Weekes from Columbia football has been extended so as to include five more men, who either have conditions remaining from last year or who have so far failed to satisfy the conditions demanded for the eligibility of entrance students.

Of this additional five the most important is Chauncey L. Berrien, the Captain of the eleven. Not only is Berrien's loss regretted for his personal abilities, but especially because of the fact that he is the Captain of the eleven. He is also a very reliable line bucker, and can always be counted on for substantial gains. Neither he nor his five companions in misfortune were allowed to play against Buffalo yesterday. How long their enforced absence from the gridiron must continue is a question that rests on their ability to satisfy the committee of their qualifications as students in good standing.

The committee desires to emphasize the fact that the men are not permanently disbarred by any hard and fast rule, as in the case of the hockey team last year, but that their restoration to football depends entirely on their own merits. Either to satisfy conditions or to matriculate properly the committee does not care to say which men are deficient, believing that is fairer to the deficient students not to herald their failings. The names are just given unclassified. It is hinted though that these men who were put under the ban for technical reasons canot satisfy other conditions, even though they could dispose of the minor points for which they are now disbarred. It is also believed from good sources that the conditioned men will not find it especially easy to work off their conditions, as these are supposed to have been pretty severe before the Faculty interposed its authority.

Besides Harold Weekes and Chauncey Berrien the disqualification of the other four men does not assume such serious proportions, although it cripples the team rather badly back of the line. The debarred quartet are: A. K. Boyesen, B. H. Boyesen, R. G. Strange, and R. A. Henriquez.

The first three are back field players, and their absence, together with the deprivation of Weekes and Berrien, takes at one blow five of the best men from behind the line. What Coach Sanford can do to develop players to take these places, in the event of the loss to the team for the entire season is a problem bothering Columbia men to a great degree.

Bayard Boyesen was regarded as the sure man at quarterback after Townsend broke his leg. Sykes it was hoped would appear for the big games. Goodman now seems to be the only available player for quarterback. A. K. Boyesen was substitute half last season, and was generally thought to be a player who would find a place in a number of the smaller games this season. R. G. Strange, an interscholastic player of prominence, and a special in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was another half back who showed much promise.

Apart from Weekes and Berrien, the greatest loss appears to be Richard A. Henriquez, who has been playing end with a skill that has delighted Sanford. He is lithe and strong, and gets down the field with speed and tackles surely.

PENN. SHUT OUT LEHIGH.

Football Season Opened on Franklin Field with a Tame Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 28.—Pennsylvania ran up 28 points on Lehigh to-day in the opening game of the football season, while the Bethlehemites never once menaced the Quaker goal. In spite of threatening weather, something like 4,000 spectators turned out on Franklin Field. Despite the fact that the Red and Blue won, there was not much encouragement from the game, as Pennsylvania has a very light line, and its offensive play was lamentably weak.

It was due to the wretched fumbling of Lehigh that Pennsylvania made the score as large as it was, as with the wind in favor of the Quakers in the first half the Bethlehemites seemed unable to clearly handle any of Bennett's punts. In the second half Lehigh held the Pennsylvanians to a single touch-down.

Neither team was in condition for a hard game, as was shown by the frequent changes, while some of the players showed an unfamiliarity with the signals that was most discouraging. Howard, who was chosen temporary Captain of the Red and Blue, played well, as did the old members, Gardiner, Baird, Bennett, and Davidson, while the best work for Lehigh was done by Fuller, the Farabaugh brothers, Smart, Johnson, and Jones. The line-up:

Pennsylvania, 28.	Positions.	Lehigh, 0.
Ludes, McGee	Left end	Smart
Mitchell, McCabe	Left tackle	Kennedy, Hinkle
Baird, Killen	Left guard	Hall, Kennedy
Jordan, Sterner	Centre	Burrows, Johnson
Pickarski	Right guard	Jones, Kelly
Donaldson, Anderson	Right tackle	Johnson, Hall
Gardiner	Right end	Barnard
Howard	Quarter back	Dow, L. Farabaugh
Bennett	Left half back	A. Farabaugh
Dale, Townsend	Right half back	Bailey, Sinn
Davidson	Full back	Fuller

Touch-downs—Donaldson, Davidson, (2,) Baird, Townsend. Goals from touch-downs—Bennett, 3. Referee—Carl Williams, Pennsylvania. Umpire—A. Whiting, Cornell. Timekeepers—Messrs. Corley, Pennsylvania, and Downey, Lehigh. Linesmen—Messrs. Keller, Pennsylvania, and Butler, Lehigh. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes.

YALE WAS VICTORIOUS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 28.—Yale won her first football game of the season at Yale Field this afternoon by beating the Trinity College eleven 23 to 0. From the first whistle it was only a question as to how many times Yale could score, Trinity, while a strong eleven, was much weaker, in the line. It was evident that Yale will this year have a line that will equal if not beat last year's heavy and fast rush line. Glass, the freshman giant guard, who weighs 214 pounds, played through the two halves, and tore everything up in his vicinity. He is remarkably fast for a heavy man, and broke through on every snap back, keeling over his opponents as if they were paper. His intereference was remarkable also. Running with Shaw he covered fifty yards around Trinity's end and held off every tackler except Madox, whose work for Trinity was gilt-edged. Hogan, the new tackle, was also very fast, and made some fierce line plunges. Yale adopted last year's line bucking again, using Hogan, Chadwick, Hart, and Goss with tremendous effect.

The first touch-down was made in 3 minutes 8 seconds by Wilhelmi. Glass saved the ball twice for Yale on poor fumbles by Quarter Back Desaulles, and Hogan made the second touch-down by a succession of splendid line plunges. Gould tackled Van Weelder beautifully on a long kick by Olcott, and was injured. In the second half Yale could make but two touch-downs, but the team was all new. Line-up:

Yale, 23.	Position.	Trinity, 0.
Gould, Hyatt	Left end	Allen, Meredith
Goss	Left tackle	Vantine
Olcott	Left guard	Hill
Holt, Hamlin	Centre	J. M. Johnson
Glass	Right guard	W. Johnson
Hogan	Right tackle	Capt. Henderson
Rafferty, Ferguson	Right end	Crane
Desaulles, Morris	Quarterback	Tuke
Hart, Fox, Rockwell	Left half back	Wynkoop, Madox
Chadwick, Shaw	Right half back	Townsend, Trumbull
Wilhelmi, Vanderpoel	Full back	Van Weelder, Townsend

Touchdowns—Wilhelmi, Hogan, Fox, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Olcott, (3.) Umpire—F. Bacon, Trinity. Referee—Dr. Hammond, Yale. Timer—Dr. T. B. Hull, Yale. Linesmen—Easton, Yale, and Wales, Trinity. Time—Fifteen minute halves.

BERGEN COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Sept. 28.—The second annual horse show of the Hackensack Driving Association of Bergen County was held to-day at the Oritani Field Club grounds, at Hackensack. As the exhibition is the principal social event of the Fall it drew a large and fashionable crowd from all parts of the county. The committee in charge was composed of F. C. Dunn, J. W. Holberton, S. D. Baldwin, and James Knickerbocker. The judges were A. V. Huyler, E. De Cernea of New York, Peter Zabriskie of Paramus, John B. Lozier of Oradell, and Jacob Taylor of Englewood.

There were no hitches, and the judging was done rapidly except in one or two cases, such as the classes for road teams and park teams, where horses were so evenly matched that it was almost impossible to decide which horse or team should have the different colored ribbons. Nearly one hundred horses were divided into nineteen classes, all classes being well filled except those for four-in-hands and tandems.

Herbert Coppell of Tenafly carried everything before him in the events he entered with his high steppers. Senator William M. Johnson won the park team class with General and Betsy, and took other blue ribbons when he entered the same horses singly. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant of New York won several firsts and seconds. Alcyoner had no trouble in holding up the honors of the Alcyoner stud farm. The events for lady drivers were very popular, Mrs. S. G. Munn and Mrs. John D. Cole taking blue ribbons. The show has proved so successful that a five-year-lease has been made with the Oritani Club, so as to prepare for future exhibitions.

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WE QUOTE A FEW PRICES:

OUR SPECIAL 4-PIECE TEA SET—quadruple plated Tea Set, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, gold lined Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, burnished finish, beaded edge; our exclusive set $6.48, actual value $8.25. Guarantee with each set. Engraved free.

Quadruple plated large round Trays, $1.98 and $3.25; regular value $2.48 and $3.75.

Quadruple plated Cake Baskets, burnished finish, rich openwork edge, special, $2.25; regular value $3.48.

Quadruple plated After Dinner Coffee Pots, burnished finish; special, $2.39.

98c. SPECIAL FOR MONDAY.

All these articles are quadruple plated.

Tea Pot 98c
Sugar Bowl, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Gold lined Cream Pitcher, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield..98c
Gold lined Spoon Holder, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield..98c
Butter Dish, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield 98c
Condensed Milk Holders, satin finish, artistically engraved, burnished shield....98c
Bread Trays, satin finish, center artistically engraved bread, floral border....98c
Bonbon Baskets, burnished finish, gold lined, beaded edge 98c
Candle Sticks, fluted design, beaded edge, at 98c
Card Trays, beaded edge....98c
Whip Cream Bowls, burnished finish, gold lined, beaded edge....98c
Quadruple plated top Cracker Jar, rich cut glass pattern....98c
Quadruple plated top Lemonade Jug, rich cut glass pattern....98c
Quadruple plated top Pickle Castor, rich cut glass pattern....98c

We offer on Monday Rogers' fancy pattern Al plate on nickel silver base Spoons and Forks at lower prices than they have ever been sold.

Center Table, Main Aisle.

Berry Spoons, each....39c
Gravy Ladles, each....39c
Cold Meat Forks, each....35c
Long handled Pickle Forks, each....25c
Sugar Spoons, each....18c
Fruit Knives, set of six....85c
Coffee Spoons, set of six....63c
Cyster Forks, set of six....74c
Wm. A. Rogers' Tea Spoons, set of six.47c
Wm. A. Rogers Dessert Spoons, set of six 99c
Wm. A. Roger Table Spoons, set of six $1.09
Wm. A. Rogers' Medium Forks, set of six $1.09
Wm. A. Rogers' Dessert Forks, set of six 99c
Wm. A. Rogers' Medium Knives, plain handle, guaranteed 12 dwt., set of six..$1.49

MILLINERY OF THE PRACTICAL SORT

Golf and Outing Hats in Profusion.

Women's and Misses' Golf Hats, broad brim, very light on the head, specially priced at 98c., $1.25 and up to $3.98

The newest Hat of the season for everyday wear is the beaver felt Alpine, or Panama, rolling brim on one side; only trimming necessary a huge pompon; in castor, mode, gray, tan and black; special at $3.25

Pompons to match all color felts at . . . . 39c. to $1.89 each

Children's ready to wear Hats, all colors, at 48c., 69c., 85c., 98c

An Extraordinary Shoe Bargain

3,400 Pairs of Women's $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes, in lace styles only, at . . . . $1.65 A Pair

12 of the very best Fall lasts and styles to select from, including patent leather with dull kid tops, heavy soles, Winter weight box calf, vici and dongala kid Shoes, with patent leather or kid tips; all vici or dongola Shoes with patent leather or kid tips, light, medium or heavy soles, with or without extension edges. These Shoes are the production of one of the best makers of Women's Shoes in Boston to-day, and one who is noted for the beauty, style and service of his goods; Shoes which are retailed everywhere at $3.00 and $3.50 a pair. The cause of this very low price is, in seeking to improve his goods the manufacturer made this lot of shoes up with a new improved eyelet for the laces, some of which have slightly tarnished; nothing to hurt or affect the appearance, wear or style of them in any way. You probably would not notice it if we did not call your attention to it. Otherwise every pair is warranted perfect in style, fit, finish and service. These are a splendid lot of Shoes, elegant in design, made up of the finest leathers, all suitable for present or future wear, and if you do not secure a pair of them you will miss the best bargain ever offered anywhere at any time. Every size, 2½ to 8; all widths, B, C, D, E and EE, at....$1.65 pair

We have provided extra salespeople and increased our selling space so all may receive prompt attention.

Fulton St., Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Sts., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements. Brooklyn Advertisements.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS

BROOKLYN.

A Great Underwear and Hosiery Event.

Bargains for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

It is the biggest sale of the Fall in this line—and bigger than ever this year. We began to get ready in the early Summer as soon as the mills left off making thin underwear. Early orders and big orders kept prices down and makers, with more time then, put a little better work into the garments. Similar preparations brought great quantities of excellent Hosiery here underprice, and to-morrow people who plan to get most value for their money will share the sale.

Women's Underwear.

Women's 25c. Underwear, 19c.

Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, trimmed with silk tapes, silk edging and pearl buttons; ankle length Drawers to match.

Women's 50c. Underwear, 39c.

Ribbed, shaped, fleece lined Undervests, short and long sleeves, some have silk fronts, all have pearl buttons; silk tapes and silk edging; ankle length French band Drawers to match.

Men's Underwear.

Underpriced at 39c.

1,472 pieces of seasonable weight Underwear, including several hundred pieces of the famous Jaros Hygienic. The Shirts have pearl buttons, silk binding around neck, down front and around bottom; seams are the patent overlock, never rip kind. The Drawers have deep gussets, pearl buttons and overlock seams. The sizes in the Jaros make are somewhat broken, but all sizes are here, as there is full assortment of the other make, a Winter weight of a very neat, mottled tinted color.

Underwear at 75c.

Undershirts and Drawers, Winter weight, half wool, natural color. Shirts have pearl buttons, binding around neck and down front and ribbed bottom. Drawers have pearl buttons, reinforced gussets and suspender tapes; full assortment of sizes.

Underwear at 98c.

Undershirts and Drawers, Winter weight, three quarter wool, natural color. Shirts have pearl buttons, silk binding around neck and down front, ribbed bottom and patent overlock, never rip seams. Drawers have pearl buttons, suspender tapes, extra deep reinforced gussets, and covered seams. We thoroughly recommend this garment as being one of the most satisfactory made. The small proportion of cotton adds to its wear and prevents shrinking, without interfering with the warmth.

Children's Underwear.

Half wool natural color Undervests, Boys' Drawers and Misses' Pantalets to match; well made and finished; size 18 inch, 30c.; an advance of 5c. on each larger size.

All wool natural color Underwear, Boys' Drawers and Misses' Pantalets to match; size 18 inch, 45c.; a slight advance on each larger size.

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Women's Hosiery.

Fast black cotton Stockings with unbleached split soles, also all black with double soles, value 25c., at....19c

Fast black Richelieu ribbed lisle thread Stockings, with white tipped heels and toes, value 30c., at....24c

Children's Hosiery.

Fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes 9c

Main floor, front, Central Building.

Men's Hosiery.

Socks of heavy lisle thread, also some openwork lace effects, with vertical stripes, value 19c. pair....12½c. a pair

Main floor, centre, East Building.

Women's Petticoats and Dressing Sacques.

A notable sale this—quite in parallel with the offerings of Muslin Underwear. Wear that every woman is acquiring now, for comfort and style. And nowhere has there been a chance to acquire it for so little money.

Black mercerized sateen Petticoats, one style with full umbrella ruffle, with three small ruffles, each ruffle finished at top with cord; another style with full umbrella ruffle with six rows of cording and finished with knife pleated ruffle....98c

Taffeta silk Petticoats, in plain and changeable shades, with deep graduated ruffle, finished with ruche at top and ruffle at bottom; others in black and white stripe effects, with graduated ruffle finished with two black ruches at bottom, both have dust ruffle; value $10.50, at $7.98

All wool eiderdown Dressing Sacques, with pointed collar bound with satin and two silk frogs in front; the entire sacque is finished with crochet edge, the colors are pink, blue, cardinal and grey; value $1.39, at....98c

Flannelette Gowns, in pretty pink and blue stripes, with Mother Hubbard yoke and collar finished with braid....45c

Second floor, East Building.

New Furniture. An Underprice Sale.

Refurnishing? Then here is a friendly sale. New Furniture—in almost every case it has hardly been here long enough to get settled. Fine Furniture—we stand back of every piece and we would lose money doing that unless we were careful of its excellence. Bargains—every piece we tell about. We need the room some of it takes for other carloads coming in. The rest was bought so low that we can sell it underprice.

There Are Savings of a Fourth to a Third.

No one with a thought of buying will wisely miss the sale:

Parlor Suites.

3 pieces, consisting of Sofa, Armchair and Parlor Chair, suitable for parlor or reception room:

Vernis Martin, decorated, upholstered in damask, regularly $38.50, at....$25.50
Mahogany, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $63.00, at....$31.50
Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $75.00, at....$50.00
Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in damask, regularly $105.00, at....$70.00
Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $117.00, at....$78.00
Mahogany, carved frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $123.00, at....$82.00

Parlor Chairs.

These patterns have been discontinued by the manufacturer and are newly upholstered to close out.

Mahogany finish, carved frames, upholstered in embossed velour, regularly $13.00, at....$6.50
Mahogany, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $19.50, at....$9.75
Mahogany finish, inlaid frames, upholstered in tapestry, tufted back, regularly $16.00, at....$10.50

Odd Armchairs.

Suitable for the library or hall.

Golden oak, polished finish, with cobbler leather seat, regularly $5.50, at....$3.00
Golden oak, polished finish, with cobbler leather seat, regularly $4.95, at....$3.25
Golden oak, polished finish, with wood seat and carved back, regularly $7.50, at.$4.75
Golden oak, polished finish, with wood seat and carved back, regularly $9.00, at.$5.75

Morris Chairs.

Golden oak or mahogany finish, nicely polished, with ribbed velour cushions, regularly $9.00, at....$7.00
Golden oak or mahogany finish, carved front with figured velour cushions, regularly $11.50, at....$8.75
Golden oak or mahogany finish, upholstered in tapestry, regularly $15.75, at....$10.50
Mahogany, carved, with fringed velour cushions, regularly $19.00, at....$13.50
Mahogany, carved, with ribbed velour cushions, regularly $23.50, at....$16.70
Mahogany, carved, with figured velour cushions, regularly $31.00, at....$22.50

Bedroom Suites.

Golden oak, 2 pieces, bureau has French bevel mirror, regularly $13.50, at....$9.25
Golden ash, 3 pieces, bureau has French bevel mirror, regularly $18.00, at..$12.00
Golden ash, 2 pieces, large bureau with good size mirror, regularly $22.50, at....$15.50
Mahogany finish, 2 pieces, bureau has swell front and large size mirror, regularly $25.00, at....$18.75
Golden oak, 2 pieces, bureau has swell front and oval mirror, regularly $27.50, at....$20.00
Mahogany veneered, 2 pieces, bureau has swell front and French bevel mirror, regularly $45.00, at....$34.00

Third and fourth floors, Central Building.

Persian Lamb Jackets to Measure.

We can repeat last week's offering—the bundles of beautiful skins came last night. Persian Lamb is to be highly favored for fashionable wear this season—it is a maker's good fortune and ours to offer you

$175.00 Fur Jackets to Measure for $110.00.

He bought the skins favorably and instead of making them according to regular model, will make them to measure at a bargain price.

Choose your own skins here and the Jacket will be made to fit your figure in the latest style. It will come well down over the hips, be trimmed with large revers extending to the bottom of the Jacket and with large flare collar of chinchilla or mink, and lined with fine guaranteed plain or fancy silk. The collar of the mink coats will show two stripes and the revers three. The chinchilla revers will have three stripes and the collar five. Full $175.00 value for $110.00.

Plain Persian Lamb Jackets, same shape, worth $135.00, will be made to order for $90.00.

Fur Neck Scarfs Underpriced.

First quality Stone Marten Scarfs, full large body, eight full natural Stone Marten tails, four claws and chain, value $18.00 ....$12.45

Alaska Sable Scarfs, undyed; full size body with six fine tails of same fur; value $6.00, at....$4.95

Mink Scarfs, natural color; full size body with eight fox tails; value $10.00, at....$8.45

Muffs at Savings.

Alaska sable Muffs, fine quality, full size, feather stuffed, value $8.00, at....$5.95

Mink Muffs, natural color, full size, feather stuffed, three stripes, value $16.50, $13.50

Second floor, front, Central Building.

A Sale of Silver Table Ware.

The second shipment of the "Majestic" pattern of the Rogers and Hamilton silverplate came the other day. Makers must change their patterns and, though the "Majestic" has been one of the most popular we ever had, it isn't to be made any more. So we have taken the balance at a sacrifice and it is here at about a third underprice. Sharp savings for prompt buyers—the first big shipment went with the telling some weeks ago.

Tea Spoons, were $1.25 set of six, at....75c
Dessert Spoons, were $1.80 set of six, at $1.35
Dessert Forks, were $1.80 set of six, at.$1.35
Table Spoons, were $2.00 set of six, at.$1.45
Table Forks, were $2.00 set of six, at..$1.45
Coffee Spoons, were $1.25 set of six, at..78c
Individual Salad Forks, were $2.00 set of six, at....$1.45
Orange Spoons, were $1.50 set of six, at.93c
Sugar Spoons, were 45c. each, at....25c
Butter Knives, were 45c. each, at....25c
Sugar Tongs, were 60c. each, at....45c
Meat Forks, were 65c. each, at....45c
Berry Spoons, were $1.10 each, at....60c
Oyster Ladles, were $1.65 each, at....98c
Soup Ladles, were $1.98 each, at....$1.25
Gravy Ladles, were 75c. each, at....45c
Child's Sets, were 98c. set, at....60c
Salad Sets, were $2.25 set, at....$1.35
Fish Sets, were $3.25 set, at....$2.15
Pie Knives, were $1.50 each, at....90c
Crumb Knives, were $1.98 each, at...$1.25

Quadruple Plated Table Silver.

Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $7.00 set, at..$5.75
Tea Sets, 4 pieces, were $8.75 set, at..$6.75
Tea Sets, 5 pieces, were $15.00 set, at.$10.75
Butter Dishes, were $3.75 each, at....$2.50
Butter Dishes, were $3.50 each, at....$2.25
Whipped Cream Bowls, regularly $1.25..95c
Chocolate Pots, were $2.00, at....$1.49
Cake Baskets, were $2.25, at....$1.75
Cake Baskets, were $3.00, at....$2.25
Fern Dishes, were $1.98, at....$1.49
Fern Dishes, were $2.50, at....$1.98

Court, West Building.

This Unusual Undermuslin Sale.

As great values as the first day,

And we have been doing just as much business as we could, too—it is because quantities were so immense that some could not get even a showing earlier that the bargains are here for next week. Best materials, best making, daintiest styles—these are the things we are proud of about this Underwear. Test its worth against the best similar priced Underwear you ever knew:

Gowns. Good muslin, Mother Hubbard yoke, finished with featherstitching, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves....29c
Muslin Gowns, V neck, yoke of cluster tucking and embroidery insertion, fine embroidered ruffle on neck and sleeves..79c
Masonville muslin Gowns, high and V neck, with four insertions of fine embroidery and six clusters of hemstitched tucks in yoke, others of muslin and cambric, Empire, with two insertions of embroidery across front and four insertions and ruffle at side, others Empire fine embroidery insertion, across front and revers of hemstitched tucks, trimmed with embroidery ruffle....98c
Drawers. Masonville muslin with hem and cluster of tucks....15c
Muslin Drawers, with full cambric umbrella ruffle and cluster of tucks above, open and closed....29c
Cambric Drawers, full lawn umbrella ruffle and two clusters of hemstitched tucks, open and closed....39c
Muslin Drawers, with full ruffle of choice embroidery and cluster of hemstitched tucks, open and closed....49c
Corset Covers. V neck, trimmed back and front with choice embroidery, full front....25c
Round neck Corset Covers, with four insertions of cotton torchon lace in front, lace edge back and front and on armholes, full front....29c
Aprons. Of lawn, small, with hem and three tucks, others with plain hem....5c
Maids' Aprons with satin stripe border..19c
Underskirts. Good muslin, with cambric ruffle and cluster of tucks....29c
Walking Skirts. With deep ruffle, cluster of hemstitched tucks and dust ruffle....69c
Muslin Walking Skirts, lawn flounce, tucked, with full ruffle of choice embroidery, also dust ruffle, others in cambric, lawn umbrella ruffle, with two clusters of hemstitched tucks, also dust ruffle....98c

Misses' and Children's Underwear.

Drawers of good muslin, hem and cluster of tucks, sizes 1 to 16 years....10c
Drawers of Masonville muslin, deep umbrella ruffle of cambric with hemstitching, sizes 1 to 16 years....19c
Flannelette Gowns, made in Mother Hubbard yoke, in dainty pink and blue stripes, sizes 2 to 12 years....39c
Flannelette Underskirts, deep umbrella ruffle, in pink and blue stripes, sizes 2 to 12 years....19c
Short Dresses of cambric, yoke of tucks and embroidery, sizes 6 months to 3 years....29c
China silk Caps, with full lace ruche or pompon, with ribbonized trimming, handsomely embroidered; value $1.39, at..98c
Long Slips of cambric box pleated front, with ruffles....12c
Long Slips of cambric and nainsook, bishop effect with herringbone finish....29c
Long Slips of fine nainsook, circular yoke of fine tucks, with ruffles daintily trimmed with lace....59c
Sacques made of dainty cloth, pink, blue and white colorings, finished with shell stitching of silk....19c

Second floor, East Building.

Men's Gloves . 1,000 Pairs at 50c.

You have paid about twice as much for no better Gloves—it is the best offering we ever made. But it is the beginning of the season and we want to get you used to the Men's Glove Store just inside the door of the East Building.

These are cape or dogskin Gloves in the correct weight for walking or driving. Colors right for Fall and choice of two styles, saddler's stitch or pique sewn, 50c. a pair.

Main floor, front, East Building.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,484,000.
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Central National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

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FINANCIAL.

PEOPLE WHO CONTROL PATRONAGE.

Those who control the patronage of large institutions—people of large purchasing power—broad-minded, progressive individuals—study THE WALL STREET JOURNAL daily because it gives the best information on investments. They invest and spend money where attractions are offered. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL has morning and evening editions. The same advertisement appears in both editions. Look at the paper yourself. It is the most attractive medium to-day for advertisers of first-class propositions. Times change; so do mediums for reaching desirable people.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, 32, 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

INTELLIGENT HELP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN.

An American, 35, married, at present occupying an executive position of trust, is open to an offer. Liberal education, expert accountant and correspondent; energetic, broad-minded, good judge of human nature. In a private and confidential capacity or head of a department. Satisfactory references. Interview solicited. K. P. E., Box 281 Times Office.

CAPITAL SUPPLIED
For building and equipping railways, water-works, electric-light plants, developing mines, meritorious inventions and good business enterprises.
HENRY VOORCE BRANDENBURG & CO.
BANKERS, 6 WALL ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL Co.

(CAPITAL STOCK $1,500,000. PAR VALUE $1.00. FULL PAID, NON-ASSESSABLE.)
STOCK THAT ANY CONSERVATIVE INVESTOR CAN BUY WITH PERFECT CONFIDENCE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF TREASURY STOCK
NOW SELLING at the Low Price of **50c.** PER SHARE.

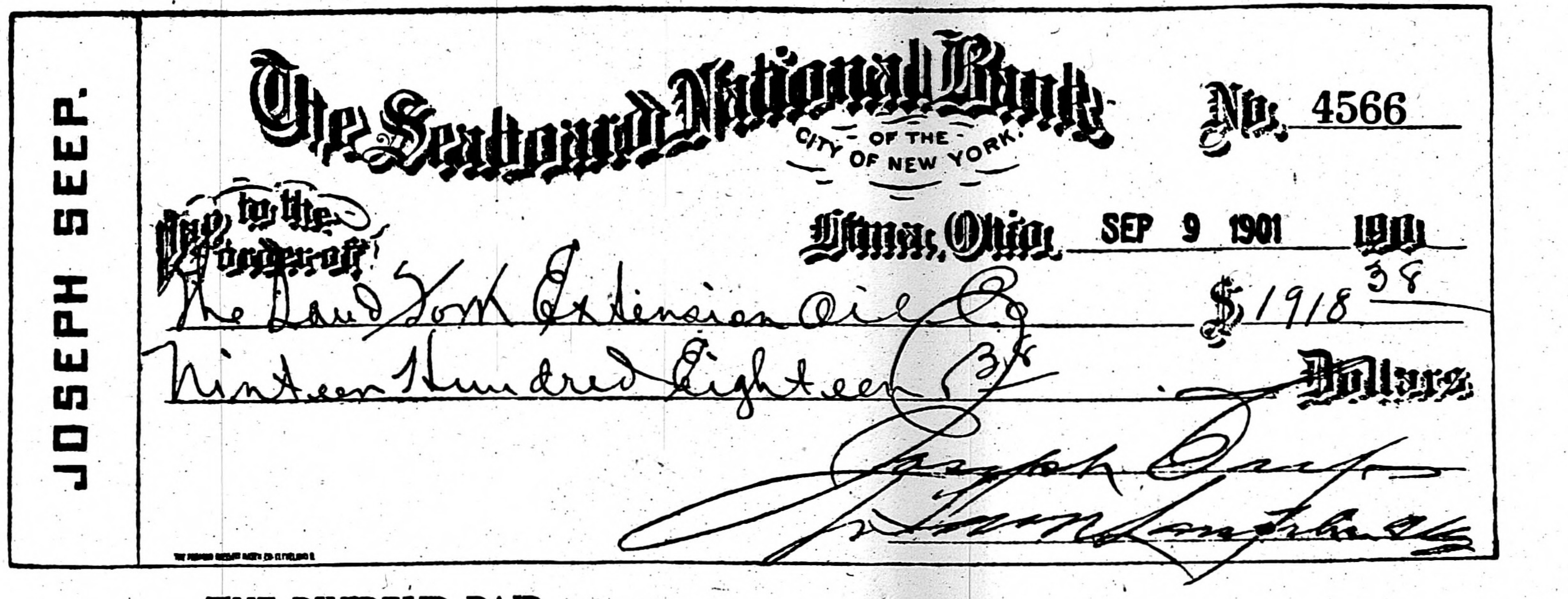
The only real dividend paying oil stock now offered for public subscription in the United States. The Company has 8,021 acres of oil producing land, 6,840 acres in West Virginia and 1,181 acres in Ohio, and already

27 PRODUCING WELLS

and more being drilled, and is paying dividends to its stockholders from the sale of its oil to the pipe lines.

Below is a reproduction of one of the many checks received from Mr. Joseph Seep, purchasing agent of the

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.



JOSEPH SEEP.
The Seaboard National Bank of the City of New York.
No. 4566
Lima, Ohio, SEP 9 1901 190
Pay to the order of The Sand Fork Extension Oil Co $1918 38/100
Nineteen Hundred Eighteen 38/100 Dollars
Joseph Seep

THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR AUGUST WAS **1½%** ON THE INVESTMENT,

and we are assured by the President of the Company that the September dividend will be at least TWO PER CENT.

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSES ARE NOW BUYING THESE SHARES.

The Company has room on its property for over 1,000 wells, and, with 12 derricks constantly at work, new wells are continually coming in, and the dividends and price of stock will increase enormously.

WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO OIL WILL MAKE MORE PEOPLE RICH THAN CALIFORNIA GOLD.

The oil produced has an immediate market, is the oil of commerce and has no competition whatever from the fuel oil fields of Texas and California. The management of the Company is in the same safe, conservative hands as the Sand Fork Petroleum Company, and thousands of subscribers, from ocean to ocean, can testify to the marvellous success of that company, which started paying dividends of 12% per year, and in 60 days increased dividends to 36% per year. And the management is positive the Sand Fork Extension Oil Co. will be a still better investment to its stockholders.

This is a legitimate oil stock, which you will buy if you investigate.

The rapid development of the property increases the value of the stock, and it will soon be selling on the open market $5.00 to $6.00 per share and even higher.

People Who Take Advantage of Opportunities Like This Are Those Who Make Fortunes.

CHECKS ARE MAILED FOR DIVIDENDS THE TENTH OF EACH MONTH.
BUY NOW, SO AS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE SEPTEMBER DIVIDEND, PAYABLE OCTOBER 10.
Write and we will send you References about the Officers and the Company, also Prospectus and Order Blanks.
SEND REMITTANCES BY USUAL METHODS, PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF

E. R. HOLDEN & CO., FISCAL AGENTS.
20 BROAD ST. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NEW YORK.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Washington Traction & Electric Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE BONDS AND CAPITAL STOCK OF WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee has completed a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to which Plan and Agreement reference should be had for all particulars as to the conditions and results of participation in the

PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

The properties and franchises of the **WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY**, in case the same should be purchased by the Committee, are to be acquired by a corporation described in the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement and therein designated the "New Company."

The New Company will in that event authorize the following

NEW SECURITIES.

$17,500,000 50-Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds secured by Mortgage covering all property and franchises of the New Company, including after acquired property of which bonds $9,107,650 will be reserved to retire underlying liens and for such other purposes as shall be expressed in the Mortgage.

$8,500,000 Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock, cumulative after June 1st, 1904, entitled to no other dividends, but preferred in liquidation to the amount of its par value, together with all accrued dividends.

$6,500,000 Common Stock.

Assenting security holders will be entitled to new securities as follows:

FOR EACH ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR BOND DEPOSITED, WITH COUPONS ATTACHED, AS PROVIDED IN SAID PLAN,
$550 new 4% Mortgage Bonds,
$550 new 5% Preferred Stock, and
$200 new Common Stock.

FOR EACH PAYMENT OF $9 PER SHARE OF STOCK DEPOSITED, BY STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WASHINGTON TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,
$9 new Preferred Stock, and
$30 new Common Stock.

Depositing bondholders are also accorded certain privileges in respect to the purchase of additional bonds and stock of the New Company, if desired, as set forth in said Plan and Agreement.

Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their securities with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, on or before **OCTOBER 12, 1901**, after which date no further deposit will be received except under such conditions as the Company shall prescribe. Certificates of Deposit will be issued for all deposited securities.

Payments provided for by said Plan and Agreement must be made when and as called for by the Committee by two weeks' advertisement.

New securities will be delivered when reorganization is completed.

Dated New York, September 14, 1901.

GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman.
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
JAMES TIMPSON,
WILLIAM H. HOLLISTER,
GARDINER M. LANE,
Committee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, New York; JOHN G. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Counsel to Committee.
RICHARD M. HURD, 59 Cedar Street, New York, Secretary to Committee.

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Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
Dated New York, Sept. 29, 1901.
Secretary, J. D. CRARY, President, R. S. WHITE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Telegraph Block, corner of Congress and Griswold Streets, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.
BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Secretary.
September 27th, 1901.

Lost and Found.

U. S. Assay Office Receipt Lost.—A receipt issued by the U. S. Assay office, N. Y., No. 160, dated July 22, 1901, for 103 70-100 ounces silver bullion, payable to R. L. & M. Friedlander or order, has been lost. The public are cautioned not to receive or negotiate same, as its payment has been stopped at the U. S. Assay office, N. Y. R. L. & M. Friedlander.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Lost.—BANK BOOK NO. 45,405, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

25% On the cost of stock at 15 CENTS per share is the amount in DIVIDENDS. **25%**

THE

UNION OIL & GAS CO.

(Capital $300,000.00 full paid, non-assessable, par value $1.00.)

Has paid to stockholders since January 1. **859 Acres** of leases in the heart of the Lima fields and in sight of the city of Lima. It has 14 producing wells, one drilling and **102** locations to drill, besides 1,500 acres additional leases in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia.

THE GREATEST OIL PRODUCING TERRITORY IN THE U. S.
(Drilling must commence on the Indiana leases within 30 days.)

The producing wells are on the Faurot, the Boose and the Vorhees farms (254 acres), one mile east of Lima. There are **22 Locations** on these farms, which, when completed, will more than **Double the Dividends** to stockholders.

To Hold the Indiana Leases, and to Drill These 22 Locations at Once, the Directors are offering for the **next Twenty Days** a limited amount of Treasury Stock

AT 15 CENTS PER SHARE. PAR VALUE $1.00.

An additional dividend of at least **15 per cent.** will be paid this year.

A TOTAL OF 40 PER CENT. ON STOCK AT 15c. PER SHARE

This dividend will be doubled when the 22 locations on the Boose, the Faurot and Vorhees farms are completed... ...

THIS OFFER IS FOR 20 DAYS FROM SEPT. 29.
And after that date is subject to change without notice.

Send subscription direct to **The Union Oil & Gas Co.,** or write at once to **J. W. Davis,** Secretary, for prospectus, maps, blanks, etc. Office, Rooms 1 and 3, **Purtscher Block, Lima, Ohio.**

Dividends.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.
WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October, 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October, 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

The Gallatin National Bank of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

September 21, 1901.
THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901. FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

Dividends.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.
T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.
Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.
JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, 36 Wall Street, New York.
ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

September 29th, 1901.
COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The week's security market was influenced by two contrary developments—the break in the copper stocks and the rise in the Vanderbilt stocks. The copper trust situation as disclosed warrants speculative uneasiness. The sinister feature as regards the Amalgamated Copper Company is the fact that it has been and is conducted as a focus of speculation rather than as a business enterprise, its manipulating controllers evidently looking for profit from stock market movement to a much greater extent than from ordinary business operations. The extent of the break necessarily involved some sympathetic weakness in other securities, which would probably have been more pronounced but for the steadying influence of Vanderbilt strength. Any market must suffer when such a black spot as Amalgamated Copper becomes visible—many speculative accounts composed of a variety of stocks being forced to sale because of the weakness of one stock decreasing marginal protection. Hence the apparent paradox of declines in sound securities not even remotely connected with the one directly causing weakness. This is an inevitable feature of market movement. It is regrettable, but apparently inevitable, that blind pools should be able to offer their wares for sale side by side with legitimate investment properties, and exert from time to time unwholesome influence, for certainly it seems ridiculous, for example, that a holder of such stocks as St. Paul or Union Pacific should be compelled to suffer loss, however temporary, because of the maladministration of an industrial concern. Criticism is not pertinent when any business undertaking is unfavorably affected by the natural course of events, but criticism is imperatively called for when facts are concealed and false statements spread broadcast to induce public buying and facilitate inside selling, which seems to have been exactly the case in the recent dealings in Amalgamated Copper.

The cheerful and reassuring phase of last week's market was the continuous rise in Vanderbilt properties, giving clear evidence that at least one important financial system conducted on a basis of honesty and good faith was not to be injured by the erratic course of a gambling deal. Definite news is expected soon of the maturing Vanderbilt readjustment scheme, and investors and speculators alike have been hastening to put themselves in position to participate in prospective profits, confident that any proposals emanating from Vanderbilt sources will be of beneficial character to shareholders. The important advances in the Junior securities, notably in Nickel Plate, emphasizes public appreciation of square dealing. Nothing more illustrative of public sentiment has been seen for a long time on the New York Stock Exchange, and the lesson to be drawn by the managers of great corporations is obvious. It matters not how much a property may earn, if the management of that property is of dubious character, its securities will lag far behind those of properties earning similar income, but doing so in the open and not behind a Chinese wall of darkness and suspicion.

The season is now sufficiently far advanced for authentic information to be obtainable on the final yield of the corn crop. The wild rumors current last Summer, which were manufactured largely for stock market effect, have died a natural death, but as facts emerge from the clouds of sensationalism it becomes apparent that the shortage of corn, while not ruinous, is serious. The crop of the so-called surplus States will not much exceed that of 1894—the lowest year on record—and the effect of this reduction must be felt through the remainder of the crop year, principally in the production of pork and beef and other corn products. Consumptive demand for meats mainly produced from corn will require all of that grain in sight with not much left over for export or reserve supplies. It would seem that the probable result will be an enhancement of prices for corn itself and for pork, beef, glucose, and other commodities manufactured from corn, and, further, that the manufacture of such products must be restricted. If so, railroad traffic must suffer shrinkage before the crop year expires, although no movement of that kind is yet perceptible. There is, of course, more or less compensation in the increased price of corn and its products, but this compensation will be enjoyed by the farmers who have raised a fair crop—it will not recompense railroads for decreased traffic. It is also true that the Western railroads are not so wholly dependent on agricultural and the directly related tonnage as they were twenty years ago, and the effects of decreased corn may be reduced to a minimum, but it is only common sense to take corn reduction into account in estimating future results of railroad earnings—not in a sensational manner, but rationally. And this emphasizes the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Granger and Pacific lines in declaring dividends below the standard of earnings, for some falling off of revenue can be met without the disheartening results of decrease in present dividend rates.

It is certain that in the past, under different conditions, such a loss of corn as has occurred this year would have precipitated severe declines in railroad stocks. Conservative investors will watch with great interest the reports of Western railroad earnings for the rest of this year, particularly those of the corn carrying roads, and it will be cause for congratulation of no common character if earnings measurably maintain existing levels, for it would be proof of a growth in earning capacity startling to consider. Even if there be no occasion for alarm over corn shortage, there is occasion for rational consideration of its possible effect. To shut one's eyes to it would be just as absurd as to run to the other extreme and put forth the silly predictions of ruin fashionable two months ago.

The money market continues to be satisfactory from the point of view of security speculation. While bank reserves are still comparatively low, they have now increased for two weeks and the element of dangerous contraction has been eliminated—partly of course by the action of the Treasury Department in purchasing bonds. While such purchases may be deemed an artificial method of affording relief, yet they are at bottom only a proper return to public channels of an over-absorption of public moneys gathered into the Treasury through collection of taxes. Much interest attaches to the next session of Congress, now but little more than two months off, when remedial financial legislation is confidently looked for. This is fortunately one of the years when an approaching session of the National Legislature arouses hope in Wall Street and not distrust. The utmost confidence prevails both in the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government.

SATURDAY.

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 28	284,998
To date this year	216,046,607
Corresponding date last year	81,386,951

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 28	$848,000
To date this year	$766,454,020
Corresponding date last year	$352,478,800

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3½@4 per cent.; at three months, 4½ per cent.; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	½	Keok. & Des M.	1¾
Cent. of N. J.	1	K. & D. M. pf.	2¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	¾	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	St. L. S. W.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf.	½	Tol., St. L. & W.	⅜
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Gt. North. pf.	1¾	U. S. Steel	½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Illinois Central	1	Wis. Central pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	2⅛	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Tobacco	2	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf.	¼
Anaconda Copper	1	Minn. & St. L.	½
Canada South.	⅝	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi. T. T. pf.	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Col. Fuel & I.	2⅜	Reading	⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Hock. Valley	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	4
Iowa Central	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	¼
Iowa Central pf.	1¾		
Lake Erie & W.	3		
Lake E. & W. pf.	¾		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	1½
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. H. & L. 6s	4	Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1
Jefferson R. 1st	1		

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement issued yesterday shortly before the close of business, was, with the exception of the loan account which showed an increase of $1,660,500, generally what had been expected. Surplus reserves increased $2,638,800, specie increased $3,534,600, legal tenders increased $626,800, and deposits increased $6,090,400. This increase in deposits of course raised legal reserve requirements by over $1,000,000. The gain in cash was about what the known movements in money had indicated.

The surprising feature was the increase in loan account—surprising, that is, in view of the liquidation in the stock market during the week, and because it was believed that many loans had been paid off. Bankers are at a loss to explain satisfactorily this showing.

⁂

Preceding the publication of the statement the stock market had been strong. When the figures appeared, showing an increase in loans, traders sold the market with the result that nearly all the early gains were lost.

⁂

The week's averages of the banks compare as follows with the same date one and two years ago:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Loans	$867,609,700	$817,472,600	$714,172,700
Deposits	936,452,300	884,706,800	785,864,200
Circulation	30,672,500	29,865,700	15,216,800
Specie	178,936,400	169,156,400	150,736,400
Legal tenders	71,469,700	64,962,900	47,329,100
Total res.	$250,406,100	$234,119,300	$198,065,500
Res. req'd	234,113,075	221,176,700	196,341,050
Surp. res.	$16,293,025	$12,942,600	$1,724,450

The following is a comparison of the statement issued yesterday with that of the previous Saturday:

	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Increase.
Loans	$865,949,200	$867,609,700	$1,660,500
Deposits	930,361,900	936,452,300	6,090,400
Circulation	31,098,300	30,672,500	*425,800
Legal tenders	70,842,900	71,469,700	626,800
Specie	175,401,800	178,936,400	3,534,600
Reserve	$246,244,700	$250,406,100	$4,161,400
Res. required	232,590,475	234,113,075	1,522,600
Surplus	$13,654,225	$16,293,025	$2,638,800

*Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding dates in 1900 and 1899:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Jan. 5	$14,150,075	$14,757,725	$23,530,375
Jan. 12	22,202,050	16,707,350	28,283,075
Jan. 19	27,256,600	24,185,675	34,693,675
Jan. 26	30,790,450	29,277,975	39,232,025
Feb. 2	24,838,825	30,871,275	37,462,675
Feb. 9	20,362,625	27,897,575	35,511,825
Feb. 16	12,852,450	24,015,675	34,373,825
Feb. 23	14,546,075	19,678,550	30,834,900
March 2	14,801,100	13,641,550	24,578,125
March 9	10,717,275	5,676,375	23,203,000
March 16	10,002,600	2,686,425	19,074,175
March 23	10,272,425	5,817,300	18,557,425
March 30	7,870,500	9,836,150	15,494,350
April 6	5,817,975	7,904,800	15,018,825
April 13	7,938,200	10,950,275	19,471,525
April 20	14,922,100	14,894,350	24,175,900
April 27	16,759,775	17,074,275	25,524,675
May 4	10,980,100	15,978,475	19,351,950
May 11	8,127,475	15,332,725	27,137,625
May 18	13,290,925	16,555,225	34,631,525
May 25	21,288,975	18,812,325	43,933,725
June 1	21,253,050	20,123,275	42,710,000
June 8	13,341,500	18,374,250	39,325,100
June 15	8,782,125	17,498,750	30,003,200
June 22	6,611,350	15,526,850	25,697,800
June 29	8,484,200	16,859,375	14,274,850
July 6	5,211,525	14,274,550	62,043,550
July 13	12,809,375	19,960,125	10,698,750
July 20	21,029,375	24,081,900	12,305,600
July 27	23,128,575	27,535,975	10,811,125
Aug. 3	22,165,350	29,144,878	8,110,600
Aug. 10	20,952,950	28,125,950	14,895,375
Aug. 17	18,421,900	20,557,050	15,082,850
Aug. 24	18,148,100	23,888,925	12,378,525
Aug. 31	11,919,925	27,078,475	9,191,250
Sept. 7	6,915,875	26,056,250	2,458,025
Sept. 14	7,110,550	20,836,175	275,450
Sept. 21	13,654,225	16,552,325	2,963,700
Sept. 28	16,293,025	12,942,600	1,724,450

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1901	$16,293,025	1895	$39,149,925
1900	12,942,600	1894	66,718,650
1899	1,724,450	1893	6,737,675
1898	15,327,150	1892	4,392,400
1897	15,997,500	1891	4,008,125
1896	14,216,025	1890	14,075,400

MARKET MOVEMENT.

Decided strength showed in the early dealings in the stock market yesterday under the influence of buying induced by a number of favorable railway statements, anticipation of a good bank statement, and expectation that the decline in sterling exchange might reasonably be taken to foreshadow an early resumption of the gold import movement. As a result, gains of a point or more were at one time scored in St. Paul, Union Pacific, Atchison, Illinois Central, Rock Island, United States Steel preferred, Tennessee Coal, and several other issues, including a number of inconspicuous stocks such as Toledo, St. Louis and Western and Keokuk and Des Moines, which have been taken hold of by manipulating pools.

This strength was well maintained until the publication of the bank statement, which, because of an unexpected increase in the loan account, was construed as disappointing and led to not a little selling. At the same time extreme weakness developed in Amalgamated Copper, that stock breaking nearly 3 points on the announcement of a reduction in the dividend of one of its constituent companies—the Parrot mine—and on further reports of internal dissensions in the board. The consequence was that the whole list fell off sharply, most of the early gains being lost.

There was no particular news affecting the market, trading being carried on apparently quite independently of developments. The best buying was in the Vanderbilts and the steel stocks, being a continuation of the purchases which have been a feature now for some time. In this connection THE NEW YORK TIMES is assured on what may be considered final authority that it is now beyond all question that on Tuesday next the United States Steel Corporation will issue a statement of earnings for the first six months of its existence, and that that statement will be decidedly favorable.

Of the published railway earnings yesterday the most important were, for the month of August, St. Paul, net increase, $101,440; Lehigh Valley, net increase, $24,410; Reading, net increase, $19,860; Chesapeake and Ohio, net increase, $51,980; Erie, net increase, $221,870, and, for the third week of September, Peoria and Eastern, $3,170. There was also the annual report of Atchison, showing net earnings of $22,211,878, an increase of $3,501,299.

TWO MARKET OPINIONS.

EDWIN S. HOOLEY of Rolston & Hooley.—If it had not been for the break in copper it is my opinion that we would by this time have run into a good market. As it is, there is a disposition to wait until that situation clears up, though there is nothing to warrant bearishness in the general situation, for that situation is all right. To offset the bad corn crop we have a good wheat crop, while the yield of cotton will be large and general business continues excellent. For the time being, however, it can hardly be said that any one is taking a fixed position in the market, though best opinion is that in the end prices are destined to go much higher. Just now, however, the trading is for the most part professional. As for the fear of tight money I don't think it is well founded in the face of gold imports, receipts of gold from the Klnodike, relief from the Treasury, and stock market liquidation.

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FRANK M. KELLEY, of Lockwood, Hurd & Co.—The market has a very good undertone and I am anything but a bear on the situation. I believe it will take a couple of weeks more to demonstrate that we can go through the money market safely, after which I believe we will run into a big speculation and will see prices go considerably higher. Just at present the market is more or less professional, with traders "chipping off" profits as often as they can. One thing is sure, and that is that the situation is wonderfully sound, the only hurtful thing being the smaller corn crop. Then, too, confidence is so general that I do not see how there can be any continuing decline—for that matter the larger interests have plainly demonstrated their ability to check any decline whensoever they will. All the facts considered and the market's inherent strength being borne in mind, I am a conservative bull.

PROSPERITY IN THE WEST.

Pessimists will not find much consolation in the remarks of L. L. Hyde, formerly Assistant General Freight Agent for the Big Four, just returned from an extended Western tour. Mr. Hyde says:

"The prosperity of the West is phenomenal. I find conditions were never better. There has been a wonderful increase in new buildings, factories, dwelling houses, etc., while the merchandise going West has increased fully 15 per cent., as compared with a year ago. What this means will best be understood when it is stated that one car of merchandise is, in rates, worth five cars of grain. Therefore, while the railroads will lose on account of the crop shortage this loss will not be so great as had been expected, because of the increased Western bound traffic referred to.

"All along the different lines that I traveled I was impressed with the very substantial growth seen everywhere. Where a year or two ago you would see in the West little sttlements of 100 or 200 people now in many instances there are towns and villages of from 2,500 to 3,000 people, supporting good industries.

"The railroads are constantly bettering their position by improving their road beds, and increasing and bettering their equipments. For instance, many fine new steel bridges are now in evidence, while the increased capacity of the cars in use is an item of inconsiderable importance as affecting operating expenses and revenues. Then, too, the newly developed community of interest will be wonderfully beneficial in that it means a maintenance of rates and a stopping of all destructive rate wars.

"In short the general situation is altogether and decidedly hopeful."

MONEY MARKET UNCERTAINTY.

Not for some time has there been so much uncertainty in Wall Street as to the outlook in the immediate future for the money market. In some quarters it is predicted that while there may be no stringency, there certainly will be an advance in call rates to 5 and 6 per cent. within the next week or two, to hold at that figure for probably a month. In other quarters, equally as reliable, it is contended that rates will hold easy from this time on, and that there need be no fear of any high figures.

Both sides have reasons to advance for their respective positions. On the side of higher rates it is pointed out that money continues to go West and that it must soon start southward for cotton crop purposes; that from now on there will be a demand for funds in order that advantage may be taken of the rebate allowed on taxes paid prior to Nov. 1, and that a five-million-dollar installment of the American subscription to the British war loan is due in the course of the next two weeks.

On the other hand, the advocates of relatively easy money declare that gold imports are likely to be resumed at any time now, exchange being on the decline; that money will shortly begin to return from the interior; that large consignments of gold from Australia and the Klondike are on the way here, and that the relief from the Treasury has not yet spent itself.

As evidence of the uncertainty in respect to one item alone—that concerning the movements of currency to and from the interior—may be presented two dispatches published in Wall Street yesterday. One of these was from Cincinnati and read as follows:

> Receipts of grain and other bills are unusually heavy, depressing New York Exchange considerably below the currency shipping point. Much currency has been ordered from New York. Local bankers expected a larger return movement of currency before this. It will be discovered that the crops in the West were much larger than generally anticipated, and money is needed to move this.

The other was from Omaha and was to the following effect:

> Not in ten years has money been so plentiful and so much in demand in Nebraska as at present. The surplus in State banks is greater by $500,000 than six months ago, and bankers report loans readily made at 8 per cent. This is considered extraordinary in view of the fact that so much money can be had in different sections of the State. The stiff interest rate, however, is due to the increased demand for short loans. Money is being invested in immense sums through Nebraska to-day. The stock interests alone are consuming millions of dollars. A great deal of building is going on. Many second mortgages are being made and the mortgages held by Eastern firms paid off with home loans. This is said to be the secret of many of the loans that are being made.

New York bankers generally refuse to discuss the situation for publication or to make any predictions at this time as to the probable course of the money market for the next few weeks. It is the opinion, however, that the situation will be considerably clearer by the end of two or three weeks.

⁂

Discussing the foreign exchange situation and the outlook for gold imports, C. Schumacher says:

> A remittance of several million pounds which one of our largest bankers had to make to London the first part of the week was evidently the cause of all the late advance in exchange. As soon as the order was filled the market collapsed, and the same influences again gained the upper hand which prevailed during the five weeks preceding the short reaction of the past few days.
>
> The downward tendency which now again prevails is moreover based on actual conditions, while that which preceded was based more on expectations than on facts, inasmuch as the supply of cotton bills of the last few days shows a decided increase. In addition to this our banks and bankers have again offered round amounts of their sixty and ninety days' bills since 4⅝@5 per cent. can still readily be made for money on fixed terms of sixty and ninety days, against 3½@4 per cent. on call.
>
> The export movement of cotton to Europe seems to have now fairly commenced. Whether it will be maintained and how soon it may reach the proportions natural at this season is of course uncertain. Meanwhile the exports of cereals have been somewhat disappointing of late, as shown by the phenomenal cheapness of ocean freight rates.
>
> The gold import movement, which commenced with the engagement of $1,000,000 for this port last Friday, 20th inst., has of course come to a close for the present, except for the several millions arrived and to arrive in San Francisco from Australia, in addition to a fairly liberal supply from Alaska.

LISTING OF BONDS.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $15,000,000 of 3½ per cent. bonds of 1901 of the City of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Thus far the only foreign Government bonds listed on the Exchange are the British Exchequer 3 per cent. bonds, which were placed in this country some time ago. Since these English bonds were listed portions of foreign loans of various countries have been subscribed for in this country, these Frankfort bonds being among them.

The Listing Committee of the Stock Exchange has also before it an application to list $657,000 first mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad, and also $1,118,000 second mortgage bonds of the same road.

STEEL AND WIRE DIVIDENDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the great billion-dollar trust was formed the American Steel and Wire Company used to pay regularly a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the common stock. Since it was absorbed into the United States Steel Corporation dividends have entirely ceased, although a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock was proclaimed to be paid on the 14th inst. (?) it has not yet materialized. I fail to see where the interests of the Steel and Wire stockholders have been conserved by being forced into the big combine.

Those who invested and depend upon the dividends find themselves without that income since January last, and yet we read that the President of the great Steel Trust draws the very neat salary of $800,000 per year. If the other officers draw salaries proportionately large one can see there is but little chance for the stockholders to realize anything for the use of their money.

New York, Sept. 21, 1901. W. P.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 3½ per cent.

Time money, 4½@5 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $236,535,953; balances, $15,243,870; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,234,642.

Money on call in London, 2@3 per cent.; rate of discount in open market, 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for short bills and 2¼@2 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was dull. Posted rates were $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand.

Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.83⅛; demand, $4.85⅝; cables, $4.85⅞; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.20⅝@5.20⅝ less 1-16 and 5.19⅜; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 39⅞ and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@20c discount. Boston—12½@15c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium for $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 12½c.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 Comstock bonds sold at .07½, 1,000 Fanny Rawlings at .19@.20, 200 Horn Silver at 2.00, 500 Isabella at .58, 100 Moon Anchor at .31, 1,000 Ontario at 12.75, 100 Standard at 3.55, and 3,000 Work at .14.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—Money was in strong demand to-day, the banks calling in loans in preparation for the month's statement. Discounts were steady.

On the Stock Exchange prices were irregular, but had an improving tendency. The transactions were less than is usual on Saturday. The immediate future of the money market is regarded by some with nervousness. Coppers further hardened under the lead of Rio Tintos. Americans opened quiet and above parity. Atchisons, St. Pauls, and Missouri Pacifics were the features. The rally was attributed to bear covering in anticipation of a satisfactory New York bank statement, and the transactions were entirely professional. The market closed firm. Grand Trunks hardened at first, but afterward became easier.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 93 3-16; consols for account, 93 3-16; Anaconda, 7½; Atchison, 78¾; Atchison preferred, 99; Baltimore and Ohio, 104¾; Canadian Pacific, 113⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47; Chicago Great Western, 23¾; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 47½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 96¼; Erie, 43; Erie first preferred, 71¾; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 106⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 57½; New York Central, 165; Norfolk and Western, 54⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Northern Pacific preferred, 98½; Ontario and Western, 35¼; Pennsylvania, 74¼; Reading, 21⅝; Reading first preferred, 39; Reading second preferred, 26½; Southern Railway, 34½; Southern Railway preferred, 89; Southern Pacific, 58⅝; Union Pacific, 100⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90¼; United States Steel, 45¼; United States Steel preferred, 97¼; Wabash, 22¾; Wabash preferred, 41.

Spanish fours, 69⅝.

Rand Mines, 41⅛; De Beers, 36¼.

Bar silver quiet, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 3-16@2¼ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2¼@2 5-16 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 130.20; Madrid, 42.95; Lisbon, 36; Rome, 3.10.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day opened fairly firm, assisted by the announcement that the half-yearly turnover of the Deutsche Bank showed a considerable increase, compared with 1900. Later banks relapsed, due somewhat to the difficulties of a banking firm at Stettin becoming known. Home funds were maintained. Canadian Pacifics and Americans were strong.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 38½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, (for settlement.) 4½ per cent.; three months's bills, 3¼ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 28.—Prices on the Bourse today were irregular. Rio Tintos were considerably harder at the outset on London advices. Russians and Industrials sharply declined, depressing the whole list. Spanish 4s were maintained. Kafirs were quiet and easier. Dullness prevailed at the close.

Three per cent. rentes, 101 francs 5 centimes for the account.

Exchange on London, 25 francs 21½ centimes for checks.

Spanish 4s, 70.40.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The Clearing House rate remains at 4 per cent., though a few loans are said to have been made quietly at 3½, and there is an abundant supply of money. Exchanges, $21,900,179; balances, $1,747,818; New York funds, 15 and 12½ cents discount. On call, money is offered freely to the strongest borrowers at 4 per cent. The average borrower can obtain accommodation at 4½ per cent., though a few banks still ask as high as 5. Time money is easier. The choicest collateral, four to six months, is at 4¼ to 4½ per cent., and on mixed security 4¾. Year money ranges from 4¼ to 4½, mostly 4½ per cent. In business paper rates are 4 to 5 per cent. The choicest factory paper would sell at 4¼ per cent.

After the first hour the stock market dropped off, though the closing was comparatively strong. The coppers improved, Parrot appreciating on the declaration of a $1 dividend. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
	RAILROADS.			
1,466	Atchison	77¼	76¼	76¼
38	Atchison pf	96½	96	96
2	Boston & Providence	200	200	200
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	156	156	156
10	Maine Central	171	171	171
3	N. Y., N. H. & H.	212	212	212
7	Old Colony	206¼	206¼	206¼
6	Pere Marquette pf	80	80	80
306	Union Pacific	99	97½	99
	TELEPHONES.			
285	Am. Tel. & Tel.	164	163	163½
5	Erie	43	43	43
	ELECTRICS.			
50	Edison	250	250	250
25	Massachusetts	35	35	35
34	Massachusetts pf	92	91½	91½
30	Westinghouse	71	71	71
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
100	Am. Ag. Chemical	23	23	23
71	Am. Ag. Chemical pf	83½	83	83
300	Am. Sugar ex rights	124	123⅝	123⅝
1,253	Am. Sugar rights	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
151	Am. Sugar pf. ex rights	117	115⅝	115⅝
1,595	Am. Sugar pf. rights	3	2⅞	2 15-16
307	Am. Woolen pf	78	77½	77½
3	Swift Packing & Prov	107	107	107
550	United Fruit	90⅞	90	90⅞
30	United Shoe Mach. pf	27½	27½	27½
5,513	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44	44⅝
1,501	U. S. Steel pf	95	94	95
	MINING.			
291	Adventure	25	24½	25
549	Allouez	4	2¾	2¾
6,914	Amalgamated	93	90½	90½
25	Anaconda	37	37	37
255	Arcadian	9⅝	9¼	9½
102	Atlantic	35	34½	35
300	Baltic	43½	43	43½
165	Bingham	33	32	32
800	Bonanza	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
11	Calumet & Hecla	675	675	675
590	Centennial	22½	21¼	21⅝
5	Cochiti	4	4	4
100	Cons. Mercur	2½	2½	2½
480	Copper Range	61⅝	60	60
265	Dominion Coal	45	44½	45
75	Franklin	18	18	18
340	Isle Royale	29	28	28
2,325	Mass	28⅝	28	28⅝
315	Mayflower	3⅛	3	3⅛
250	Michigan	14½	14	14½
735	Mohawk	46	44	44
50	Mont. Coal & Coke	4½	4½	4½
465	Old Dominion	29½	29	29½
644	Osceola	102½	100½	100½
3,275	Parrot	40⅝	38	40
65	Phoenix	7	7	7
7	Quincy	165	165	165
100	Rhode Island	5	5	5
80	Santa Fe	5½	5¼	5½
15	Tamarack	310	305	310
170	Tecumseh	1½	1½	1½
12	Trimountain	48	48	48
115	Trinity	26⅝	26¼	26¼
1,780	United States	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝
425	Utah	25½	25	25
575	Victoria	8	7⅝	7⅝
5	Winona	2½	2½	2½
24	Wolverine	60½	60	60½

British Columbia, 10½ bid, 11½ asked.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Trading on the local Exchange was light to-day, with the exception of United States Steel shares, which furnished the most important share of trading. The stock advanced on belief that the usual quarterly dividends would be declared next week. Otherwise quotations were just about steady. The Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company's statement occasioned favorable market comment, measurably relieving the apprehension aroused some days ago by the publication of an incomplete exhibit.

Money on call remains firm at 5 per cent., and the week's business has been good. Time money was firm at 5 to 6 per cent. There has been considerable demand from the South and West for funds. Commercial paper has been in good demand at 5 per cent. and upward, and an active business has been done most of the week. Complete transactions on the Stock Exchange are as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Cambria Iron	47	47	47
1,800	Cambria Steel	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
1,438	Con. Lake Superior	26⅛	26	26⅛
419	Con. Lake Superior pf	69	68½	69
100	Con. Trac. of Pittsburg	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
110	Danville Bessemer	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Diamond State Steel pf	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
35	Fourth St. N. Bank rts	14½	14½	14½
58	Insurance Co. of N. A.	24¼	24¼	24¼
60	Lehigh Valley	35	35	35
25	Nat. Asphalt pf	10	10	10
100	Palmetto Co	⅝	⅝	⅝
105	Philadelphia Electric	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
394	Penn. Steel pf	85	82	85
115	Pennsylvania	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
25	Philadelphia Traction	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
655	Philadelphia Co	52	51⅝	51⅝
950	Railway Co. General	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
1,550	Reading tr. ctfs	21	20 11-16	20 11-16
240	Read. 1st pf. tr. ctfs	38⅛	37 15-16	38
342	R. 2d pf. tr. ctfs	26 3-16	25 15-16	25 15-16
200	Susquehanna Iron & S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Tidewater Steel	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
2	United of N. J.	280	280	280
2,873	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44	44⅝
200	Warwick Iron & Steel	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞

BALTIMORE STOCK DEALINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 28.—The market today was dull, but decidedly firm. There were only 1,692 shares of stock and $60,000 worth of bonds traded in. In the nineteen different securities dealt in, there were ten which scored net gains ranging from ⅛ to 1 point. Cotton Duck moved up ½, and is expected to go higher. Maryland Brewing common and Seaboard preferred gained ¼, as did also United Railways incomes and West Virginia Central 6s. Maryland Casualty was a full point better, as was also National Union Bank. United States Fidelity lost 2 points and City and Suburban 5s 1 point. Money on call was at 5 per cent. Complete transactions for the day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
101	Cotton Duck	17½	17¼	17½
115	Firemen's Insurance	25	24⅞	25
100	Maryland Brewing Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼
45	Maryland Casualty	54	54	54
510	Seaboard common	27⅝	27½	27½
705	Seaboard pf	51⅝	51	51⅝
6	Union Bank	117	117	117
100	United Rys. com	15½	15½	15½
10	U. S. Fidelity Trust	139	139	139
$1,000	Anacostia & Potomac 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	City & Sub. (Wash.) 5s	97	97	97
15,000	Ga. & Ala. cons. 5s	107*	106⅞	107
1,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
15,000	Seaboard 4s	84	84	84
6,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	United Railways 4s	95	95	95
13,000	United Rys. incomes	71¼	71	71¼
1,000	West Va. Cent. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼
1,000	Virginia Mid. 5s	115	115	115

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—New York exchange to-day was 20 cents discount. Call and time loans 4½ to 5 per cent. Tin Can was again the leading feature of the local market. There was a further decline of neary 1 point in the price of the common, which sold at 22⅞, and closed at 23, while the preferred eased off to 73. As was the case yesterday, Townsend was the principal seller. The Street is mystified by the operations in this stock, for the reason that Townsend was not long ago one of the prominent buyers of common. There is a growing impression that somebody is letting go a big line of long stock. The general market was dull and unchanged. South Side Elevated sold at 110, for 200 shares, indicating a firm market for the stock in spite of the fact that the company now has a strike on its hands. Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.	Stock.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,635	American Can	24	22⅞	23
390	American Can pf	73½	73	73
3	American Strawboard	25	25	25
2	Diamond Match	140	140	140
100	Metropolitan Elev. pf	92	92	92
10	Milwaukee Brew. pf	15	15	15
152	National Biscuit	44½	44¼	44¼
137	National Biscuit pf	102	101½	102
490	Shelby Steel Tube	11	10⅞	10
260	Shelby Steel Tube pf	35	35	35
290	South Side Elevated	110	110	110
50	Street's Stable Car	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 28.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Crucible Steel	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
386	Crucible pf	84	83⅝	83⅝
325	Con. Traction	24½	24⅜	24⅜
50	Con. Ice	18	18	18
15	Diamond Mirror Co	26	26	26
590	National Fire Proofing	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
30	Pittsburg Coal	31	31	31
26	Pittsburg Coal pf	94¼	94¼	94¼
300	Philadelphia Co.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
75	Ricer Coal	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	U. S. Glass	37	37	37
900	U. S. Steel	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
10	U. S. Steel pf	95	95	95
1,627	Window Glass	63⅝	63¼	63⅝
431	West. Elec. 2d pf	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝

Bonds and Currency.

Purchases of bonds at the Sub-Treasury in this city yesterday amounted to $202,528. Most of these were 4 per cent. bonds of 1925, the amount expended in purchase of bonds of this issue being $183,400. The other bonds purchased were 4s of 1907 and a few bonds of the 5 per cent. issue. The Sub-Treasury transferred $80,000 to New Orleans. The payments for gold deposited at San Francisco were small.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Not much interest was taken in the outside market yesterday, and as a result business was on a scale even smaller than the average of the past few days. There were but few changes in prices of any importance, but such as did occur were for the most part on the side of declines. Even in the stocks usually active the day's transactions were very small. In the Can stocks, for example, which usually supply several thousand shares, the total amounted to only a few hundred. Standard Oil, which declined so sharply on Thursday, recovered part of the loss on very much smaller transactions than were recorded during the decline.

⁂

AMERICAN CAN common was traded in to the extent of about 500 shares between 22⅞ and 23. It closed with a net loss of three-eighths of a point, at 22⅞. A much sharper decline occurred in the preferred stock, although this issue was still duller than the common. It closed at 72 bid, as compared with 73⅝ bid at the close of the previous day.

⁂

COPPER STOCKS.—Some improvement was noted in several of the copper shares, especially in British Columbia Copper, which sold up to 11½ and closed at 11 bid, showing a net gain of one point. Union Copper sold from 4½ up to 4⅞ on transactions in 500 shares.

⁂

STANDARD OIL opened up several points, but later this advance was partly cut down. Sales were made as high as 735, and the last sale was recorded at 732. The stock closed as on Friday, at 730 bid.

⁂

WORTHINGTON PUMP preferred advanced to 117½. Sales of odd lots were made at this price, and at the close this figure was bid for any part of 500 shares.

⁂

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS 4s were in some demand. A bid of 89½ was made for $50,000 of these bonds.

⁂

Closing quotations yesterday, compared with those of the previous day, were as follows:

	Sept. 28. Bid.	Sept. 28. Asked.	Sept. 27. Bid.	Sept. 27. Asked.
Industrial and Miscellaneous.				
American Banknote	55	57	55	57
American Can	22⅞	23	23¼	24
American Can pf	72	73	73	73⅝
American Chicle	84	87	84	87
American Chicle pf	81	84	81	84
Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	7	6¼	7
Am. Hide & Leather pf	33½	35	33½	35
American Malt 6s	94	95	94½	95¼
*American Thread pf	4	4½	4	4⅝
American Typefounders	55	60	55	60
Auto-Truck	2½	4	2½	4
Aberdeen Copper	26	30	27	31
*British Columbia Copper	11	11½	10	11
British Exchequer 3s	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
*California Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Camden Land	½	1	½	1
Cast-Iron Pipe	6	7½	6	7½
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	33	36	33	36
Central Fireworks	21	25	21	25
Central Fireworks pf	70	75	70	75
Cent. Ry. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	88½	90	88½	90
Central of So. Am. Tel	105	108	105	108
Compressed Gas Capsule	2½	3	2½	3
Compressed Air	12	14	12	14
Con. Refrigerating	5	5½	5	5½
Con. Rubber Tire	2½	3½	2½	3½
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	26½	..	26½
Con. Rubber Tire deb. 4s	27	33	27	33
Continental Tobacco deb	104	106½	104	106½
Cramps' Shipyard	77	79	77	79
Detroit Southern, w. i.	16	16½	15½	16
Detroit South., pf., w. i.	40	41	40½	41½
Detroit Southern 4s	84	85	84	85
Dominion Securities	77½	78	77⅝	78½
Electric Boat	16	19	16	19
Electric Boat pf	40	50	40	50
Elec. Lead Reduction	2	2¼	2	2¼
Electric Vehicle	3	4½	3	4½
Electric Vehicle pf	4	8	6	8
*Electro-Pneumatic	1¼	1⅝	1	1⅝
Empire Steel	4	6	4	6
Empire Steel pf	35	40	35	40
Flemington Coal & Coke	⅛	3	⅛	3
General Carriage	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
General Chemical	63½	67	63½	67
General Chemical pf	99½	100¼	99½	100¼
German Treasury 4s	101	101⅝	101	101⅝
Hall Signal	..	88	..	88
Havana Commercial	9	10	9	10
Havana Commercial pf	43	46	43	46
Hudson River Tel	120	123	120	123
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf., when issued	77	77½	77	77½
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s, when issued	85½	86½	86	86½
Lorillard pf	116	121	116	121
Markeen Copper	2	2½	2	2½
Mexican Nat. Construction pf., $17 paid off	7½	8	7½	8
Nat. Enam. & Stamp	26	28	26	28
Nat. Enam. & Stamp pf	84	87	84	87
National Sugar pf	106	107	106	107
New England Transport	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
N. Y. & Q'ns E. L. & P.	21½	23	21½	23
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	67	70	67	70
N. Y. Realty Corp	150	160	150	160
N. Y. Transp., $20 paid	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
Otis Elevator	31	33	31	33
Otis Elevator pf	94½	96½	94½	96½
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	⅝	1	⅝	1
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	33	36	33	36
Pitts., Bess. & L. E. pf	70	72	70	73
Retsof	48	..	48	..
Retsof bonds	85	90	85	90
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	101	100	101
Safety Car, Heat & Light	140	145	140	145
St. Louis Transit	27	27½	27	27½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100½	101	100½	101
Seaboard Air Line 4s	83¾	84	83¾	84
Seaboard Air Line	27½	28	27¼	28
Seaboard Air Line pf	50½	52	50½	52
Singer Manufacturing	240	250	240	250
Southern Light & T. 5s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	28	32	28	32
Standard Coupler pf	115	125	115	125
Standard Oil of N. J.	730	732	730	735
Storage Power	4	7	4	7
Tennessee Copper	14½	15½	14½	15½
Tidewater Coal	7¼	8½	7¼	8½
Trenton Potteries	4	8	4	8
Trenton Potteries pf	65	72½	65	72½
Union Copper	4½	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Union Typewriter	62	65	62	65
Union Typewriter 1st pf	120	123	120	123
Union Typewriter 2d pf	115	118	115	118
United Rys. of St. L. 4s	89½	90	89⅝	90
United Rys. of St. L. pf	82	82¼	82	82¼
U. S. Cotton Duck	28	31¼	28	31¼
U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	38½	39½	38½	39½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. pf	63½	64½	63½	64½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. bds	85	88	85	88
Universal Tobacco, w. i.	19	21	19	21
Universal Tob. pf., w. i.	..	58	..	58
Va. Coal, Iron & C.	7	8	7	8
Va. Coal, I. & C. bonds	42	44	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake	188	192	188	192
White Knob	15	16	15	16
Worthington Pump pf	117½	..	114	116
Street Railways.				
Broadway & 7th Av	246	250	246	250
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	101½	102	101½	102
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	108	110	108	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	116	114	116
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105	104	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	242½	245	242½	245
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100⅝	103	100⅝	103
Central Park, N. & E. R.	208	220	208	220
Cent. Pk., N. & E. R. pf	104	106	104	106
Columbus Railway	45¼	46½	45¼	46½
Columbus Railway pf	102½	105	102½	105
Con. Traction of N. J.	66	68	66	68
Con. Traction 5s	108½	109¼	108½	109¼
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410	400	410
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	112½	114½	112½	114½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	99	101	99	101
Grand Rapids St. Ry	28	31	28	31
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	81½	82½	81½	82½
Jersey City, Hob. & Pat	19½	20¼	19½	20¼
Jersey C., H. & P. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
Nassau Electric 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½
New Orleans Traction	27	29	27	29
New Orleans Traction pf	102	103	102	103
Ninth Avenue R. R.	196	205	196	205
North Jersey St. R. R. 4s	81½	82½	81½	82½
North Jersey St. R. R.	23½	25	23½	25
Second Av. R. R. consols	119	120	119	120
Sixth Avenue R. R.	175	..	175	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	119	121	119	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	21	25	21	25
Syracuse Rapid Tran. pf	62	70	62	70
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	109	113	109	113
Union Ry. 1st 5s	116¼	117	116¼	117
United Traction, Prov	109	111	109	111
United Traction bonds	113	114½	113	114½
Wor. (Mass.) Trac. pf	105	108	105	108
Gas Companies.				
American Light & Trac	19	22	19	22
Amer. Light & Tr. pf	90	93	89½	93
Bay State Gas	1	1⅛	⅞	1
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4½	6	4½	6
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	70½	72	70	72
Central Union 5s, gtd	109	110	109	110
Columbus Gas 5s	106	107	106	107
Con. Gas of Newark	56	58	56	58
Con. Gas of Newark bds	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
Con. Gas of N. J.	12	13½	12	13½
Con. Gas of N. J. bonds	80	82½	80	82½
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds	103	104	103	104
Denver Gas	30	34	30	34
Denver Gas 5s	74	77½	74	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	31	35	31	35
Indianapolis Gas	60	68	60	68
Ind. Gas bonds, 6s	99½	101¼	99½	101¼
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s	107½	108	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	5	7	5	7
N. E. Gas & Coke 5s	52	53½	52	53½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112	108	112
Northern Union 5s	108	110	108	110
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	95	96	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	86	84½	86
Standard Gas, New York	130	135	130	135
Standard Gas, N. Y., pf	150	155	150	155
Standard Gas 1st	116	117	116	117
Syracuse Gas stock	18	22	18	22
Western Gas	97	99	97	99
Western Gas 1st 5s	107½	109¼	107½	109¼
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	17	18	17	18
East River Ferry	67	69	67	69
East River Ferry 5s	96½	97	96½	97
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	91	93	91	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st	112½	114	112½	114
Hoboken Ferry	80	82	80	82
Union Ferry	39	41	39	41
Union Ferry 1st 5s	97	98	97½	98

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $5.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $10,624,214. The imports of specie amounted to $695,733 and the exports of specie to $775,135.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 28, 1901.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
90¼	90½	26,100	Amalgamated Copper	93	93	90⅜	90½	−2⅛
29¼	29½	100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+⅛
84¼	85	70	Am. C. & F. Co. pf	85⅛	85⅛	84¼	84¼	......
30½	31	200	American Cotton Oil	31	31	30¾	30¾	......
27½	28½	200	American Ice Co	28¼	28¼	28	28	−¼
86¾	87¼	325	Am. Locomotive pf	86¾	87	86¾	87	+¼
6¾	7	300	American Malting Co	7	7	7	7	+½
45⅛	45¼	722	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co	45⅛	45¼	45	45	−⅜
96	97	200	Am. S. & R. Co. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	−¼
123¼	123½	3,900	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	124	124¼	123⅜	123⅜	−⅛
..	..	1,700	Am. Sug. Ref. Co., rts	4⅝	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
..	..	2,300	Am. S. R. Co. pf., rts	2⅞	3	2⅞	3	+¼
132½	133½	100	Am. Tobacco ctfs	133	133	133	133	−2
36½	36⅞	3,400	Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	37½	37¾	36¾	36¾	−1
22	22¾	200	Ann Arbor	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
76¼	76½	26,900	At., T. & S. F.	76	77¼	76	76¼	+⅜
95¾	96	3,250	At., T. & S. F. pf	96	96⅜	95⅞	96	......
101⅞	102	700	Baltimore & Ohio	102	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞	−⅛
67	67⅛	2,475	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67⅜	67	67	......
85¼	86	1,200	Canada Southern	86½	86½	85¾	86	−⅝
110⅛	110⅝	600	Canadian Pacific	110½	110½	110⅛	110⅛	−⅜
162	165	160	Central R. R. of N. J.	163	163	163	163	+1
45¾	46	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅞	46⅛	45⅞	46	......
37½	38	500	Chicago & Alton	37½	37½	37½	37½	......
22¾	23	400	Chicago Great West.	23	23	23	23	......
41¾	42	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis	42	42	42	42	......
75½	76	400	Chi., Ind. & L. pf	75	75¾	75	75¾	+¾
161	161¼	10,710	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	160⅞	161⅞	160⅞	161⅛	+⅜
143	143½	250	Chi., R. I. & Pac	143	143½	143	143½	+⅝
22¼	22½	300	Chi. Term. Trans	22½	22¾	22¼	22¼	−½
40¾	41¼	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	42	42	41	41	−⅞
96½	97	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	98¼	98¼	97	97	−1¼
119	120	20	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	118	118	118	118	......
94⅞	95	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	97	97	95	95	−2⅜
14	14¼	500	Colorado Southern	14⅜	14½	14	14	−⅜
54¼	54½	200	Col. Southern 1st pf	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	−¼
25	25½	700	Col. Southern 2d pf	25	25½	25	25½	+½
17½	18½	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	+½
219	219¾	300	Consolidated Gas	219½	219¾	219½	219¾	+¼
164¼	165	400	Delaware & Hudson	165¼	165¼	165	165	......
222½	224½	40	Del., Lack. & West	226⅛	226⅛	226⅛	226⅛	......
93	93¼	620	Denver & R. G. pf	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	+½
42¼	42½	2,300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	43	43½	42	42	−1¼
12¼	12⅜	925	Dul., S. S. & At.	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	−¼
21⅝	21⅞	2,230	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	21¼	22	21¼	21⅝	+1
41¾	41⅞	6,700	Erie	42⅛	42¼	41¾	41⅞	+⅛
69½	70	300	Erie 1st pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	+⅛
55	56	100	Erie 2d pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	......
61	61⅛	700	Evans. & T. H.	61¼	61½	61	61	+⅛
260	262	300	General Electric	260	260¼	260	260	......
189¼	189½	2,350	Great Northern pf	188	189½	188	189½	+1⅜
53	54	300	Hocking Valley	54⅜	54⅜	53¾	53¾	−⅝
75¼	75½	300	Hocking Valley pf	75	75¼	75	75¼	+½
146	146½	3,100	Illinois Central	145½	147	145½	146	+1
23¼	23½	400	International Paper	23½	23½	23½	23½	+⅜
94	95	100	Internat. Power Co	94½	94½	94½	94½	......
46	46½	300	International Pump	46¼	46½	46¼	46½	+¼
40½	41½	300	Iowa Central	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	−½
78½	78⅞	1,000	Iowa Central pf	80½	80½	78¾	78¾	−1¾
35¾	37	200	Kanawha & Michigan	36	36	36	36	+¼
15¾	16	2,500	Keokuk & D. M.	15	16½	15	15⅞	+1⅞
42	48	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	+2¼
70	71½	900	Lake Erie & Western	73⅜	73½	70¼	70¼	−3
133½	135	1,100	Lake Erie & West. pf	134¾	134⅞	134	134	−¾
104	104¼	1,500	Louisville & Nashville	104	104⅝	104	104	......
123⅛	123½	7,700	Manhattan Elevated	123⅞	124⅝	123¼	123¼	−⅝
92	93	100	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	−½
23	23¼	1,050	Mexican Central	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	−¼
107½	108	200	Minn. & St. Louis	107⅝	107⅝	107½	107½	−½
27	27¼	400	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	28	28	27	27	−½
76½	77	600	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf	76	77¼	76	77	+½
27⅞	28½	650	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+¼
54¼	54½	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	......
97	97¼	9,300	Missouri Pacific	97¼	97⅝	96⅝	97	+¼
43⅞	44¼	200	National Biscuit Co	44	44	44	44	......
20	20¼	200	National Lead Co	19¾	20	19¾	20	......
158¾	159¼	5,500	New York Central	160	160⅛	158¾	158¾	−1¼
56¾	57	3,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	57	57⅞	56¼	56¾	−¼
118	120	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	120	120	120	120	......
93¼	94	700	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	94½	95	93¼	93¼	−1
34¼	34½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	−⅛
54⅛	54⅜	2,200	Norfolk & Western	54½	54⅞	54⅜	54⅜	−⅛
89	89¾	100	Norfolk & West. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	−⅜
40¾	41¾	300	Pacific Mail	41	41½	41	41½	+⅝
144¼	144⅜	2,009	Pennsylvania R. R.	145	145½	144¼	144¼	−¾
107	107¼	400	People's Gas, Chicago	107¼	107½	107¼	107¼	+¼
..	..	100	People's Gas, Chi., rts	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
47	49	1,100	Peoria & Eastern	48	49	48	48	......
41¼	41½	2,100	Reading	41⅞	42	41¼	41¼	−⅝
75¾	76¼	500	Reading 1st pf	76¼	76¼	76	76	−⅜
52	52½	1,100	Reading 2d pf	52⅜	52⅜	52	52	+¼
15⅜	15⅝	900	Republic Iron & Steel	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
66½	67	300	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	66¼	66⅜	66¼	66⅜	−¼
25	26½	200	Rubber Goods	26	26	26	26	−½
55	65	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	60	60	60	60	−4
120	120½	500	St. L. & Adirondack	120¼	120⅜	120¼	120⅜	−¼
44¾	45	1,500	St. L. & San Fran	45	45⅜	45	45	......
68	68½	360	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	68	68½	68	68	+¼
30½	31	2,400	St. Louis Southw	30⅝	31½	30⅝	31	+⅝
62	63	175	St. Louis Southw. pf	62	62	62	62	−½
57	57⅛	7,800	Southern Pacific	57	57½	57	57	−⅞
33¼	33⅝	6,400	Southern Railway	33⅝	33¾	33½	33½	......
86½	86⅞	300	Southern Railway pf	86⅝	87	86⅝	86¾	+¼
63¼	63⅝	3,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	63½	64½	63¼	63½	+½
41½	42	400	Texas Pacific	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41⅝	−⅜
23½	23¾	5,350	Tol., St. L. & West	22¾	24⅝	22¾	23½	+¾
37	37½	7,500	Tol., St. L. & West. pf	36	38½	36	37	+1
101¼	101¾	1,100	Twin City R. T.	101	102	101	102	+1¼
97⅝	97¾	21,400	Union Pacific	98	98¾	97½	97½	+⅛
87	88½	27	Union Pacific pf	88	89¼	88	89¼	......
44⅜	44½	47,050	United States Steel	44	44⅝	43⅞	44½	+½
94½	94⅝	12,580	U. S. Steel pf	94½	95	94½	94½	+¼
12½	12⅝	800	United States Leather	12½	12½	12½	12½	......
79¾	80	300	U. S. Leather pf	79⅞	80	79¾	80	......
53½	55	100	U. S. Rubber pf	54	54	54	54	+½
60	60⅜	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	60	60	60	60	......
22	22⅛	100	Wabash	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	......
39⅝	39¾	400	Wabash pf	39½	39⅞	39½	39⅝	−⅛
91	91¼	100	Western Union Tel	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+⅛
50	51	100	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	+1
22½	22⅝	400	Wisconsin Central	22⅝	22¾	22½	22½	+¼
42½	43	200	Wisconsin Central pf	43½	43½	43	43	+1
	Sales	284,998						

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108⅝	109¼	Dia. Match	..	142
2s, c., 1930	109⅛	109⅝	Ev. & T. H. pf	92	95
3s, r., 1918	108⅝	109	Homestake	100	..
3s, c., 1918	108⅝	109	Ill. C., l. l.	102	..
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	I. P. Co. pf	77½	78
4s, r., 1907	112	112⅝	I. S. P. pf	85	87
4s, c., 1907	113	113⅝	Joliet & Chi	175	..
4s, r., 1925	139⅜	140⅜	Kan. C. So.	18	19
4s, c., 1925	139⅜	140⅜	K. C. S. pf	39	40
5s, r., 1904	108	109	King. & P.	5	10
5s, c., 1904	108	109	Laclede Gas	90	93
D. C. 3-65s	125	..	Lacl. G. pf	101	102
Adams Exp	180	195	Lake Shore	251½	265
Alb. & Sus	215	..	Long Island	72	75
[illegible] & W	120	..	Man. Beach	8	18
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	30	Md. C. pf	65	75
A. A. C. pf	..	89	Met. St. Ry	163½	164
Am. Bicycle	2	3	M. W. S. El., Chi.	38½	40
Am. Bic. pf	6	12	Mex. N. ctfs	13⅝	14
Am. Coal	180	220	Mich. Cent	105	..
A. C. O. pf	89	90	M. & St. L. pf	..	118
Am. D. Tel	33	36	Mor. & Es	195½	198
Am. Exp	190	198	N., C. & St. L.	75	100
A. I. Co. pf	67	68	Nat. Bis. pf	101	102½
Am. Lin. Co	15	20	Nat. L. pf	86	90
A. L. Co. pf	49	50	Nat. Salt	40⅜	41
A. M. Co. pf	25	27	Nat. S. pf	75½	76
Am. Locom	23⅝	24½	N. Cent. C.	20	30
Am. Snuff	..	46	N. Y. A. Br	143	145
Am. Snuff pf	85½	87	N. Y. & N. H.	210	212
A. S. R. pf	115	117	N. Y., L. & W.	135	140
A. T. & C.	97	100	North. Am	96	97
Am. Tob. pf	146	..	Ont. Mining	11½	12½
Ann A. pf	51	53	Pac. Coast	63	68
B. & O. pf	93	94	P. C. 1st pf	90	98
B. A. L. pf	106	..	P. C. 2d pf	68	74
B. Un. Gas	208	215	P., C., C. & St. L.	71	75
Bruns. City	10	11	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	101	..
B., R. & P.	92½	96	P., Ft. W. & C.	189	..
B., R. & P. pf	125	127	P., Ft. W. & C. sp	184	..
B., C. R. & N.	130	140	P. S. Car	40	41
C., C. & C.	40	..	P. S. C. pf	80	81
Chi. & A. pf	77½	78¼	Pullman Co	210	214
C. & E. Ill	125	128	Quicksilver	3	4½
C. & E. Ill. pf	131	..	Quicksil'r pf	9½	10½
C. G. W. pf., A	85¼	86	Rens. & Sar	204	215
C. G. W. pf., B	46	48	R., W. & O.	137	..
C. G. W. d	90	95	Rub. G. pf	73	79
C., M. & St. P. pf	188	189¼	St. J. & G. I.	11½	12½
C. & N. W.	192	196	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	23	27
C., St. P., M. & Om	135	145	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	78	81
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf	175	200	S.-S. S. & I.	29½	31
Chi. Un. T.	..	21	S.-S. S. & I. pf	80	82
C., L. & W.	30	..	S. R. & T.	4¼	5
C., L. & W. pf	66½	73	T. P. L. Tr	32	38
Cleve. & P.	192	..	Third Av	118	120
C. F. & I. pf	123	132	Tol., P. & W.	8½	..
Com. Cable	175	185	U. B. & P.	15	16
Consol. Coal	63	..	U. B. & P. pf	71	73½
Cont. Tob	66½	66¾	U. S. Exp	90	96
Cont. T. pf	115	116	U. S. Rub	17¼	20
Crucible Steel	20½	..	Va.-C. C. pf	123	123½
D. & S. W.	..	69	W.-F. Exp	160	175
D. & S. W. pf	..	69	W. & L. E.	18	19
D. & R. G.	46½	47¼	W. & L. E. 2d pf	30	32
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	120	150			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES.

Stocks.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,540	Amal. Copper	92⅝	92⅞	90¼	90⅜
30	Am. Car & F.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
2,310	Am. Sugar	124¼	124¼	123⅜	123⅜
10	Am. Sugar rights	4½	4½	4½	4½
7,230	A., T. & S. F.	76	77¼	75⅞	76⅜
60	A., T. & S. F. pf	96	96¼	96	96¼
1,140	Brooklyn R. T.	67¼	67⅜	67⅛	67¼
10	Ches. & Ohio	46	46	46	46
50	Chi. Gt. Western	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
2,910	C., M. & St. P.	160⅞	161⅞	160⅞	160⅞
30	Col. Southern	14½	14½	14½	14½
4,610	Erie	42⅛	42¼	41¾	41¾
150	Louis. & Nash	104	104⅛	104	104⅛
1,690	Manhattan	124	124⅜	123⅞	123⅞
4,090	Mo. Pacific	97½	97⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10	N. Y. Central	160	160	160	160
40	N. Y., O. & W.	34¼	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
20	Pennsylvania	145	145	145	145
30	People's Gas	107¼	107¼	107	107
1,610	Reading	41⅝	42	41⅜	41½
140	Reading 1st pf	76	76	76	76
10	St. L. S. W.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
40	St. Law. & Adir	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
3,760	Southern Pacific	57⅛	57½	56⅞	56⅞
3,630	Southern Ry	33⅜	33¾	33⅜	33⅜
450	Tenn. C. & I.	64	64	63¾	63¾
90	Texas & Pacific	41⅞	42¼	41⅜	41⅜
8,890	Union Pacific	97⅜	98⅜	97¾	97⅞
180	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½
9,070	U. S. Steel	44⅜	44⅝	44	44⅛
1,480	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	95	94¼	94¾
1,100	Wabash pf	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝
63,410					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Cent. Pac. 1st	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	79½	79½	79½	79½
$6,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Hide & L 6s	10,000	92
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	22,000	105
Adj 4s, stamped	1,000	95¼
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	5,000	104
Prior lien 3½s	20,000	94⅝
Conv deb 4s	6,000	105¾
	9,000	105⅝
B'klyn Un El 1st	2,000	101
Cent of Ga con 5s	6,000	107
	1,000	107¼
Cent. of Ga 1st inc	5,000	81½
	8,000	81
	7,000	80
Cent of Ga 2d inc	5,000	30
Cent of N J gen 5s	3,000	130¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	100⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	106
	2,000	106⅛
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	10,000	96⅝
	8,000	96½
	3,000	96⅝
	12,000	96⅝
Chi, M & St Paul, C & P Div 6s	2,000	116
C & P W 5s	2,000	118
Chi Term Tran 4s	1,000	94⅞
Col & H V ext 4s	2,000	105
Col & South 1st 4s	10,000	87⅛
Consol Tob 4s	10,000	66⅝
	10,000	66¾
	26,000	66⅝
	95,000	66⅝
	2,000	66½
	14,000	66⅝
Denver & Rio Gr con 4s	5,000	102¼
Improvement 5s	5,000	113
	3,500s20F	113
Erie 1st con 4s	21,000	98
Jefferson 1st 5s	1,000	107
Kan City South 3s	8,000	69
Laclede Gas L of St L 1st 5s	3,000	108½
Louisville & Nashv col trust 4s	6,000	102
	5,000	101¾
Mil, L S & W 1st	1,000	137
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	7,000	98⅛
M & O col tr 4s	1,000	95
Moh & Mal inc	50,000	105⅝
	2,000	105½
N Y Cent & Hud River 1st 7s	4,000	105¾
M C col 3½s	2,000	95⅝
North Pac gen 3s	10,000	72½
Reading gen 4s	1,000	95¾
	2,000	95½
	3,000	95⅝
St L, I M & South gen 5s	3,000	117½
	1,000	118
St L S'w'n 1st	7,000	97½
St L S'w'n 2d	25,000	79
	2,000	79½
South Ry 1st 5s	4,000	117
Texas & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	119
	2,000s20F	119¼
Tol, St L & W 4s	20,000	83⅞
	23,000	83⅞
	16,000	84
	18,000	84¼
	5,000	84⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s	1,000	105⅛
Union Pac conv 4s	155,000	106⅛
	10,000	106½
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	119
Wabash deb B	10,000	62⅛
	25,000	62¼
	10,000	62⅜
	17,000	62½
	5,000	62⅛
	15,000	62
	5,000	61⅞
Wab, Det & C 5s	1,000	111
West Un Tel col tr 5s	5,000	111⅝
Total sales		$848,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$190,632,283
Gold	103,287,675
Silver	21,228,865
United States notes	9,904,975
Treasury notes of 1890	71,653
National bank notes	9,730,731
Total receipts this day	1,456,000
Total receipts this month	41,561,370
Total receipts this year	139,275,836
Total expenditures this day	1,170,000
Total expenditures this month	31,750,000
Total expenditures this year	123,409,088
Deposits in National banks	128,354,048

The condition of the Treasury Divisions of Issue and Redemption at the beginning of business to-day was follows:

RESERVE FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$304,372,689
Silver dollars	441,999,000
Silver dollars of 1890	603,231
Silver bullion of 1890	42,568,769
Total	$789,543,689
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$304,372,689
Silver certificates outstanding	441,999,000
Treasury notes outstanding	43,172,000
Total	$789,543,689
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$74,408,515
Gold certificates	28,879,160
Silver coin and bullion	14,503,943
Silver certificates	6,724,922
United States notes	9,404,475
Other assets	10,488,761
Total in Treasury	$153,409,778
Deposits in National banks	128,354,048
Total	$281,763,827
Current liabilities	91,131,544
Available cash balance	$190,632,283

Financial Continued on Page 18.

NOTICE!

INVESTORS

Will Do Well to Note the Following Facts:—

THE OIL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE MADE MORE MEN RICH THAN ANY OTHER PRODUCT TAKEN FROM THE GROUND. THE LEADING FINANCIERS OF THE WORLD TO-DAY HAVE MADE THEIR ORIGINAL FORTUNES IN OIL. OIL IS LIKE GOLD, WHEREVER A NEW FIELD IS DISCOVERED THERE IS IMMEDIATELY A RUSH TO THAT LOCALITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE WEALTH THAT IS SURE TO FOLLOW.

AFTER THE FIRST BURST OF EXCITEMENT AND "BOOM" IS OVER IN A NEWLY DISCOVERED OIL FIELD THE BUSINESS BECOMES A SETTLED AND SURE ONE.

IT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD BY THE AVERAGE OIL INVESTOR THAT THE OIL OF BOTH TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA HAS NO COMMERCIAL VALUE EXCEPT FOR FUEL OIL AT LOW PRICES, OF WHICH ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT CAN BE SOLD.

PROPERLY SPEAKING, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA OIL COULD BETTER BE CLASSED AS LIQUID GOAL, WHILE THE OIL OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND VIRGINIA IS THE OIL OF COMMERCE, FROM WHICH IS EXTRACTED BENZINE, KEROSENE, VASELINE, NAPHTHALINE, GASOLENE, LUBRICATING OIL AND MANY OTHER BI-PRODUCTS.

WEST VIRGINIA, ACCORDING TO UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IS NOW THE LARGEST OIL PRODUCING STATE IN THE COUNTRY, TOGETHER WITH OHIO OIL FIELDS, AND LIKE THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA, HAVE LONG SINCE PASSED THE "BOOM" PERIOD, ARE NOW AND HAVE BEEN GIVING A CONSTANTLY INCREASING PRODUCTION OF HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL OIL WHICH WARRANT SUCH EXCEPTIONAL DIVIDENDS.

IN PURCHASING OIL STOCK INVESTOR SHOULD TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION WHETHER HE IS ASKED TO INVEST UPON MERE PROMISES OR UPON RELIABLE FACTS, WHICH ARE AS FOLLOWS:

FIRST—HAS THE COMPANY PRODUCING WELLS?

SECOND—IS THE OIL PRODUCED BY THESE WELLS COMMERCIAL OIL, HAVING A READY MARKET?

THIRD—IS THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY IN THE HANDS OF EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE MEN, WITH A KNOWLEDGE OF THE OIL BUSINESS?

FOURTH—IS THE COMPANY EARNING AND PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS?

FIFTH—IS THE CONDITION OF THE COMPANY CONTINUALLY IMPROVING, THUS INSURING AN INCREASE IN THE VALUE OF THE STOCK?

THE STOCK OF ANY OIL COMPANY WHICH MEETS THESE REQUIREMENTS IS A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, AND ANY ONE PURCHASING SUCH A STOCK WILL BE SURE TO MAKE MONEY.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL CO. WILL PROVE THAT IT MEETS ALL THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS. IT HAS WELLS PRODUCING THE HIGHEST GRADE OF COMMERCIAL OIL, WHICH IS SOLD TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND TAKEN REGULARLY THROUGH ITS PIPE LINES. THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY IS IN THE HANDS OF MEN WELL KNOWN AND SUCCESSFUL IN THE OIL BUSINESS, WHOSE INTEGRITY CANNOT BE QUESTIONED.

THE COMPANY IS EARNING AND PAYING DIVIDENDS AT THE RATE OF 1½ PER CENT. PER MONTH ON THE INVESTMENT, AS WELL AS EXTRA DIVIDENDS FROM TIME TO TIME. THE DIVIDEND FOR SEPTEMBER WILL BE AT LEAST 2 PER CENT.

THE COMPANY IS DRILLING NEW WELLS ALL THE TIME, AND THE STOCK IS INCREASING IN VALUE EVERY DAY.

MESSRS. E. R. HOLDEN & CO., OF 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK, ARE THE FISCAL AGENTS OF THE SAND FORK EXTENSION OIL CO., AND WERE ALSO THE FISCAL AGENTS OF THE SAND FORK PETROLEUM CO., WHICH HAS PROVEN SUCH A SUCCESS, ARE OFFERING A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE TREASURY STOCK AT 50C. PER SHARE. THEY WILL BE GLAD TO FURNISH ANY ONE APPLYING WITH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

E. R. HOLDEN & CO.,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST.,
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the New York Clearing House bank statement for the week in detail:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,084,000	Bank of New York	$18,359,000	$2,655,000	$1,695,000	$17,783,000	$997,000
2,050,000	2,093,000	Bank of Manhattan Co.	22,690,000	5,902,400	2,108,000	27,509,700	......
2,000,000	1,105,600	Merchants' National	13,096,200	2,569,400	1,729,000	15,872,800	......
2,000,000	2,274,900	Mechanics' National	14,296,000	3,166,000	1,065,000	15,479,000	......
1,500,000	3,097,000	Bank of America	19,228,100	2,724,400	2,491,600	21,178,100	......
1,000,000	243,800	Phenix National	4,490,000	1,137,000	219,000	4,471,000	47,500
10,000,000	6,170,700	National City	113,454,400	32,197,900	5,649,400	131,116,900	4,266,900
300,000	6,942,600	Chemical National	23,669,900	3,980,100	2,507,800	23,178,500	......
600,000	244,000	Merchants' Exch. Nat.	4,734,600	747,900	526,200	5,074,100	105,600
1,000,000	1,998,800	Gallatin National	8,938,600	985,800	1,002,600	7,254,100	992,800
300,000	72,400	Nat. Butch. & Drovers'	1,134,200	280,200	52,100	1,255,400	48,000
400,000	133,000	Mechanics & Traders'	2,443,000	190,000	281,000	2,616,000	......
200,000	184,100	Greenwich	957,600	109,700	170,100	882,700	......
600,000	500,600	Leather Manufact. Nat.	5,354,000	2,409,300	182,100	6,706,300	494,800
1,200,000	554,100	Bank of State of N. Y.	4,063,200	570,800	400,700	4,003,700	......
5,000,000	3,233,000	American Exch. Nat.	28,703,000	5,042,000	1,633,000	23,029,000	4,900,000
10,000,000	6,758,700	Nat. Bank of Commerce.	71,156,000	7,047,700	6,511,400	59,851,000	7,518,400
1,000,000	1,569,100	National Broadway	6,204,700	791,500	336,800	6,213,700	198,600
1,000,000	1,297,700	Mercantile National	14,562,100	2,439,600	1,558,600	15,557,200	989,400
422,700	512,400	Pacific	2,680,000	334,400	403,800	3,280,200	......
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,285,800	656,000	912,300	6,370,000	50,000
200,000	350,800	People's	2,182,200	187,300	491,300	2,687,800	......
1,000,000	1,023,100	Nat. Bank of North Am.	11,769,100	1,865,200	1,243,600	12,204,400	725,600
3,000,000	5,434,900	Hanover National	47,153,400	9,083,800	6,123,100	53,369,100	2,972,200
500,000	449,200	Irving National	4,311,000	616,700	484,400	4,458,000	241,700
600,000	371,000	National Citizens'	3,423,800	718,000	199,500	3,750,000	397,900
500,000	289,800	Nassau	2,865,600	454,900	311,500	3,381,100	......
900,000	986,700	Market & Fulton Nat.	5,765,500	955,700	652,000	6,024,700	50,000
1,000,000	219,200	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,819,600	863,200	280,100	4,371,100	49,500
1,400,000	1,849,700	Corn Exchange	21,682,000	4,218,000	2,180,000	25,720,000	......
300,000	406,900	Oriental	1,965,000	165,100	417,900	1,981,000	......
1,500,000	6,046,800	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	23,552,000	4,512,000	1,230,000	21,951,000	43,400
2,000,000	3,853,600	National Park	49,967,100	12,890,400	2,508,600	60,866,300	49,700
250,000	153,100	East River National	1,212,800	178,100	180,500	1,342,300	50,000
3,000,000	2,477,500	Fourth National	22,950,000	4,025,000	2,779,000	24,698,000	50,000
1,000,000	526,600	Central National	10,464,000	1,947,000	1,475,000	13,201,000	560,000
300,000	973,600	Second National	9,390,000	1,537,000	1,050,000	10,269,000	264,000
750,000	77,300	Ninth National	2,238,100	437,100	211,800	2,473,800	49,500
10,000,000	11,096,800	First National	74,439,600	20,504,200	2,149,300	76,290,900	1,421,000
300,000	124,500	New York Nat. Exch.	3,483,200	680,200	362,200	3,803,800	298,400
250,000	743,700	Bowery	3,187,000	380,000	285,000	3,300,000	......
200,000	607,400	New York County Nat.	4,069,500	750,200	375,100	4,587,400	50,000
750,000	404,800	German-American	3,478,300	593,800	297,400	3,411,400	......
1,000,000	2,513,400	Chase National	41,951,300	10,998,200	1,917,000	50,527,200	800,000
100,000	1,407,900	Fifth Avenue	8,936,400	2,319,400	325,100	10,139,300	......
200,000	584,800	German Exchange	2,351,000	219,700	725,400	3,116,100	......
200,000	866,700	Germania	3,044,800	413,900	522,800	4,572,400	......
300,000	994,400	Lincoln National	13,144,500	2,009,900	2,202,600	15,886,300	246,500
1,000,000	1,158,200	Garfield National	6,927,700	1,587,700	322,300	7,087,300	49,600
300,000	367,800	Fifth National	2,155,400	425,300	162,400	2,318,800	193,500
300,000	1,110,700	Bank of the Metropolis.	7,265,700	1,277,800	529,500	7,891,600	......
200,000	436,600	West Side	2,586,000	447,000	389,000	3,114,000	......
500,000	944,800	Seaboard National	12,290,000	1,563,000	2,394,000	14,856,000	50,000
2,100,000	2,287,600	Western National	36,559,000	8,878,500	2,515,200	43,482,600	50,000
300,000	516,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,522,000	497,000	819,000	4,925,000	75,000
500,000	729,900	Liberty National	6,845,100	1,245,900	525,000	6,865,400	497,700
1,000,000	443,400	N. Y. Produce Exch.	4,353,800	814,100	357,300	4,354,400	......
250,000	558,300	New Amsterdam Nat.	7,758,600	1,518,400	630,700	9,021,000	97,400
350,000	417,900	Astor National	4,258,300	790,300	295,700	4,313,500	350,000
500,000	355,300	Hide & Leather Nat.	2,785,000	430,300	104,900	2,058,800	380,000
79,550,000	80,742,100	Total, National banks.					
11,172,700	15,469,400	Total, State banks.					
1,722,700	96,211,500	Totals	867,609,700	178,936,400	71,469,700	936,452,300	30,672,500

*As per official reports: 42 National banks, July 15, 1901; 18 State banks, Sept. 12, 1901.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended Sept. 28, of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Cl'ring House Agent.	Deposits with other Banks and Trust Comp'nies.	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY. Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$1,692,000.00	$30,400.00	$150,200	$214,500.00	......	$1,860,000.00
Columbia	300,000	2,449,000.00	121,000.00	88,000	296,000.00	$3,000.00	2,614,000.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,138,521.46	53,011.97	49,846	191,489.33	25,000.00	1,326,748.70
Fidelity	200,000	436,741.00	9,270.00	21,464	42,060.00		348,570.00
Fourteenth Street	100,000	1,277,600.00	54,700.00	72,100	187,100.00	......	1,414,400.00
Hamilton	200,000	1,515,100.00	104,600.00	115,000	134,600.00	5,000.00	1,744,400.00
Jefferson	200,000	638,599.00	4,955.00	44,834	92,957.00	201.00	638,203.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,182,500.00	126,500.00	100,600	316,000.00	52,200.00	2,762,800.00
Mutual	200,000	1,411,697.57	31,440.43	119,209	190,765.03	165,268.93	1,595,149.00
National Commercial	300,000	661,854.00	39,287.00	11,215	53,647.00	39,976.00	373,243.00
Nineteenth Ward	200,000	1,475,685.00	26,144.00	146,106	291,246.00	150,487.00	1,836,190.00
Plaza	100,000	2,430,000.00	97,000.00	118,000	207,000.00	......	2,661,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,004,857.06	12,372.57	56,448	73,578.18	......	1,022,122.40
State	100,000	3,561,000.00	281,000.00	140,000	125,000.00	53,000.00	3,923,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,384,000.00	36,000.00	161,000	123,000.00	......	1,794,000.00
Union Square	200,000	2,400,822.49	38,089.13	203,423	272,469.52	......	2,724,462.09
Varick	100,000	870,600.00	11,700.00	45,300	114,300.00	400.00	906,400.00
Washington	100,000	696,326.00	9,033.00	42,466	52,730.00	6,590.00	680,442.00
Yorkville	100,000	1,446,300.00	62,700.00	119,200	140,000.00	10,000.00	1,480,000.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Broadway	100,000	1,583,440.75	12,878.95	151,439	232,147.07	......	1,744,412.59
Eighth Ward	100,000	364,900.00	13,800.00	28,700	45,400.00	15,000.00	361,800.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	693,500.00	31,200.00	30,600	71,600.00	14,500.00	653,700.00
Manufacturers' Nat.	252,000	2,678,700.00	331,100.00	141,400	333,300.00	......	3,096,300.00
Mechanics'	500,000	3,705,800.00	163,100.00	176,200	306,200.00	10,000.00	4,104,000.00
Mechanics & Traders'	100,000	983,424.62	17,948.00	74,198	68,781.56	71,875.96	986,828.36
Merchants'	100,000	718,000.00	7,600.00	54,800	72,200.00	......	760,000.00
Nassau National	300,000	3,744,000.00	177,000.00	294,000	520,000.00	37,000.00	4,035,000.00
National City	300,000	2,828,000.00	119,900.00	221,000	307,000.00	50,000.00	3,001,000.00
North Side	100,000	844,546.52	11,765.44	47,440	47,705.73	53,362.23	774,685.20
People's	100,000	935,800.00	35,900.00	48,500	39,300.00	66,200.00	975,909.00
Seventeenth Ward	100,000	541,952.00	8,816.00	39,205	61,941.00	43,584.00	537,858.00
Sprague National	200,000	1,197,700.00	105,100.00	9,500	190,000.00	43,000.00	1,086,000.00
Twenty-sixth Ward	150,000	522,470.00	7,586.00	20,016	92,306.00	4,370.00	555,329.00
Union	100,000	644,400.00	27,800.00	55,600	60,000.00	52,100.00	718,600.00
Wallabout	100,000	783,500.00	38,500.00	83,600	77,700.00	41,900.00	819,200.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	613,050.00	17,980.00	25,135	30,425.00	14,700.00	676,665.00
First National, S. I.	100,000	749,141.27	38,460.00	25,000	122,636.14	......	752,739.67
JERSEY CITY.							
First National	400,000	5,055,900.00	246,300.00	203,900	796,100.00	457,200.00	5,671,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,204,948.00	69,129.00	71,653	124,995.00	34,549.00	1,766,183.00
Second National	250,000	1,236,400.00	66,400.00	11,900	161,600.00	......	1,024,900.00
Third National	200,000	904,737.07	30,605.50	66,131	327,984.73	26,944.92	1,042,493.73
HOBOKEN.							
First National	110,000	2,114,300.00	107,700.00	24,000	139,400.00	37,800.00	1,842,200.00
Second National	125,000	932,817.00	30,407.00	33,463	63,300.00	3,300.00	794,995.00

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
UR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,291	1,171	1,171
3d week Sept.	$104,900	$110,643	$128,240
From Jan. 1	3,612,322	3,357,372	3,364,018
LEVE., CINCINN., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,891	1,838	1,838
3d week Sept.	390,699	365,721	361,014
From July 1	4,498,968	3,909,748	3,703,450
EORIA & EASTERN—			
Mileage	352	352	352
3d week Sept.	50,361	47,183	
From July 1	589,154	484,147	......

TCH., TOP. & S. F. for year to June 30—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Average miles	7,807	7,342	7,033
Gross earnings	54,474,823	46,232,079	40,513,499
Oper. expenses	32,262,945	27,521,500	27,606,682
Net earnings	22,211,878	18,710,579	12,906,817
Per cent. exp.	59¼	59½	68⅛
Taxes and rentals	2,040,429	1,826,293	1,669,210
Net income	20,171,449	16,884,286	11,237,607
Other income	332,556	266,820	249,435
Total income	20,504,005	17,151,106	11,487,042
Fixed charges	8,029,476	7,411,801	7,299,044
Balance	12,474,529	9,739,305	4,187,998
Pref. dividend	*5,708,690	†3,139,566	‡1,141,657
Com. dividend	§1,529,333	......	......
Surplus	5,236,506	6,599,739	3,046,341

*5 per cent. †2½ per cent. ‡1 per cent. §1½ er cent.

Adjustments in profit and loss accounts in ese years follow:

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Surplus	5,236,506	6,599,739	3,046,341
Betterments	1,000,000	......	......
Bond discount	1,139,760	1,000,000	500,000
Sundry accounts	8,625	19,620	20,654
Total charges	2,148,385	1,119,620	520,654
Surplus	3,088,121	5,480,119	2,525,687
ENTRAL OF GEORGIA for August—			
Gross earnings	598,038	497,276	434,447
Exp. and taxes	441,551	368,744	315,670
Net earnings	156,487	128,531	118,776
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	1,168,055	1,020,360	863,149
Exp. and taxes	869,845	738,255	620,268
Net earnings	298,210	282,105	242,881
HESAPEAKE & OHIO for August—			
Gross	1,499,277	1,364,178	1,105,299
Op. expenses	890,049	786,938	732,148
Net	629,228	577,240	373,151
Gross, 2 months	2,845,983	2,562,812	2,156,454
Net	1,146,586	1,092,846	723,520
HICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for August—			
Gross	525,317	459,970	447,988
Op. expenses	289,144	281,400	223,903
Net	236,173	178,570	224,085
Total income	241,687	185,463	230,750
Charges	132,822	131,410	128,358
Surplus	108,865	54,053	102,392
From July 1:			
Gross	995,379	867,611	834,066
Net earnings	447,846	332,424	401,688
Total income	497,480	395,292	464,268
Charges	265,233	261,866	255,099
Surplus	232,247	133,426	208,269
HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for August—			
Gross earnings	3,964,055	3,594,689	3,376,693
Op. expenses	2,509,441	2,241,520	2,190,031
Net earnings	1,454,614	1,353,169	1,186,662
From July 1 to Aug. 31:			
Gross earnings	7,546,096	6,815,016	6,761,170
Op. expenses	4,734,194	4,300,756	4,434,450
Net earnings	2,811,902	2,514,260	2,326,720

ETROIT & MACKINAC for the year ended June 30—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	865,747	833,619	32,128
Op. expenses	615,160	554,852	60,308
Net earnings	250,587	278,767	28,180
Charges	134,143	147,303	*13,160
Surplus	116,444	131,464	*15,020

*Decrease.

ERIE for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross	3,830,653	3,484,272	3,579,087
Ex. and taxes	2,424,845	2,300,338	2,404,723
Net	1,405,807	1,183,933	1,174,364
Prop. ex. to gross	63	66	67
Gross, 2 months	7,353,345	6,699,279	6,881,619
Net, 2 months	2,557,975	2,124,847	2,088,933
LLINOIS CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Average miles	4,215	3,845	3,671
Freight earnings	24,876,339	22,280,420	19,251,344
Pass. earnings	7,327,742	6,177,654	5,409,538
Total gross	36,900,460	32,611,967	28,114,690
Op. expenses	24,251,677	21,377,615	19,562,261
Taxes	1,590,115	1,491,780	1,358,979
Net earnings	11,058,668	9,742,571	8,552,429
Land sales	28,607	30,089	33,419
Inc. from invest.	2,476,575	2,411,720	2,547,658
All income	13,563,850	12,184,382	11,133,506
Interest on bonds	2,980,925	2,825,925	2,952,465
Rentals	3,615,265	3,601,182	3,849,532
Tot. fixed charges	6,596,190	6,427,107	6,802,004
Net income	6,967,660	5,757,274	4,334,502
Dividends	3,780,000	3,300,000	2,812,500
Pension fund	250,000	......	......
Betterments	2,895,399	2,416,674	1,475,040
Surplus	534,711	40,600	43,962
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN for August—			
Gross earnings	88,390	75,444	60,398
Exp. and taxes	61,399	59,141	50,133
Net earnings	26,990	16,302	10,265
Total income	27,538	16,809	10,832
Fixed charges	10,979	10,638	8,405
Net earnings	16,558	6,230	2,427
Gross, 2 months	168,654	148,848	110,493
Net earnings	39,754	30,631	16,865
Total income	40,802	31,765	17,998
Net inc., 2 mths	19,150	10,480	1,188

	1901.	1900.	1899.
LEHIGH VALLEY for August—			
Railroad Company:			
All earn. and inc.	2,445,737	2,313,918	2,220,699
Exp. and taxes	1,919,471	1,812,061	1,822,652
Net earnings	526,266	501,856	398,047
Earn., 9 months	20,032,180	18,553,682	16,834,325
Exp. and taxes	16,049,127	15,764,927	13,964,760
Net, 9 months	3,983,053	2,788,754	2,869,565
Coal Company—			
All income	1,779,024	1,813,505	1,543,086
Exp. and taxes	1,874,856	1,922,290	1,583,594
Net earnings	*95,832	*108,785	*40,508
Earn., 9 months	15,925,328	13,860,052	12,860,286
Exp. and taxes	16,322,830	14,526,232	13,288,909
Net, 9 months	*397,501	*663,179	*428,623
Both companies:			
Net earning, Aug.	430,433	393,071	357,539
Net earn., 9 mths.	3,585,551	2,122,575	2,440,942

*Deficit.

	1901.	1900.	1899.
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for August—			
Gross earnings	307,717	246,338	239,890
Op. exp. and tax.	168,056	140,074	134,880
Net earnings	139,661	106,314	105,009
Other income	12,749	12,711	......
Total income	152,410	119,025	......
From July 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	605,118	497,683	......
Op. exp. and tax	345,394	302,349	......
Net earnings	259,724	195,334	......
Total income	291,762	216,188	......
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	272,564	234,439	234,779
Expenses and tax.	156,354	125,870	124,968
Net earnings	116,209	108,569	109,811
For two months—			
Gross earnings	507,464	420,204	436,750
Net earnings	242,391	185,339	209,229
READING COMPANY for August—			
Railway:			
Gross earnings	2,594,250	2,567,546	2,278,189
Ex. and renew.	1,574,974	1,568,131	1,416,916
Net earnings	1,019,276	999,415	861,273
Gross, 2 months	4,833,931	4,707,295	4,276,553
Net, 2 months	1,777,283	1,728,831	1,581,066
Coal & Iron Company:			
Gross earnings	2424,983	2,465,231	2,805,054
Op. expenses	2,187,439	2,238,870	2,616,165
Net earnings	237,544	226,361	188,889
Gross, 2 months	4,317,448	4,562,232	5,105,123
Net, 2 months	213,402	200,222	363,659
Reading Company:			
Net, August	78,877	21,952	19,597
Net, 2 months	161,210	46,706	43,820
Surplus, August	473,697	456,749	307,214
All companies:			
Net, August	1,335,697	1,247,728	1,069,759
Charges & taxes	862,000	790,979	762,545
Surplus, August	473,697	456,749	307,214
Surplus, 2 months	427,995	393,801	463,424

SAVANNAH, FLA. & WESTERN for July—

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross earnings	629,580	600,277	29,303
Op. expenses	445,102	425,891	19,211
Net earnings	184,478	174,386	10,092

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for August—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Gross earnings	265,629	225,442	186,347
Exp. and taxes	192,218	166,271	127,990
Net earnings	73,411	59,171	58,357
Total	73,623	59,171	58,391
Fixed charges	41,515	34,775	32,796
Net income	32,108	24,395	25,595
Gross, 2 months	516,342	436,693	355,233
Exp. and taxes	368,596	318,131	238,942
Net earnings	147,745	118,561	116,291
Total	148,681	118,578	116,324
Net income	68,967	51,708	49,807
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for the year ended June 30—			
Mileage	1,056	1,000	955
Gross earnings	6,127,941	5,300,889	4,576,349
Op. expenses	3,757,895	3,217,796	3,162,542
Taxes	300,856	177,917	156,473
Net earnings	2,069,870	1,905,176	1,257,334
Total income	2,070,385	1,905,539	1,257,601
Fixed charges	1,004,306	946,240	916,680
Surplus	1,066,079	959,299	340,921

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 28, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1901.	1900.	P. C.
New York	$1,077,490,354	$683,568,058	+57.6
Boston	116,245,549	87,478,716	+32.9
Philadelphia	90,702,551	78,361,268	+15.7
Baltimore	17,795,158	14,714,720	+20.9
Chicago	130,458,989	102,825,696	+26.9
St. Louis	36,592,351	25,794,113	+41.9
New Orleans	7,727,555	9,362,837	—17.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,477,012,507	$1,002,105,405	+47.4
Other cities, 5 days	229,986,411	195,216,421	+17.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,706,998,918	$1,197,321,826	+42.6
All cities, 1 day	355,097,623	252,879,637	+40.4
Total, all cities, for week	$2,062,096,541	$1,450,201,463	+42.2

'Change Membership Transfers.

Several memberships in the Stock Exchange have been posted for transfer. The transfers are F. G. Henderson to Lyman F. Gray, Henry Day to Henry V. Lester, George H. Hold (deceased) to Leland W. Prior, Louis E. Blackwell to H. B. Guthrie, and James M. Hutton to William D. Hutton.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks, silver, and exchange to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.09	.09
Best & Belcher	.17	.17
Bullion	.01	.01
Caledonia	.31	.32
Challenge Con	.15	.15
Chollar	.07	.07
Confidence	.72	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.70	1.70
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.02	.03
Gould & Curry	.07	.06
Hale & Norcross	.18	.18
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.01	.02
Kentucky Con	.02	.02
Lady Washington Con	.01	.01
Mexican	.19	.18
Occidental Con	.05	.05
Ophir	.77	.77
Overman	.04	.05
Potosi	.08	.08
Savage	.02	.02
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.20	.18
Standard	3.25	3.25
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con	.07	.07
Utah Con	.02	.02
Yellow Jacket	.08	.09
Silver bars	.58¼	.58⅛
Mexican dollars	47@47½	47@47½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.10
Telegraph	.10	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
Acacia	16	16¼	15	16½
Alamo	13½	14¼	13¾	14½
Argentum	11¼	11½	11¼	12
Anaconda	30	32	29¼	31½
Battle Mountain	17	18	17	20
Blue Bell	15	16	16	16¼
Butterfly	30	35	30	35
C. C. Cons.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Coriolanus	9¾	10¼	9¼	10¼
C., C. & M.	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
Columbine Victor	7	7½	7	7¾
Dante	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Doctor Jackpot	55½	57	55½	56
Elkton	173⅛	173⅞	172½	174
El Paso	60	60½	59½	59¾
Fanny Rawlings	15	18	14½	18
Findlay	9	9½	8½	9¼
Gold Dollar	18¾	19	18⅝	18¾
Golden Cycle	65¾	66½	66	69
Golden Fleece	36	40	36	40
Gold King	92	96	92	96
Gold Knob	5¾	5⅞	5¾	6
Gold Sovereign	4	4¼	4	4⅜
Gould	16⅝	17½	15½	17
Hart	8	9	8	8¼
Ingham	12⅝	14	12	14
Isabella	56⅛	56¼	55⅝	55½
Jackpot	30	50	37	39
Keystone	8	8½	8½	9
Last Dollar	60	61	60	61
Lexington	6	6¼	6	6½
Little Puck	6½	6⅝	6⅞	7¼
Mint	18	20	18	20
Mollie Gibson	28	30	28	30
Molly Dwyer	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Mary Cashen	10	12	10	13¼
Moon Anchor	27½	29	27⅝	28¾
National	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
Nugget	15	16½	15	16½
New Haven	5⅛	5½	5	5¾
Orphan	18½	20	18¼	20
Pharmacist	7½	8⅜	8	8¼
Pinnacle	8½	9	8½	9
Pointer	7	7⅛	7	7½
Portland	303	310	301	306
Rose Maud	5⅝	6	5½	5¾
Rose Nicol	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
Republic	4	4¼	3½	3¾
Rocky Mountain	3½	3¾	3¼	3⅝
Sedan	6⅛	6½	6⅜	6¾
Vindicator	115	117	115	115½
Work	13	14	13	14
Zoc	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞

Imports of Specie, Port of New York, Sept. 21 to 27, 1901.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Lasselle	Curacao	$3,620
Roraima	St. Kitts	3,500
Lauenburg	Cape Haitien	3,000
Lauenburg	Port au Prince	50,000
Lauenburg	Port de Paix	2,600
American Silver Coin—		
Lauenburg	Port de Paix	460
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	550
Morro Castle	Havana	265,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	San Benito	3,629
Advance	Colon	30,620
Gold Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	17,123
Kron Prince Willem	Southampton	243,325
Alleghany	Porto Colombia	4,260
Alleghany	Greytown	2,800
Alleghany	Cartagena	1,250
Ragusa	Barbados	400
Silver Bullion—		
City of Washington	Tampico	57,611
Seguranca	Vera Cruz	5,985
Total		$795,733

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Sept. 23 to Sept. 28, 1901.

Date. Steamer.	Character.	Amount.
Sept. 23—K.W.d.Grosse	London, S. B.	$315,820
Sept. 24—St. Louis	London, S. B.	320,130
Sept. 25—Monmouthsh.	Demerara, S. C., (Mex.)	860
Sept. 25—F. Bismarck	London, S. B.	97,820
Sept. 27—Etruria	London, S. B.	256,920
Sept. 27—Maracas	Port Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	561
Total		$992,111

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Sept. 7—Olman	Banes, S. C., (U. S.)	$500
Sept. 7—Olman	Banes, G. C., (Fr.)	1,005
Total		$993,616

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat	.75½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.08¼
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.25
Beef, family	11.75
Beef hams	20.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.40
Tallow, prime	.06
Pork, mess	16.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09⅜
Lard, prime	10.45
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.60; straights, $3@$3.40; clear specials, $4@$4.10; patents, $3.30@$3.60; straights, $2.80@$3.20; No. 3 Spring wheat, 66@69c; No. 2 red, 70@70½c; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 oats, 35@35⅛c; No. 2 white, 37@38c; No. 3 white, 36¾@37½c; barley, fair to choice malting, 54@60c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.66; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $5.35@$5.50; mess pork, per bbl, $15@$15.05; lard, per 100 lb, $10.20@$10.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $8.85@$9; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 7½@7¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.50@$9.60; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $8.25.

COTTON.—Bulls had things much their own way all the first hour and succeeded in scoring 7.84 for January, this being the highest touched since that option sold off to 7.61 in the middle of the week. There was little upon which to base bear convictions and much to encourage buying on all weak spots. But late in the session a prominent exporter sold late months heavily, presumably against large purchases of spot cotton in the South, though rumor had it that the sales were made for the express purpose of holding the market down until actual cotton could be secured at Friday night's figures. Again, it was said that this same exporter had sold freely in Liverpool to prevent a full response by that market to our advance of Friday, and thus depress the market here yesterday. Be this as it may, from 7.84 January sold off to 7.75 in the last hour and closed barely steady at that figure. The opening was quiet, with prices 7 points higher to 1 point lower, followed immediately by a rapid advance on active demand from the shorts. The near months were leaders in point of strength and "straddles" of purchases in January against sales in March and May were quite popular. The weekly summary of weather crop conditions South in The Chronicle was more unfavorable than expected, receipts continued very light, weather reports indicated heavy rains and high winds over much of the Eastern and Central Belt, with bad weather forecasts last night and to-day in those same districts, week-end trade reports from cotton goods' markets were satisfactory, and statistics on every hand were strongly bullish. Commission houses and room bulls bought on the theory that the long expected rise of ½ cent or more was in progress, while pit shorts scampered for cover on the same reasoning. At 11 o'clock everything pointed to a firm close at top notch of the day. But then it became apparent that leading sellers of the first hour, Southern interests, still had large lines of cotton for sale and seemed undisturbed by the first hour advance. A turn for profits was made by the local contingent and the commission crowd, too, changed its policy and took profits. This selling quickly sent prices downward, until January touched 7.75 when buying for a fresh upturn checked further losses. The close was barely steady, with prices net 7 points higher on September and unchanged to 3 points lower on later options. Speculation was quite active all the forenoon. The market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, with middling upland quoted 8¼c and middling gulf 8½c. Sales were 1,210 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	7.84	7.85	7.84	7.84@7.87
October	7.77	7.82	7.73	7.73@7.74
November	7.78	7.78	7.76	7.71@7.72
December	7.78	7.83	7.75	7.74@7.75
January	7.79	7.84	7.75	7.75@7.76
February	..	..	..	7.74@7.76
March	7.75	7.82	7.73	7.73@ ..
April	..	..	..	7.73@7.74
May	7.76	7.82	7.74	7.74@7.75

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—Cotton—Spot, small business, prices 1-16d@3-32d higher; American middling, fair, 5⅛d; good middling, 4 15-16d; middling, 4 11-16d; low middling, 4 15-32d; good ordinary, 4 7-32d; ordinary, 3 29-32d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export and included 3,900 bales American. Receipts, none. Futures opened easy and closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, September, 4 34-64d, sellers; October, good ordinary clause, 4 27-64d, buyers; October and November, 4 20-64d, buyers; November and December, 4 17-64d, buyers; December and January, 4 16-64d, buyers; January and February, 4 16-64d, sellers; February and March, 4 16-64d, sellers; March and April, 4 16-64d, sellers; April and May, 4 16-64d, buyers.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—In contrast to the decided weakness in corn circles yesterday, wheat was fairly steady after an opening pressure of foreign and local offerings had been disposed of, and closed officially at unchanged prices. The rally was occasioned by a demand from shorts, following seaboard clearances of 733,000 bushels of wheat and flour. In most other respects the news was of an unimportant, bearish type that has been familiar to operators all the week. Cables lost ¼d because world's shipments were expected to reach ten million bushels this week. Foreign houses sold May wheat; the primary receipts aggregated 1,156,000 bushels, against 989,000 bushels last year, and exporters limited their dealings to half a dozen loads at all ports. Continental markets fully shared the English depression, except Paris, which showed little change. Berlin closed 1@1¾ marks down, and Budapest 6 points net lower. Eventually these influences, with the continued and excessive pressure on corn destroyed the midday rally and caused transactions on the curb to reflect a further weakness of undertone. December closed at 1 o'clock at 75⅝c. No. 2 red was quoted at 75½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, 74¾c, elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76c, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, 80½c, both free on board, afloat.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Close: Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 70⅛c; September, 70⅛c; December, 71¼@71⅜c; May, 74⅝c; No. 2 hard, 69¼c. Corn, No. 2, cash, 57c; September, 57c; December, 57½c; May, 59⅝@59½c. Oats No. 2, cash, 37c; September, 37c; December, 37¼c; May, 39¼c; No. 2 white, 39¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—Wheat dull. Close: No. 1 Northern, 70@70½c; No. 2 Northern, 68½@69c; December, 70⅛c. Rye steady; No. 1, 54½@56c. Barley dull; No. 2, 59c; sample, 45@59c. Corn, December, 50¾@50⅞c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 28.—Close: Wheat—Cash, 68⅞c; December, 67⅞c; May, 70⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, 68½c; No. 2 Northern, 66¼c. Flour—First patents, $3.90@$4; second patents, $3.80; first clears, $2.85@$2.90; second clears, $2.25. Bran—In bulk, $13@$13.25.

DULUTH, Sept. 28.—Close: Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 70⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c; September, 67⅞c; October, 67½c; December, 68c; May, 71⅜c. Oats, 35⅞@35⅝c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.45; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@$2.60; no grade, $20@$21.50, spot and to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.85@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.55. Corn meal dull; kiln-dried, $3.20@$3.50, as to brand. Bag meal quiet; fine white and yellow, $1.35@$1.50; coarse, $1.20@$1.25. Feed steady; Spring bran, spot, $17.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran, bulk, $17.25; coarse Winter bran, $18.50@$20; city bran, $18@$18.50; corn meal, $29; linseed oil cake, $29; corn oil cake, $22.50; hominy chop, $21; oil meal, $30.50.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	73⅞	74⅛	73⅞	74
October	73¼	73½	73¼	73½
December	75 9-16	75 13-16	75½	75⅝
May	78⅝	78⅞	78 9-16	78¾
Corn—				
September	63	63	62¾	62¾
October	..	..	..	62
December	62⅞	62⅞	62¼	62¼
May	62¾	62 13-16	62⅝	62⅝
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$10.50

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68¼	68⅝	68 3-16	68⅜
December	69⅞	70 7-16	69⅞	70⅛
May	73½	73⅞	73⅜	73⅝
Corn—				
September	56⅝	56⅝	55¼	55¼
December	57⅜	57⅞	56¾	56⅜
May	59	59	58½	58½
Oats—				
September	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
December	35 13-16	35⅞	35½	35½
May	37¾	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
Lard—				
October	$10.00	$10.10	$10.00	$10.07½
January	9.50	9.52½	9.50	9.50
Ribs—				
October	8.82½	8.95	8.82½	8.87½
January	8.32½	8.37½	8.32½	8.35
Pork—				
October	15.00	15.05	14.97½	14.97½
January	16.12½	16.25	16.12½	16.15

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $16@$16.50; family, $17@$17.50; short clear, $17.50@$19. BEEF—Steady; mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $16@$18. BEEF HAMS—Quiet, $20@$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Strong; bacons, 9c; 180 lb, 9c; 160 lb, 9⅜c; 140 lb, 9½c; pigs, 9¾@9⅞c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies firm; smoking, 11¼c; 10 lb, 10½c; 12 lb, 10c; 14 lb, 9¾c; pickled shoulders firm, 7¼@7½c; pickled hams quiet, 10¾@11c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 6c; country, 5⅞@6⅛c. LARD—Firm; $10.45; city lard firm; South America, $11.25; Continent, $10.75; Brazil, kegs, $12.40; compound strong, 7⅞@8⅛c. STEARINE—Steady; oleo, 11¾c; city lard stearine, 12c.

COFFEE.—The range of contract prices in the local market yesterday was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.05	5.05	5.00	4.95@5.00
October	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05@5.10
November	..	..	..	5.10@5.20
December	5.25	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30
January	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40
February	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45@5.50
March	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.55@5.60
April	..	..	..	5.60@5.65
May	5.70	5.75	5.70	5.70@5.75
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.85
July	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
August	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@6.00

FOREIGN COFFEE MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market steady; good average Santos, 4$500; receipts, 65,000 bags; stock, 1,239,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened ½ to ¾ pfennig higher; at 2:30 P. M. was net 1 pfennig higher; sales, 23,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened inactive, unchanged, to ¼f higher; at 12 M. advanced ½f; sales, 18,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 37.75; April, 38; May, 38.25; June, 38.50; July, 38.75; August, 39; September, 36.75; October, 37; November, 37.25; December, 37.25. Rio—Coffee market quiet; No. 7 Rio, 4$625; exchange, 11⅝d; receipts, 27,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 23,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 14,000 bags; stock, 600,000 bags.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.65, and in bulk, $5.10; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.60, and in bulk, $5.05; refined, cases, New York, $8.65. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, barrels, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 42c; off Summer yellow, 40c; prime white, 45c; prime Winter yellow, 45c; linseed oil, American, raw, 65c; American, boiled, 67c; Calcutta, raw, 85c; Western linseed quoted 2c under city brands; lard oil, 77@79c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 33¾c; receipts, 913 casks; sales, 746 casks; exports, 927 casks. Resin firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,357 bbls; sales, 1,291 bbls; exports, 10,026 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28.—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; quotations omitted. Resin firm, unchanged; sales, none.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm, 33¾c; receipts, 36 casks. Resin, nothing doing; receipts, 188 bbls. Crude turpentine steady, $1@$1.90; receipts, 52 casks. Tar firm, $1.35; receipts, 206 bbls.

SUGAR.—Prices remain nominally as before quoted; that is, 3¾c for centrifugal, 3¼c for muscovado, and 2 31-32c for molasses sugar. Cables reported a quiet and unchanged beet sugar market.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.95; tar oil, barrels, $4.10; spirits of turpentine, 36½@37c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; D, $1.50; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.75; K, $2.10; M, $2.60; N, $3.05; W G, $3.45; W W, $3.85.

LIVE STOCK.—No trade in beeves; dressed beef steady; native sides, 5¼@9¾c per lb; Texas beef, 5½@7c. No trade worth noting in calves; city-dressed veals, 9@13c per lb. Both sheep and lambs quiet and generally steady; sheep, $2.50@$3.75; culls, $2; lambs, $4.75@$5.55; culls, $3.25@$3.50; dressed mutton, 5¼@7½c per lb; dressed lambs, 7@11c. No trade in live hogs; country-dressed unchanged.

Lightning's Devious Course.

From The Baltimore American.

Lightning Tuesday night struck the recently erected residence of Mr. Fred A. Duval, in Jessup, Md. Mrs. Duval was sewing by a table with a lighted lamp upon it. Mr. Duval was seated near by, with his little daughter asleep in his arms, and the baby was asleep in the cradle across the room. Mr. Duval says that he saw no flash, but felt as if he had been suddenly dealt a blow on the head, and knew nothing until he was aroused by the screams of his terrified children. The room was in total darkness. He called his wife, and, receiving no answer, he groped in the dark until he found her, seemingly lifeless. With the assistance of neighbors she was resuscitated, but continued to still suffer intensely from the shock. Both children were unharmed. The cradle in which the baby was asleep was shattered to pieces, but the child was evidently tossed out on the floor. The bolt visited and damaged every room in the house. It wrenched off and splintered window frames, made wide rips in the plastering, blackened gilded picture frames, burst through the roof of the house, ran down the side of the wall, and plowed deep into the earth.

Dealing in Futures.

Mr. Newed—I have an option on that Blank Avenue house. How would you like it for our home, my dear?

Mrs. Newed—Oh, it's a pretty place, but you know it is said to be haunted. Mamma says she wouldn't set her foot inside the door for any amount of money.

Mr. Newed—I'll close the deal for it the first thing in the morning.—Chicago News.

The Boy Would Enjoy It.

"Did your father used to whip you when you were a boy?" asked the youngster who had been chastised.

"Did he!" repeated the old gentleman, reflectively. "In those days parents were made of sterner stuff, and he used to whale me with a strap."

"The boy's eyes brightened instantly.

"Golly!" he cried. "I'd like to see him do it now."—Chicago Post.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Demand for Dwellings Continues to be the Market's Feature.

Latest Sales by Brokers—Voluntary Offerings Poorly Received at Auction—Schedule for This Week.

The good demand for dwellings of moderate value has continued to be the mainstay of the market, and dealing in that class of property has furnished nearly all of the last few days' business. This demand has been principally for houses near Fifth Avenue, north of Fiftieth Street, as shown in the sales of the Seligman house, 74 East Fifty-fifth Street; William C. Tefft's residence, 22 East Sixty-fourth Street, and 16 East Seventy-sixth Street. That the west side is not without its patrons also appears in purchases of two modern dwellings on Seventy-sixth Street, just east of Riverside Drive. The effort to trace a connection between all current dealing on the west side and Charles M. Schwab's recent purchase is natural, and in at least one case is not strained, namely, in the sale of the house, 34 Riverside Drive, which was built six years ago and has never been occupied.

The acquisition of an entire block at the foot of West Fifty-ninth Street as a site for the underground railroad power station was of great general interest, but of comparatively small significance from a real estate point of view. Some demand may be felt in the neighborhood for increased tenement accommodations, although it should also be remembered in this connection that such an establishment as a powerhouse does not give employment to any such number of men as its great cost and vast size might indicate.

The purchase of a plot on West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, near Riverside Drive, by Janpole & Werner and of three lots on One Hundred and Third Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, by Edgar H. Rosenstock, were the only transactions of the week in vacant property—a class of dealing which is commanding little attention just at present on account of the effect of the new tenement house law and also because many of the larger operators are well "loaded up" with such property as the result of last Spring's campaign.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Frederick Zittel has sold for George F. Vietor the four-story dwelling 347 West End Avenue, 21 by 107 and irregular.

L. F. Wissmann has sold to Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank, for about $80,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 144 West Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9.

It is reported that William J. Carlin has sold the plot on the south side of Eighty-fourth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2.

Hugo Scheller has sold to Robert A. Chesebrough the plot on the south side of Ninety-third Street, 192 feet east of Riverside Drive, 25 by 114.

James Baird has sold to Bolton Hall, for about $35,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 33 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Henry Wise has sold the five-story tenement, with stores, 3 Mulberry Street, 30 by 25.

Irving I. Kempner has bought from Augustus Prentice the five-story building 316 and 318 Seventh Avenue, 39 by 56.6 and irregular.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for Adler & Herrman the two six-story double tenements 2,011 and 2,013 First Avenue, for five years, at an aggregate rental of $22,000.

Among residence rentals recently effected through the firm of Pease & Elliman the following are reported: 41 East Eighty-third Street, for T. P. White, to Dudley Phelps; 23 East Forty-fourth Street, for C. C. Marshall, to Dr. S. A. Brown; 7 East Sixty-second Street, for Walter S. Kemeys; 249 Madison Avenue, for the Wallace estate, to E. W. Wilson; 40 West Thirty-eighth Street, for George L. Myers, to Duncan S. Ellsworth; 5 West Forty-sixth Street, for Mrs. E. Phoenix, to Lamar L. Fleming; 547 Madison Avenue, for S. F. Adams, to Dr. Rowland Cox, Jr.; 14 West Twenty-first Street, for Mrs. G. E. Cowdin, to C. W. Ogden; 9 West Fifty-second Street, for a Mrs. Squire, to Mrs. J. R. Busk.

The lease of the Eden Musée property, on Twenty-third Street, east of Sixth Avenue, has been renewed for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $18,000.

The Auction Room.

Being withdrawn or bid in was the fate of all voluntary offerings last week, but in view of the early stage of the season and the quality of the properties put up, these results should not be too seriously regarded and probably do not reflect the real attitude of buyers toward the auction market. A partition sale of five lots near the Boulevard Lafayette and just south of Fort Washington Park, brought out the only competition of the week. These lots, originally a part of the Susan Barclay Ward estate, sold at auction just about four years ago for $3,550. On Tuesday operators took them for a total of $4,675—a figure that appears low in comparison with the former price, when one considers the many favorable influences which have affected Washington Heights property during the last four years.

Small parcels will again engage the attention of salesroom frequenters this week. On Wednesday Philip A. Smyth will sell by executors' orders the dwelling 2,017 Lexington Avenue and the tenement 2,135 Lexington Avenue, while William M. Ryan will offer 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue, together with the adjoining property at 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, and the two tenements 535 and 537 West Twenty-ninth Street. A partition sale of the four-story single flats 423 and 425 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street is down for Thursday.

There were recorded last week 194 mortgages, for $2,463,798; of which 55, for $697,316, were at 5 per cent.; 87, for $812,277, were at more, and 52, for $954,205, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 180 mortgages, for $2,351,638; of which 67, for $942,443, were at 5 per cent.; 75, for $547,895, were at more, and 38, for $861,300, were at less.

Frederick G. Isles of 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn, has sold to a New York syndicate sub-division thirty-two acres of O'Connor farm at Flatbush. Consideration about $75,000.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, E. G. Whitaker, referee, 67 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 99.6 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100.11 and irregular, four-story brownstone front apartment house. Due on judgment, $19,114.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 38 Dey Street, north side, 75 feet west of Church Street, 25 by 77, five-story stone-front building; all title and interest of Harry E. Phyle on Aug. 7, 1901.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.—By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 56 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 565 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 18 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John E. Duffy, referee, 11 Teasdale Place, north side, 525 feet west of Trinity Avenue, 24.11 by 100, four-story brick flat. Due on mortgage, $969; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis Wendel, Jr., referee, 506 West Forty-ninth Street, south side, 138 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 26.4 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $15,916.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles B. Page, referee, 1,900 Jerome Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 117.4 by 110.5 by 88.2 by 135.6, two-story frame hotel, with stable and sheds. Due on judgment, $22,307.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Lots 40, 42, and 44 to 48 on the map of Mount Eden; all title and interest of Louis Edelmuth on Aug. 8, 1891.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.—By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 534 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick and stone four-family tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, executor's sale, 2,017 Lexington Avenue, east side, 72.1 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 14.5 by 60, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 2,135 Lexington Avenue, east side, 80 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 19.11 by 60, four-story brick tenement, with store.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue, east side, 49.4 feet north of Twenty-ninth Street, 74 by 100, four-story brick building, with frame extension; 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, four-story brick double tenement; 535 and 537 West Twenty-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, two four-story brick double tenements.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 611 and 613 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three-story brick factory.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 236 West Thirtieth Street, south side, 329.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 23.7 by 98.9, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $20,502.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 170 East Ninety-sixth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Third Avenue, 39 by 100.8, four-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $20,115.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 58 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 212.6 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $12,396.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis F. Doyle, referee, 1,086 Jennings Street, south side, 117 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, 22.5 by 78.9 and irregular, two-story brick dwelling. Due on Judgment, $4,580.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, M. Linn Bruce, referee, 1,488 Vyse Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,466.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 423 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 244 feet east of First Avenue, 21 by 100.11 and irregular, four-story brownstone-front single flat; 425 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, adjoining the foregoing, 21.6 by 100.11, four-story brownstone-front single flat.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Christian G. Moritz, referee, 146 Ridge Street, east side, 75 feet north of Stanton Street, 25 by 47.5, five-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $7,250; subject to another mortgage for $14,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 433 West Fortieth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,251.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 309 Seventh Avenue, east side, 78.1 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 21.3 by 103 and irregular, three-story stone-front tenement with store and a four-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $22,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Meyer Greenberg, referee, 195 Lewis Street, west side, 48.10 feet south of Sixth Street, 29.2 by 71.9 by 28.9 by 75.1, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $5,460.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 115 East Fortieth Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, 18.9 by 92.8; William H. Patterson, premises, owner; George E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $23,000.

No. 19 West Fifty-fifth Street, for a four and three story brick dwelling, 25 by 91.5; Col. Daniel S. Lamont of 49 Wall Street, owner; Little & O'Connor of 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Avenue A and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 50; Thomas and Thomas E. Crimmins of 50 East Fifty-ninth Street, owners; J. H. Friend of 148 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

Inwood Avenue, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 21.2 by 75; August Kampfnerr of 33 Inwood Avenue, owner; Rudolph Werner of 1,579 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Ogden Avenue, northwest corner, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 35; Jane D. Siemans, premises, owner; Ahneman & Younkheene, architects; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

Greenwich Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street, to a seven-story brick factory; Aaron Buchebaum of 729 Ninth Avenue, owner; W. J. Fryer of 26 Cortlandt Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 25 East Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; David H. James, premises, owner; Horace Trumbaur, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $5,000.

Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Broadway, to a one-story brick automobile storage house; Automobile Exchange and Storage Company, premises, owner; John B. Mooney of 114 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 49 James Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; James W. Stevens, premises, owner; Rudolph Moeller of 959 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $75.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 226.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Ellen Drury of 608 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Brook Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

No. 1,195 Washington Avenue, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling; Michael Wohn, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $200.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Eleventh Street, to a six-story brick loft building; John Glass of 426 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Frederick Jacobson of 54 West Eighteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

In the following list "mtg" stands for mortgage, and "R S" for revenue stamps. The war revenue law, as amended, provides that a 25-cent stamp shall be placed on all conveyances where the consideration or value exceeds $2,500 and is under $3,000. Twenty-five cents additional is required for each $500 of consideration over $3,000. This "consideration" has been held to mean only the equity above the mortgage, except in rare cases where the purchaser assumes payment of the mortgage. The amount of the mortgage, plus $2,500 plus 2,000 times the value of the revenue stamps on the conveyance should therefore show the true consideration for all properties over $2,500 in value.

Saturday, Sept. 28.

INTERVALE AV, s e s, at w s of Fox St, runs s w 97.10x s e 27x e 34.11 to w s of Fox St x n 95.7; Henrietta Anspacher to Montrose R. Richard, (mtg $3,750)	Nom.
MADISON AV, e s, 62.2 ft n of 84th St, 20x75; Joseph Dryfoos to Fannie J. Dryfoos, quitclaim	Nom.
MATILDA ST, n w s, being Lot 234, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Samuel B. Smith, referee, to Joseph S. Wood, executor	$200
ORCHARD ST, n s, 100 ft e of Main St, 15x25, City Island; Frederick Gebhardt to Sarah Gebhardt	Nom.
WEBSTER AV, e s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, 25x90; Charles Muxoll to Richard Cleve, (R S $6.25)	Nom.
7TH AV, 257, e s, 46.8 ft s of 25th St, 21x60; Andrew Beupold to Walter R. Heinrich, (mtg $11,000)	Nom.
36TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Anna T. Walton to Richard S. Tobin, (mtg $9,100, R S $2)	Nom.
44TH ST, 211, n s, 142.6 ft e of 3d Av, 44.2x100.5; Alice M. Browning to Mary M. Williams, quitclaim	Nom.
57TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; Mina Schonstein and wife to Frank J. Healy and another, (mtg $7,500, R S 50 cents)	Nom.
98TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Grimm to Abner Y. Bowen, (mtg $25,000)	Nom.
103D ST, 218, s s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.9; Samuel Menlowitz to Herman Bartholmes, (mtg $10,750, R S $3.50)	Nom.
152D ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x100; John J. McCauley, Jr., referee, to Jacob Siegel, (R S 25 cents)	250
171ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 25x90; Charles Donohue, referee, to Canio Radice	5,000

Recorded Leases.

3D AV, 2,693; James Rothschild to Alphons Weiner, 5 years		$2,120
3D AV, 3,593, store, &c.; Margaret Duchardt to William Stelter, 5 10-12 years	$600	720
23D ST, n s, 309 ft e of 6th Av; also 23d St, n s, 259 ft e of 6th Av; Alexander E. Orr and others, trustees, to Eden Musée Americain Company, Limited, 21 years		18,000
45TH ST, 108 West; Mary A. Mahon to the Professional Woman's League, 5 years		2,500
112TH ST, 123 and 125 East; Abraham Fox to Lasar Wallenstein, 3 years		4,350

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BIEL, Rose, to Gustav Basch; 3d Av, w s, 20 ft n of 106th St, prior mtge $20,000, secures proceeding in United States District Court	$1,000
CITY REAL PROPERTY INVESTING Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 39th St, n s, 130 ft w of Park Av, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent., gold	75,000
DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; Union Av, s e corner of 3d St, Strong Av, n e s, 175 ft e of Forest Av, due Jan. 1, 1902, 6 per cent	2,500
HEALY, Frank J., and another, to Mina Schonstein; 57th St, 243 East, prior mtge, $7,500, installments, 2 years, 6 per cent	1,000
HOROWITZ, Philip, to David Horowitz; Rivington St, n e corner of Attorney St, prior mtge, $67,500, secures notes, 2 months, each 6 per cent	10,000
MILLER, Elizabeth S., to Allan Marquand; 76th St, 309 West, due Oct. 1, 1904, 4 per cent	33,000
SCHNELLE, Charles H., to Clifford T. Graham; 78th St, n s, 269 ft e of 1st Av; 86th St, s s, 123.3 ft e of Avenue A, with all title to estate of which Adolph Schnelle died seized, being 1-3 part, due Nov. 1, 1903, 6 per cent	300
WALTON, Anna T., to Charles Goeller; 36th St, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent	100
WESTENFELDER, Philip, Jr., to William Kahler and wife; 45th St, n s, 349.9 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.	2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

GOSLIN, Edmond F., to Robert J. Ferns.	Nom
HOROWITZ, David, to Louis Manheim.	Nom
SHERMAN, William A., and another, administrators, to William A. Sherman and another, as trustees	$21,000

Lis Pendens.

3D AV, 2,359; James Everard's Breweries against James A. Lyon, (action to set aside lease, &c.;) attorney, D. M. Neuberger.

45TH ST, n s, 349.9 ft e of 11th Av, 25.3x100.5; James H. Hume against Philip Westenfelder and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Campbell & Moore.

106TH ST and Westchester Av, s e corner, runs n e 13.6 to w s of Beach Av x s e 142.6x s w 54.7x n w to Westchester Av x119.7; Henry Kelley against Michael Davis and another, (action to declare conveyance void;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

156TH ST and Hewitt Place, n w corner, 28.8x696x irregular; Henry Kelley against Lawrence Davis and another, (action to declare conveyance void;) attorney, D. S. Decker.

Mechanics' Liens.

PARK AV, w s, 50 ft n of 58th St, 50x100; 58th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 150x100.5, and 59th St, s s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.5; Martin Disken against Emma Herter, owner and contractor	$24,000
WENDOVER AV, n s, 221.11 ft e of Webster Av, 75x84; Lorimer Street Mill Company against Herberd Aldhous, owner and contractor	800
4TH ST and Avenue D, n w corner, 100x41; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Goldberg & Sons, owners; Smith, Bock & Amolsky, contractors	50
113TH ST, 111 West; Edward Totten against Bertha Kirecht, owner and contractor	73
115TH ST and Riverside Drive, n e corner, 119.6x103; Joseph O. Clement against Columbia Court Building Company and another, owners and contractors	1,600
159TH ST, 680 or 682 East; Everett Erskine against Emma Horenburger, owner; Herman Horenburger, contractor	95

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

102D ST, 212 and 214 West; Elizabeth Beverly against Jane Ellen and another, Sept. 25, 1901	$58
183D ST and Bassford Place, n e corner; Owen Toher against Matilda Heincken and another Aug. 12, 1901	717
183D ST and Bassford Place, n e corner; Owen Toher against Matilda Heincken and another, Sept. 5, 1901	609
183D ST and Bassford Place, n e corner; William Algir against Matilda Heincken and another, Aug. 24, 1901	625

Lorraine Apartment Hotel Leased.

The Lorraine apartment hotel, at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, owned by the Matthew Byrnes estate, has been leased for a term of twenty-one years to William F. Hale, who is at present connected with the Schuyler apartment house, on West Forty-fifth Street. The annual rental of the Lorraine will be $100,000, taxes and repairs to be paid by the lessee. The building was put up about three years ago, and occupies a plot 75 by 125. It is stated that the income from it at the present time, with several vacancies, is about $170,000.

New Residence for Col. Lamont.

A new residence will be erected for Col. Daniel S. Lamont at 19 West Fifty-fifth Street, from plans by Little & O'Connor. The house will be four stories in height, and will cover a lot 25 by 91.5 feet. Its cost, according to the estimate filed with the plans at the Building Department yesterday, will be $25,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE EUREKA STABLE COMPANY.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward S. Fowler receiver of the Eureka Stable Company, which had a livery stable at 60 to 70 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on the application of the First National Bank of Jersey City, which obtained a judgment against the company for $2,031 on Sept. 3, and has also another claim for $1,200. The liabilities are $6,000, and the assets $2,000 in accounts receivable. The place was sold out three weeks ago. The company was incorporated on Nov. 26, 1897, with a capital stock of $10,000, and George R. Stevens was Secretary and Treasurer.

Out of Town.

WALTER F. KEIFER AND J. H. SHAFER.—Bankruptcy petitions filed yesterday at Utica were: Walter F. Keifer, Camulius, N. Y., liabilities $13,898; no assets. J. H. Shafer, Middlefield, liabilities $1,764; no assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JOHN FISH.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against John Fish, builder, of 1 Madison Avenue, by the following creditors: Alfred Boote, $1,300; Theodore F. Tone, $1,323, and George F. Purrington, $300. It was alleged that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on July 29. His schedules in the assignment showed liabilities $318,134, nominal assets, $298,000; gross actual assets, $244,000, and net actual assets $40,700.

MOSES A. KUH.—Moses A. Kuh of 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $28,455 and no assets. The liabilities are $19,236 to Alexander Kuh for borrowed money, $7,250 to several others for borrowed money, and $1,969, a deficiency judgment. He was formerly a dealer in dry goods at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

JESSE J. PLUMMER.—Jesse J. Plummer, a clerk, of 2,023 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,241 and no assets. The liabilities are for borrowed money, rent, groceries, coal, ice, milk, drugs, medical services, dental services, and cleaning clothing.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, Harry—T. McDonald	$147
BECKETT, Maria H.—T. A. Welmurt, Jr., and others	102
BENDHEIM, Henry—Health Department	209
BERNSTEIN, Jacob—H. Kumberger and another	220
BUTLER, Thomas A.—M. Brockman	35
CLONIN, James E.—B. H. Roogen	503
CONWAY, William L.—J. Murray and others	153
CHALZEL, Oscar—M. Bab	22
CLEAVER, Charles S.—Studebaker Brothers' Company of New York	590
CAMP, William C.—Congress Hotel Company	176
CLEARY, James—Health Department	209
DONA MARIA MINING COMPANY OF Mompos—W. James	2,787
GAW, Ellen E.—F. Becker	97
GOHLIN, Carl—B. Schaeffel	124
ENIG, Franz—D. Zweig and others	97
ENGELKE, Nicholas H.—L. F. Bergman	111
ELECTRIC SELECTOR AND SIGNAL Company—City of New York	335
EAGLETON, Thomas—Health Department	209
EHRLICH, Abraham—D. Freiberger	24
EHRMANN, Samuel C.—R. Kipp	67
FACONTY, Benjamin—M. Bab	25
FIDELITY GLASS COMPANY—City of New York	271
FINELIGHT, David—Health Department	200
FIELD, Harry N.—M. Rosenbluth and others	87
GEROSSA, Frank—Health Department	209
HEITNER, Emanuel—Health Department	209
HARKMAN, Louis—J. Ratzer	99
JACOBSON, Morris—Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company	511
JARAWAN, Samuel S.—A. J. Macksond	54
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—R. H. L. Oskhoff	1,314
LOTT, Annie F.—W. B. A. Jurgens	150
LIVINGSTON, Robert E.—M. M. Forney	120
LEVY, Jacob, and Abram Weinstein—J. Levine	314
LEVY, Jacob—Health Department	209
MASELLO, Angelica—M. Bab	22
McCARREN, Alexander H.—City of New York	503
REINHARDT, Maurice—S. Ernst and others	22
TARAL, Fred.—J. Monheimer	25
WEST, Paul—J. Lucht, Jr.	120
NEUFIELD, Albert W.—S. Friedman	29
NAUGHTON, Michael J.—C. S. Tebbutt	187
NORWALK LOCK COMPANY—City of New York	335
STOCKER, Fanny—F. Victor	130
SPIES, Charles—P. Czyzowski	23
PARKER, Frank, Jr.—Manhattan Gas Heating Company	38
SCHWARTZ, Joseph—Health Department	209
ROBITZEK, Benjamin—Health Department	209
RUSSELL, Michael A.—H. A. Gribbon	219
SHOTWELL, Townsend W.—Health Department	209
STRAUSS, Baldwin F.—C. A. Tinker	218
SHOTWELL, Townsend W.—Health Department	209
SCHMIDT, Herman A.—Health Department	209
TROJA, Luigi—Health Department	209
TROJA, Luigi—Health Department	209
TROJA, Luigi—Health Department	209
THOMAS, William—Health Department	209
TOCH, Joseph—Health Department	209
ULLMAN, Isaac—C. David	449
UNIVERSAL TALKING MACHINE Company—B. F. Goodrich Company	32
SACKERS, Ralph J.—A. T. Stoutenburgh and others	160
WRIGHT, Simon J.—City of New York	261
WELLS, Arthur J.—W. Cooper and others.	61

CENSUS BUREAU COTTON REPORT.

Shows that Crop of 1900 Was Eight Per Cent. Larger than That of 1899.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—The Census Bureau report issued to-day on the cotton ginned in the United States shows the crop of 1900 to have been 10,486,148 commercial bales, (bales as marketed,) equivalent to 10,123,027 bales of the 500-pound standard, or to 5,061,513,294 pounds.

This is an increase of 840,174 commercial bales, or more than 8 per cent. in excess of the 1899 crop. Texas grew 34 per cent. of the entire crop of 1900 and one-fourth of the world's crop for that year. Its crop increased 33 per cent. over 1899, the 1900 crop being 3,536,506 commercial bales and the 1899 crop 2,658,555. East of the Mississippi production decreased.

How the Carp Were Exterminated.

From The Portland Oregonian.

There was a great slaughter of carp on the Morgan place in Sauvie's Island Sunday, and now all the lakes at Morgan's and Gillihan's are cleared of these pests, and they will no longer eat up the wheat put out for the ducks. The very low water in the lakes gave Frank Thorne, who has the shooting at Morgan's place this year, a chance to kill all the carp in the last of his lakes. The water was only a few inches in depth. Still very few carp could be seen, but when planks were laid over the soft mud down to the water and a barrel of lime dumped in, the water began to boil, and hundreds of carp from 3 to 18 or 20 pounds put in an appearance and made the water and mud fly. There were tons of the big ones and millions of little ones in the lake, but in a short time after the lime was put in the lake they were all dead, and when the hunters left the pigs, crows, and cranes were having a picnic.

FUTURE OF THIS COUNTRY

English Writer Predicts What It Will Be from Its Past.

Says that with Its Natural Advantages and Rapid Growth It Will Be Supreme in the World of Commerce.

From a remarkable article in The London Daily Telegraph of Sept. 9 THE TIMES makes the following extracts. The inspiration of the article was the speech of President McKinley at Buffalo the day before the attempted assassination, in which he announced that "the period of exclusiveness is past," and that the system of high protection, having served its purpose, must give place to a policy of lower tariffs adapted to increase the competitive power of the United States. We quote as follows:

Whichever way we look at it, it is clear that Mr. McKinley's Buffalo programme has been formulated under circumstances that make its fulfillment inevitable within the easily measurable future. The United States, in a word, have fairly entered upon the new phase. They have passed through their experimental period and attained their majority. Their gristle has become bone. There can no longer be a tacit separation of hemispheres in our conception of politics and commerce. The terms "New World" and "Old World" have lost their traditional meaning. With the awakening of Japan, the transformation of Germany, and the less obvious, but not less real, revolution that is going on in this country under democratic influences, the Old World has become rejuvenated as the New World has become mature. The former fact is as important for America as is the other for ourselves. America, Britain, France, Germany, Russia—all the greater powers are henceforth world powers, and their interests are woven together in the mesh that envelopes the globe. All great conceptions in trade and politics henceforth must regard the round earth and the fullness thereof as a whole. This must become more and more the dominating twentieth century conception, never more distinctly formulated in effect, if not in intention, than by the speech in which Mr. McKinley declared upon the eve of his attempted assassination that "the period of exclusiveness is passed."

EUROPE FEARS UNITED STATES.

What we have to realize is that we have received the answer to a historic question. From the Declaration of Independence up to yesterday the imagination of the Old World was accustomed to ask itself what America might mean without arriving at any assurance of a definite reply. All Europe is now beginning to regard the United States with something like the same feeling of uneasy apprehension and vague disquiet which has been created in this country by the commercial pressure of Germany. This is a light in which the subject was not regarded beforehand. The rulers of the Continent looked upon the Republic as if it were something in a permanent state of political quarantine, fortunately prevented by isolation from disseminating democratic germs. Their peoples regarded America as a promised land, in which men might escape forever from all association with the life of Europe. In this country average opinion thought of the United States as the farmyard of the world, supplying an industrial island with foodstuffs and raw material, but as providentially distinguished from a manufacturing society like our own as is the country from the town. It was agreed that the latent resources of the United States were inexhaustible in variety and extent. The immense increase in the American population was the continual theme of interest and speculation. Every one assumed that some destiny of a more or less vague, remote, and purely transatlantic character must lie before the Republic. Sooner or later it was to mean either the unparalled triumph of the colossal failure of democracy. The pessimists pointed to Tammany, polyglot slums, the chaos of racial elements, and mortgaged farms. The advocates of America looked from the White House to the wheat harvests, and from the Supreme Court to the spirit of National greatness that, in spite of all its unbridled vigor and vitality, had maintained a democratic society upon a basis of fundamental law, and had saved the Union in the bloodiest struggle ever waged to vindicate the integrity of a State. But, whatever view was taken, the American experiment in civilization was regarded as if it could have no more direct influence upon the political and commercial fortunes of the Old World than the tests going on in a chemical laboratory can have upon the interests of the passers-by outside the windows.

There has been as complete a transformation of that philosophic attitude as would occur in the curious minds of the visitors to the Zoological Gardens if the animals suddenly showed signs of breaking loose from their cages. The alarmed perturbation excited by the billion dollar trust has superseded the abstract speculations suggested by the pages of De Tocqueville. We are no longer engaged in wondering what America may mean for the Americans. We are sufficiently preoccupied with fears of what it may mean for ourselves. In the prospects of the people of the United States, indeed, there appears at the present moment to be wonderfully little cause for immediate anxiety. They are citizens of a country which has attained the highest level of average prosperity that the world has ever seen. Their commercial strength is more invulnerable at home and more irresistible abroad than that of any other nation. They have greater opportunities and fewer burdens head for head than have Englishmen or Germans. No external enemy can ever break the mainsprings of their power or their trade. They have indefinite room to multiply within their own frontiers, and increase of total population may go hand in hand for many years with enhancement of individual comfort. The heterogeneous medley of races does not appear in the governing elements of the Nation. All the men at the top, no matter what may be their origin, strike the observer as being real Americans of the characteristic stamp; and when a mixed society has developed the power that this fact implies of absorbing all leading and directing personalities into an organic and controlling system, there need be no fear for the ultimate solidity of American civilization. For internal purposes the outlook before the United States is brighter than the prospects in front of any other people. The average human lot upon the other side of the Atlantic is not radically different from the same thing on this side, as the philosophers once thought it was bound to be in one shape or another. It is not so much different as better. Where the United States is developing the difference is precisely in its return effect upon Europe as a whole, and for the purposes of the world in general the question of the nineteenth century: "What will America mean?" is answered at the commencement of the twentieth by all that is represented by the billion dollar trust, the republican-imperialism associated with the career of Mr. McKinley, and the conviction reflected in his Buffalo speech that the mission of America is to achieve the trade supremacy of the world. It is in her tremendous equipment for this enterprise that America appears as a wholly unprecedented phenomenon in the history of commerce. England carried industrial and mercantile organization to an incomparably higher stage of efficiency than any of her predecessors in commercial pre-eminence. Before the rise of British sea power, colonization, and manufacture, all mercantile power had been essentially a distributing rather than a producing agency. The Phoenicians, the Venetians, the Hanseatic League, the Dutch were middlemen; the Spaniards, in their day of universal empire, were splendid parasites. The sea traffic of the latter was the long transport of a dazzling plunder. All the others were more or less brokers and carriers, playing a legitimate part in controlling the great trade routes and managing the business of exchange, which could not have been carried on by any other process.

AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

Our Mediterranean, Hanseatic, and Dutch predecessors kept the warehouses of the world before us. England gave the first example of commercial supremacy dependent not merely upon distributing agency, but upon an immense internal producing power, and became both the great warehouse and the great workshop of the world. Our coal and iron, our insular security and ideal facilities for both manufacture and shipment, gave us the same overwhelming advantage by comparison with the rest of the world that America now possesses over all rivals, including ourselves. But America has all the resources required for enabling her to excel our own example, previously unique, of the establishment of commercial predominance upon producing power rather than upon distributive functions. Our monopoly depended not upon any really essential and permanent singularity in our intrinsic advantages, but upon the fact that we had brought our production to a high pitch of development long before others were enabled to make use of resources not dissimilar in kind from our own, though, for the most part, inferior in degree. Our whole position was determined from the first, as it still is, by the external attribute of sea power. Without that we should have lacked, from the outset, the raw material for our textile trades, and modern Lancashire would never have come into existence. To lose it now would mean the stopping of our mills and the starving of our people. But America depends upon no external attribute, not even upon the magnificent assistance of sea power. For the first time, the bid for commercial supremacy is made by a semi-continent which is more completely self-contained in an economic sense than any society ever before seen. At our present stage we are compelled to import our food, our ore, our raw cotton. To be cut off from our sources of supply in these respects would mean ruin. But while America can become far richer and more powerful with a great foreign trade than without it, and, therefore, concentrates her whole ambition upon obtaining it, foreign trade is not, and never can be, the matter of life and death to her that it is to us. She can dispense with the world in case of absolute need. She is the greatest producer of food and raw material, as well as the possessor of the most efficient manufacturing apparatus, the most consummate organizing ability, the most numerous and energetic population, among all commercial States. Her political security is even more complete than ours ever was. There is not a single factor of economic activity in which she may not reasonably expect to excel any rival.

Russian or Chinese emulation are possibilities, but of the twenty-first century, not of the twentieth. In the meantime, this little island, for all the intensity of life within it, is, after all, by comparison, but a territorial speck upon the wide face of the earth. Germany has a poor soil, one of the poorest seaboards in the world, a dangerous strategical position, an immature political development. Her intrinsic material resources, taken all in all, are less than ours, and she neither has now, nor ever can have, the control of the sea, which has made us secure of all the external supplies we required. This is the point at which we realize the portentous character of the American position. The United States is the only nation which has ever comprised within the frontiers of one compact, uninterrupted territory all the material and moral elements of commercial supremacy. America became, in the first place, the principal agricultural country—the granary of the globe. In this respect no single State could hope to compete with her. With the next step she obtained the lead in iron and a vast superiority in the make of steel. These are the key industries of all modern productions, and with respect to them America is as completely beyond rivalry by any one competitor as in the growth of wheat. What will be the next step? This is not hard to forecast. The United States will manufacture more and more of its own raw cotton, and at the present rate at which mills are being established, especially in the cotton-growing South itself, the lead must be taken by the Republic in textiles as certainly as in corn and metals. The sphere of shipbuilding will remain as the final world to conquer. "We have an inadequate steamship service," declared President McKinley at Buffalo. "There should be direct lines from the eastern coast of the United States to South America. One of the needs of the time is direct commercial lines to fields of consumption we have barely touched. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships under the American flag, built, manned, and owned by Americans." This energetic pronouncement points to the enterprise upon which America means to concentrate her effort. There is no intrinsic reason why the secret of success should fail her at this point. The United States can of course build ships, apart from the element of cost, as well as we can. At no very distant date it will build them as cheaply. The Subsidies bill, which is the main item in the Buffalo programme, next to reciprocity treaties, will do the rest. England will probably retain her ascendency in shipbuilding and ocean transport even longer than in textiles, though tolerably certain to offer a more tenacious and efficient resistance even in the latter respect than the sanguine majority in America expects. But, when the challenge to our mercantile supremacy takes a really serious form, it will come from America, and cannot come from any other quarter. The industrial power of the United States, let us repeat it, depends upon a capacity for universal and unlimited production within a self-contained area. This is the unexampled prodigy in the records of the world's commerce, and this rather than anything anticipated by the philosophers of politics and the speculators upon the internal prospects of republican democracy is the distinctive and formidable meaning which modern America has revealed.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

Upon a closer analysis of primary impressions it is more than questionable whether the average Briton has even yet any sure and vivid conception of the overwhelming character of America's natural resources as compared with any European scale. The Republic is thirty times as large as our own island. Every factor in her industrial greatness is on the giant measure either of performance or potentiality. She has two long fronts upon the two main oceans. Her navigable waterways are more wonderful than those of Siberia or Brazil, for they do not flow toward ice like the one or through the dense tropics like the other. Nor is there anything in the Czar's Asiatic dominion to compare with the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, leading ocean traffic for 2,000 miles into the heart of a continent. Her harvests are a sea of golden grain, stretching over many times the entire area of the British Islands. The American farmer has marketed at nearly 40 cents a bushel in recent seasons corn which it cost him 15 cents to produce. The United States raises nearly two-thirds of the raw cotton of the world. Sugar is raised from the cane in the South, from the beet in the Far West, from sorghum in the centre, from the maple in New England. California is opulent with orchards. The immense mineral deposits of America are still won in great part near the surface, not by deep shafts, long drifts, and the expensive workings of older mining countries like our own. The coal area of the United States is far wider than that of all Europe put together and is only equaled by the vast seams of China. "If a man have better iron than you," said the sage, "he shall have all your gold." But America is now first both in gold and iron, and produces all the metals but tin. Her huge petroleum output hardly comes behind that of Russia. Her herds of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs are such as the pastoral imagination of the more primitive world might have seen in dreams. Her waters swarm with fish. And while there are already 76,000,000 inhabitants in America, there is still sixteen times as much space to every soul as in this crowded island and twelve times as much as in Germany.

But limited as are by comparison our means for the maintenance of our commercial supremacy, we are notoriously more wasteful of them than either of our chief rivals. The significance of the American industrial method lies precisely in the scrupulous economy with which she exploits her unparalleled abundance of material. Brains, capital, and labor have been described by Mr. Carnegie as the coequal supports of the industrial three-legged stool. The small investor and the isolated employer are as typical of English economic organization as are the multi-millionaire and mammoth trusts of American. As regards ability and driving power, no one is afraid of youth across the Atlantic, and every one is open to ideas. Mr. Carnegie himself set the example of that vigilant search for brains, without which the trust system could not be carried on. Boldness and fertility of mind are valued as the vital gifts, and the merely safe qualities of the British business ideal are of small account. Nothing astonishes English observers visiting America for the first time at a late period of life than to observe the youth of the men who are found on every side in positions of grave responsibility, at an age when, according to insular traditions, they should just be shedding their commercial long clothes. Energy, energy, energy, more strenuous and sustained than anything to which the Old World is accustomed—that is the mark of each factor in Mr. Carnegie's triple alliance—of brains, capital, and labor alike. There is something in American air which imparts the unmistakable quickening quality to the British emigrant when he becomes domiciled across the Atlantic. The change of climate and the mixture of blood have combined to make laborers in the United States more active in body and mind than the workers of any other nation.

America, in a word, has passed through her growing time. She is entering upon her strength. We cannot peer into the book of the future, and the prospects of the Republic are not wholly divested from doubt. That trade unionism of a powerful and determined type will be an inevitable development across the Atlantic most observers are convinced, and, if labor is repeatedly worsted by the giant trusts, as will probably be the case, the result would be to transfer the battle to the ballot-box, and to make socialism the supreme issue in American life. The greatest danger of trusts upon the Continental scale is that they are only a step removed from State monopoly. But these are long views, and in Anglo-Saxon countries nothing is ever pushed to its logical conclusion. For purposes of the practicable future the troubles of America, whether in industry or politics, are unlikely to be worse than those with which her competitors in the Old World are afflicted, while her enormous natural advantages will remain her own.

CHARLES HAWTREY ARRIVES.

Says New York Reminds Him of Paris, There Are So Many Americans Here.

Charles Hawtrey, the comedian, arrived in this city yesterday from London on the Campania. He will make his first appearance in America at the Garrick Theatre Oct. 7 in "A Message from Mars," a play by Robert Garthony, an American. Mr. Hawtrey's company, numbering forty persons, were passengers on the Philadelphia, which reached her pier last evening. He will meet his company at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow morning. All the scenery and accessories of his London production, which had a run of 550 nights, were brought over by Mr. Hawtrey.

In Mr. Hawtrey's company are Miss Jessie Bateman, Mrs. Bella Pateman, Florence Sinclair, Faith Reynolds, and Ethel Hollingshead, a niece of John Hollingshead, the old London manager; Arthur Playfair, E. W. Tarver, and C. Stevenson.

Mr. Hawtrey is at the Holland House. Speaking of his trip, he said:

"This is my first visit to America, and I'm not yet ready to express my opinion of your country. New York, however, reminds me of Paris because there are so many Americans here. I had a pleasant voyage, although the passage was a rough one.

"Londoners are not averse to American actors. We welcome good plays and good players. The 'booing' of Gillette meant nothing. He played in the Lyceum, which is a large theatre. His voice did not carry to the gallery or pit, and boys in the audience asked him to speak up. Then when he came to make a speech one man shouted that he could be heard when they did not want to hear him. Our first nights are noisy, but the success of American players shows there is no ill-feeling.

"I have been coming to America for four years, but each season found me without a play that I felt like submitting to the approval of an American audience until I obtained "A Message from Mars." Although I have played it 550 times, I shall rehearse it again next week every day except one, when I shall go to the yacht race."

NEW THEATRE FOR BROOKLYN.

It Is to be Erected by a Number of Wall Street Capitalists.

A new theatre is soon to be erected in Brooklyn by a number of Wall Street capitalist, headed by Frank D. Carr of 7 Wall Street, for Frank E. Baker, at present the lessee of the Criterion Theatre.

The plans for the new structure are not as yet completed, but will be in a few days, and it is said that the new place will be the handsomest across the river. As given out the new theatre will have three balconies with a house frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 185 feet. Elevators and other improvements will be put in and possibly a roof garden built. Work on the building will begin within two weeks, and it is expected that the place will be ready for occupancy by next May.

"THE LIBERTY BELLES."

"The Liberty Belles" is accredited to nine writers and composers. Harry B. Smith is hailed as chief librettist, however, while Aine Lachaume wrote the most of the music. The others had a hand in it. A. Baldwin Sloane and Ludwig Englander are the only familiar names in the list. The new musical comedy will be produced at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night by Klaw & Erlanger's Troubadours.

The play tells the story of the escapades of Margery Lee, who is stage-struck, and Dorothy Grey, who is very much in love. Under their leadership the girls of Mrs. Dr. Sprowl's school have a midnight supper. Margery is engaged to Phil Fullerton, a Columbia junior. Dorothy is secretly married to Jack Everleigh, an Annapolis cadet. The young men enter the dormitory disguised as burglars. There is a scene, Mrs. Sprowl is aroused, the boys arrested, and the girls, as ringleaders, are notified they will be expelled the next day. To add to the complications two uncles are introduced—Jack's uncle, Hiram Ketcham, an old sea Captain, who believes in marriage, and Dorothy's uncle, Jasper Pennyfeather, an eccentric old inventor, who does not countenace matrimony. As the financial goodwill of these uncles depends on Jack being married and Dorothy single, a way has to be found out of the difficulty of their secret marriage. This involves a series of comical incidents, which bring the act to a close. The characters are taken to Florida, where the complications multiply till a novel dénouement brings the play to a close with a very happy solution to the difficulties of "The Liberty Belles."

The cast:

Margery Lee	Etta Butler
Dorothy Grey	Sandol Milliken
Virginia Dean	Augusta Gloss
Daisy Field	Edna Hunter
Geraldine Fair	Lotta Faust
Kathleen Gay	Pauline Chase
Mildred Ross	Margaret Walker
Edith May	Grace Kimball
Ethel Love	Edith Barr
Gladys Somers	Marie Tuohey
Ruth Leslie	Dorothy Leater
Juana Gomez	Helene Lucas
Omyama San	Marie Murphy
Teresa Corsini	Lotta Faust
Mrs. Dr. Sprowl	Crissie Carlyle
Jack Everleigh	Harry Davenport
Phil Fullerton	John Slavin
Uncle Jasper Pennyfeather	Harry Gilfoil
Capt. Hiram Ketcham	J. C. Marlowe
Petersen, a janitor	D. Mack Lumsden
Kiley	L. D. Wharton
McFadden	Nat K. Cafferty
Laura Carroll	Violet Jewell
Dora Van Ness	"Bobby" Burns
Ada Randolph	Laura Stone
Marian Morris	Elsie Ferguson
Priscilla Penn	Katharine Roberts
Celia Brown	Esther Lyons

IRVING PLACE OPENING.

Heinrich Conried will open his season at the Irving Place Theatre with the production of "Das Verschlerte Bild zu Sais," ("The Veiled Image of Sais,") the latest dramatic work of the German poet Paul Heyse. This play has never been produced on any stage. The production is looked forward to with much interest not only by the playgoers and dramatic students of New York, but of Berlin as well.

Fräulein Kaethe Brandt of the Court Theatre, Wiesbaden, will make her début in the leading rôle. Otto Reimann of the Court Theatre of Hanover will also make his début in this production. Miss Hedwig Lange plays the part of the Syrian dancer. Mr. Conried has personally directed the rehearsals and the staging of the play. The cast:

Antef	Otto Reimann
Taja	Kaethe Brandt
Seti	Ida Frey
Anup	Vladimir Schamberg
Glaukos	Alexander Rottmann
Chafra	Franz Kierschner
A priest	Heinrich Habrich
Anuja	Hedwig Lange
Paser	Semmy Herzmann
Paibasa	Heinrich Oesfeld
Nebet	Meta Buenger
Ersu	Willy Frey

On Oct. 7 the first performance will be given, at which Schiller's "Maria Stuart" will be presented at reduced prices. In this play two new members of Mr. Conried's company will make their American début. Miss Hermine Warna from the Court Theatre at Coburg will appear as "Queen Elizabeth," and Miss Agnes Buenger, a sister of Miss Meta Buenger, as Maria Stuart.

"THE CYPHER CODE."

John E. Kellerd will appear in "The Cypher Code," a comedy-drama by Charles Klein, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow evening. The play was first produced in Detroit last season.

The action passes in Washington within the last decade. A clique of Wall Street gamblers attempt to influence the market by publishing a forged letter which, it is purported, passed from the President to his Secretary of State. Mr. Kellerd plays the rôle of a villain, who reforms as the play progresses.

The cast:

The Hon. John Fielding	Charles Wolcott
Whitworth Kingsley	William Harcourt
Admiral Enderby	Harry A. Weaver
Robert Enderby	George D. Parker
James Kelso	John E. Kellerd
Col. Henderson	George C. Staley
Lord Dysart	Harry St. Maur
The Hon. Bob Dysart	Cecil Magnus
Pugh	Richard Webster
Gilbert	Harry St. Maur
Private Secretary of Mr. Fielding	Frank Winston
Bailey	John Ried
Faulkner	William Thomas
Mrs. Enderby	Kate Vandenhoff
Kate Enderby	Maud Hoffman
Florence Enderby	Estabrook Galloway
Gwendolen Mayhew	Mrs. Russ Whytal
Estelle Kelso	Mabel Aylward

AT THE THEATRES.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Miss Ethel Barrymore and "Captain Jinks" bid farewell to the Garrick Theatre and New York next Saturday evening after a run of 226 performances. Charles Hawtrey follows Miss Barrymore with "A Message from Mars."

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew enters another week with "The Second in Command." Wednesday matinées will be continued throughout his stay at the theatre.

CRITERION THEATRE.—It has been decided to keep William Faversham and "A Royal Rival" at this house until November. Wednesday matinées are given. Miss Julie Opp has become as much of a favorite as Faversham.

THEATRE REPUBLIC.—J. H. Stoddart is ending his career as an actor with his appearance as a star in "The Bonnie Brier Bush" at this theatre. He plays the rôle of Lachlan Campbell. Clergymen have been invited to attend the Wednesday matinée. The Rev. Dr. John Watson is the author of the sketches on which the play is based.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Arizona" enters the seventh week of its engagement. The play has had a run of twenty-seven weeks in this city.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Louis Mann and Clara Lipman have settled down for a long stay at this house, with Paul M. Potter's comedy "The Red Kloof." Mr. Mann and Miss Lipman appear in new lines of character acting in this play.

DALY'S THEATRE.—James T. Powers in the rôle of Tommy Bangs in "The Messenger Boy" enters another prosperous week. May Robson, Rachel Booth, and Georgia Caine appear with him in the entertainment.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—"The Rogers Brothers in Washington" have only three more weeks to stay. Wednesday matinées will be given Oct. 9 and 16.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Mrs. Fiske presents "Miranda of the Balcony." This is her second week at her new house. Seats are booked a month ahead.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Carmen" and "Lohengrin" will be sung by the Castle Square Opera Company. Bizet's opera will be cast as follows: Carmen, Josephine Ludwig; Michaela, Adelaide Norwood; Mercedes, Marion Ivel; Frasquita, Maud Ramey; Escamillo, Winfred Goff; Don José, Reginald Roberts; Zuniga, Francis J. Boyle; Dancairo, E. N. Knight; Remendado, Frank Ranney; Morales, George Tennery. Dividing the week with "Carmen," "Lohengrin" will be heard on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinée with the following cast: Lohengrin, J. F. Sheehan; Telramund, William Pruette; King, Francis J. Boyle; Elsa, Gertrude Rennyson; Ortrud, Ethel Houston Du Fre.

CASINO THEATRE.—"Florodora" enters the forty-eighth week of its engagement.

GARDEN THEATRE.—E. H. Sothern and Miss Loftus will appear in "Richard Lovelace" until their new play is ready. This is the fourth week of their engagement.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"The Forest Lovers" still attracts large audiences. Miss Galland's engagement has been extended to November that she may appear at this house in a new play.

NEW YORK THEATRE.—"The King's Carnival" and "Supper at Sherry's" are features of the bill, which includes a ballet and an olio.

BIJOU THEATRE.—David Warfield has entered the second week of his career as a star in "The Auctioneer," a play of local color and New York types.

WALLACK'S.—James K. Hackett presents "Don Caesar's Return," with Wilton Lackaye and Theodore Roberts in the cast.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hoity-Toity" and a burlesque of "Diplomacy" are the drawing cards. A new burlesque is in preparation.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Andrew Mack enters the last week of his engagement in "Tom Moore."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Margaret May makes her début as a star in the war play, "Winchester," by Edward McWade. Miss May makes a sensational ride for life on her thoroughbred, Mazeppa.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—"Northern Lights," a sensational melodrama, will be revived. James E. Wilson will play the rôle of an Indian. Mounted infantry and a military band will be features of the performance.

COLUMBIA THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—"Fanchon" is booked for the week. Mr. Buhler will play the leading rôle. Matinées will be given daily except Monday.

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—"Circus Day" with a lot of pretty girls and good vaudeville actors will be seen at this house for a week. Frank McNish is the leader of the fun makers.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The Four Cohans with "The Governor's Son" are booked for the week. New scenery and new costumes have been made for their production, many new lyrics have been written for the musical comedy.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Sapho," a dramatization of Daudet's novel by Douglas Roberts, will be the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Village Parson," with a big cast, will be produced this week. The play is melodramatic and well mounted.

IN THE VAUDEVILLES.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—The Three Joscarys head the bill. The Molasso Salvaggi team of dancers and Frank D. Bryan are the features of the big bill.

KEITH'S.—Cinquevalli's newest feat will be the balancing of a dogcart on the point of one of the shafts upon his chin. In the bill are also Will H. Cressy and Blanche Dayne and the "automobile girl."

PROCTOR'S THEATRES.—"Mme. Butterfly" will be presented at the Twenty-third Street Theatre. "The Last Word" will be revived at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. "Bootles' Babies" is booked for the Fifty-eighth Street House. "A Night Off" will be revived at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Besides these attractions "Turned Up" will be produced at the Twenty-third Street House, and Sandow, the strong man, who is to tour the theatres, will give a private exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Moving pictures of McKinley's funeral will be given at each theatre.

DEWEY.—Howard & Emerson's own company will present the burletta "Fol de Rol." Charmion appears with this company. The olio is well selected. A Sunday night concert is given.

HUBER'S.—Miss Fannie W. Tunnison, an artist who holds her brushes in her teeth, having lost the use of her hands and feet, is the novelty of the week. Ling Look's Chinese troup remains. Continuous performances are given in the theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—Moving pictures of the funeral of the late President McKinley, with views of President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet, are shown. The pictures are clear and distinct, and will become historical.

SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERTS.—Concerts will be given this evening at the Grand Opera House, Third Avenue Theatre, American Theatre, Hurtig & Seamon's, New York Theatre, and the Herald Square Theatre. Ted D. Marks opens his Winter series at the American with a big bill, including Maude Huth and Loney Haskell.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Alfred Friend, a son of Emanuel M. Friend, the lawyer, ran away from home several days ago and joined a theatrical company. Charles McCarthy, an actor and manager, informed Mr. Friend that his son was with him. Mr. Friend forgave the boy and went to Newark yesterday to see him make his début in "One of the Bravest" at the Empire Theatre.

David Bispham sailed for London yesterday on the Etruria. He arrived in New York on the Lucania a week ago, took part in the Worcester festival, and hurries back to England to take part in the Leeds music festival. He sails for New York on the return trip of the Etruria and will join the Grau Grand Opera Company in Louisville.

Mme. Emma Eames, the prima donna, arrived in New York yesterday from London on the Philadelphia. Owing to a slight cold she did not take part in the Worcester music festival, but will be able to appear with the Grau Grand Opera Company on the opening night of its tour in Albany, Oct. 7. "Lohengrin" will be sung. Mme. Eames will go to New Orleans and San Francisco with the company. It will be the first time she has ever sung in cities west of Chicago. Mme. Eames has been absent from New York for two years.

A MURDER, THEN A SUICIDE.

Whether Michael or Annie Raspara Fired the Shots the Authorities Cannot Tell.

Murder and suicide were committed at 169 Mulberry Street, where Michael Raspara, an Italian waiter, and Annie Raspara, the woman with whom he lived, were found shot to death in their bed on the second floor of the tenement yesterday morning. The man's body was next to the wall. The revolver lay most convenient to the woman's hand. She had been shot twice through the left breast, and the man once, in the same place, and both had been dead for hours when found.

Cornelius Fox, who is employed in Michael Fegelli's saloon at 116 Mott Street, where Raspara also worked, discovered the bodies. He ran to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he informed Sergt. Cooper of the tragedy. Detective Galligan and Policeman McGloin effected an entrance to the rooms occupied by the couple and summoned an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Curren, who came with it; Coroner Hart, who took charge of the case, and Coroners' Physician Hamilton Williams examined the bodies and their surroundings, but could not tell which had been the first to die.

Other tenants said the couple quarreled often, but they could throw no light on the mystery. Mrs. Darmelo Dundina of 167 Hester Street, who knew Raspara, said that the woman was very jealous of him and frequently threatened to kill him and herself, and she believed that she had carried out her threat.

Released Prisoner Accused of Murder.

SING SING PRISON, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Charles Brown, who to-day completed a three years' sentence for robbery, was re-arrested upon his discharge by Deputy Sheriff Philip Kuss and taken to White Plains jail, where he will be handed over to Sheriff Charles R. Fenton of Burlington County, N. J. He is to stand trial there for a murder committed at Mount Holly. He denies his identity, and says he is not the man wanted.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE Broadway and 40th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........MANAGER
5TH WEEK.
"Mr. Drew scores a hit."—Herald.
"Mr. Drew wins a decisive victory."—Sun.
JOHN DREW'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In R. Marshall's four-act comedy, The
SECOND IN COMMAND
"Will rank among the biggest of the Empire successes."—Evg. Sun.
"Great success."—Evg. World.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. Evgs. at 8:30.
2D PACKED MONTH.
Matinées Every Wednesday.
Matinées Every Saturday.
ROMANCE HOLDS THE TOWN.
"Faversham scores a hit."—Herald.
"Not a shadow of a doubt of his success."—World.
ALL NEW YORK GOING WHERE THE TRIUMPH IS.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WILLIAM
FAVERSHAM
In a new play adapted by Gerald Du Maurier, entitled
A ROYAL RIVAL
"'Faversham' was the biggest thing seen in a Broadway playhouse for many a year."—Evg. World.
"AN EASY VICTORY."—Evg. Sun.
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
LAST SIX NIGHTS.
Last Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.
217th TO 226th PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
CAPT. JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES,
WITH
ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Saturday Night—Miss Barrymore's Farewell.
Monday, Oct. 7,
CHARLES FROHMAN WILL PRESENT
CHARLES HAWTREY
(First American appearance)
AND AN ENTIRE LONDON ORGANIZATION in the great London comedy success,
A MESSAGE FROM MARS,
as played two consecutive years in London.
SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. and Broadway.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........MANAGER
"It is again to laugh."
"Louis Mann's work is as artistic in its way as Joe Jefferson's 'Rip Van Winkle.'"—Eve. World.
Novelest of Novelties.
NOVEL FUN. NOVEL SENTIMENT.
NOVEL PATHOS. NOVEL LIMAXES.
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS CLARA
MANN & LIPMAN
Paul M. Potter's Comedy of Boer Life,
THE RED KLOOF
"Complete success."—Herald.
"Successful."—Sun.
"Miss Lipman is as bright and gay as ever."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Mann distinguished himself."—Journal.
"Mr. Mann manifested deep emotion and a good amount of art in the expression of it."—Tribune.
"Well worth seeing."—Telegram.
Only Matinee Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. B'way & 24th St. Chas. Frohman, Mgr
To-Morrow (Monday) Eve.,
Opening of the regular season.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS
Presenting Harry B. Smith's New Musical Comedy,
—THE—
LIBERTY BELLES
ETTA BUTLER, SANDOL MILLIKEN, HARRY DAVENPORT, JOHN SLAVIN, HARRY GILFOIL, J. G. MARLOWE, and 50 other players.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO..........Proprietors
LAST 3 WEEKS
Engagement Positively Not Extended.
THE WEDNESDAY MATINEES, OCT. 9 AND 16.
THE KLAW AND ERLANGER COMEDY CO. with Gus and Max Rogers.
"The Rogers Brothers in Washington."
Seats on sale for all remaining performances.
EVES. AT 8:15. MATINEE SAT. AT 2:15.
Commencing Oct. 21, for 3 Weeks.
Seat Sale Thursday, Oct. 17.
HENRY IRVING. | ELLEN TERRY.

GARDEN THEATRE 27TH ST. AND MADISON AV.
CHARLES FROHMAN..........Manager
At 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
E. H. SOTHERN IN RICHARD LOVELACE.
Founded Upon Lovelace's Famous Lines,
Yet this inconsistency is such
As you, too, shall adore;
I could not love thee, dear, so much,
Lov'd I not honour more.
"Mr. Sothern's acting will long be remembered."—William Winter, in Tribune.
"An uncommonly pretty play."—Times.
"Mr. Sothern has no rival."—Press.
"Has not had a role in years which so well shows his many-sided ability."—Telegraph.
"Mr. Sothern scored a triumph."—Evg. World.
"The role was worth adding to his repertoire."—Sun.
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
ARIZONA
2D MONTH OF THE LARGEST & MOST SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION IN THE CITY
40 Horses, 200 People in the Great Cavalry Scene.
Prices: 25, 50, 75c., $1.
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2. Ev'g, 8:15.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:30.
FIFTH WEEK. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT
Presents Victor Mapes's New Play
DON CÆSAR'S RETURN.
WILTON LACKAYE..........as..........The King
THEODORE ROBERTS..........as..........Don José
Mr. HACKETT..........as..........Don Caesar
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS AHEAD.

F. F. PROCTOR'S THEATRICAL ENTERPRISES

23RD ST. NEAR 6TH AVE.
1:30 to 5:00, 7 to 10:30.
Popular Prices. 15c, 25c, 50c
The Farcical Frolic,
"TURNED UP,"
With a Great Company of Laugh Makers.
WERNER & REIDER
and other
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
Next Week Grand Scenic Revival of
"MME. BUTTERFLY"
Mr. DAVID BELASCO'S Beautiful Dramatization and Production.

5TH AVE. 28th & B'WAY.
CONTINUOUS.
Broadway's Only } 25 & Popular Prices, } 50c.
The Great Daly Success,
"The Last Word,"
Splendidly Revived.
THE HANLONS,
Acrobatic Pantomime,
"PHUNPHORALL."
FLORENZ TROUPE
Marvellous Acrobats.
BIG VAUDEVILLE.
Special Beginning Monday, Oct. 7.
SANDOW
The Marvellous Strong Man. Atlas and Apollo Combined.

58TH ST. NEAR 3D AVE.
1:30 to 5:30, 7:30 to 10:30
Prices Aft., 15 & 25c. Eve. 15, 25 & 50c.
The Cyclonic Comedy,
"Bootle's Baby"
All Fun. All Laughter. Multitudes Mingle in Mirth.
JAQUES INAUDI,
"The Arithmetical Marvel."
Big Vaudeville.
A Real Laughing Show. The Headquarters of Fun.

125TH ST. NEAR LEX. AV.
1:30 to 5:30, 7:30 to 10:30.
Prices Aft., 15 & 25c. Eve. 15, 25 & 50c.
Grand Revival of the Great DALY Hit.
"A Night Off."
25—COMEDIANS—25
Not a Dull Moment. Laughter Reigns Supreme.
Great Vaudeville
Funny Shows.
Harlem's Home of Hilarity.

KEITH'S
Broadway & 14th St. Continuous Performance. E. F. ALBEE, General Manager
ALWAYS THE BEST VAUDEVILLE SHOW IN NEW YORK.
A Wonderful Artist, CINQUEVALLI, A Sensational Performer. | WILL M. CRESSY & BANCHE DAYNE, in "The Key of C." | THREE DUMONDS, WARD & CURRAN, BIOGRAPH. | PROF. BURTON'S PERFORMING DOGS. PRICES 25c. & 50c.

BIJOU Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
B'way & 30th St. CROWDED NIGHTLY Seats 4 weeks ahead.
SWEEPING TRIUMPH!
—FOR—
WARFIELD
in THE AUCTIONEER,
by Lee Arthur and Charles Klein.
Direction of DAVID BELASCO.
ALAN DALE (Journal):—"It was all so capitally done. In plain English Mr. David Warfield made his stellar debut with all the fates smiling at him. If you can't enjoy yourself at the Bijou, well—er—go and loop the loop."
ACTON DAVIES (Evening Sun):—"David Warfield proves himself a great character actor. Success sweeping and unequivocal. Both Mr. Warfield and Mr. Belasco were cheered."
DOROTHY DIX (Evening Journal):—"The play is a blooming oasis of contemporary human life in the desert of highfalutin romance that has filled every theatre in town. Mr. Warfield was inimitably funny, and there was pathos that went straight to the heart."
EVENING TELEGRAM:—"Warfield picks up his audience and does with it as he will. As a star he is a great success."
FRANKLIN FYLES (Sun):—"A highly prosperous affair. Mr. Warfield proved himself a fine character actor. That was the truth!"
These represent the expressions of
A UNANIMOUS PRESS!!

CASINO Broadway and 39th Street.
SIRE BROS..........Mgrs.
Every Evg. at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Sparkling as the Kohinoor. Radiant with wit and smiles.
48TH WEEK. THE RECORD PLAY. 369 TIMES SO FAR.
FLORODORA
ALL STAR CAST.
CROWDS STILL TURNED AWAY.
SEATS A MONTH AHEAD. CARRIAGES, 11.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
"Takes rank among the very best homes of the drama."—World.
"Luxurious, dignified, refined."—Tribune.
MRS FISKE
"She displayed all of her admirable skill, her subtlety, her reticent power, and her personal magnetism."—Times.
"Held her audience spellbound."—Eve. Sun.
MIRANDA OF THE BALCONY
A new play, by Anne Crawford Flexner (founded on the novel by A. E. W. Mason.)
"It increases in interest and power from beginning to end."—Times.
"One of the few book plays that are good plays."—Herald.
The cast includes J. E. DODSON, ROBERT T. HAINES, MAX FIGMAN, ETIENNE GIRARDOT, ANNIE IRISH, KATE P. SELTEN, and others.
"A company of extraordinary merit."—Press.
*SEATS ON SALE 4 WKS. IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d......At 8:15
Matinée Saturday at 2.
BERTHA GALLAND | 4TH WEEK. THE FOREST LOVERS

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..Manager
Ev'gs at 8:10. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Messrs. NIXON & ZIMMERMAN Present
GEO. EDWARDES' LONDON GAIETY THEATRE SUCCESS,
—THE—
MESSENGER BOY
WITH MR.
JAMES T. POWERS.
"Is likely to enjoy as long a run as San Toy."—Herald.
"The best of seven London Gaiety farces."—Sun.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
—NEW TO-DAY—
PRESIDENT McKINLEY LYING IN STATE.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
NEW EDEN MUSEE ORCHESTRA
AND VOCAL SOLOISTS.
In the Chamber of Horrors,
CZOLGOSZ, THE ASSASSIN.

REILLY & WOOD'S
BIG SHOW
GRAND VAUDEVILLE JUBILEE
COMMENCING TO-MORROW MATINEE
HURTIG & SEAMON'S
125TH ST. 7TH AVENUE
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING 10 SPECIAL FEATURES
MATINEES MONDAY SATURDAY WEDNESDAY & SUNDAY

14TH ST THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c.
WEDNESDAY MAT., 25c. & 50c. No Higher.
TO-MORROW NIGHT,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH,
JOHN E. KELLERD
IN
THE CIPHER CODE,
A Play of Life in Washington,
By Charles Klein.
PRESENTED WITH A SUPERB CAST:—
Maud Hoffman, Mrs. Russ Whytal, Estabrook Galloway, Mabel Aylward, Kate Vandenhoff, William Harcourt, Charles Walcot, Harry A. Weaver, George C. Staley, H. St. Maur, George D. Parker, Cecil Magnus, Richard Webster, John Ried, &c.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lexington Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2.
One block east of Grand Central Depot.
4th Year. Henry V. Donnelly Stock Co. | MATINEES 25c. EVERY DAY | EVENING PRICES, 25—35—50
THE SENSATION OF LAST SEASON.
DAUDET'S
SAPPHO
WEEK OF OCT. 7TH, | Hoyt's | "A TRIP TO CHINATOWN."

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
JACOB LITT..........Proprietor
3RD TREMENDOUS WEEK.
Commencing To-morrow Night.
ENGLISH GRAND OPERA
by the
CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.,
(Henry W. Savage, President.)
Monday, Thursday, Saturday Nights at 8:15. Wed. Mat., 2:15. | Bizet's Absorbing CARMEN
Misses Ludwig, Norwood, Ivel, Ramey. Messrs. Roberts, Goff, Knight, Boyle, Ranney, Tennery.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday Nights at 8:00 sharp. Sat. Mat., 2. | Wagner's Immortal LOHENGRIN
Misses Rennyson, Dufre. Messrs. Sheehan, Pruetts, Boyle, Knight, Coombs.
ALL-AMERICAN CHORUS OF 60.
Largely Increased Orchestra.
PRICES 25, 50, 75 1.00, Box Seats 1.50
NEXT WEEK Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, and FAUST

DEWEY 14 St 3 & 4 A
TO-NIGHT
Another Great "Pop."
BONNIE THORNTON,
SMITH & CAMPBELL,
LINTON & McINTYRE,
RAE & BROSCHE,
Frederick Bros. & Burns,
BARNEY REYNOLDS,
JONES & SUTTON,
JOLSON & MOORE,
WILLARD SIMS & AIMEE ANGELES,
Robt. Recker's Harmonists.
Com. to-morrow, Mon. Mat. & all week
HOWARD AND EMERSON'S Fol-de-Rol Burlesquers

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
One week commencing to-morrow evening.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
THE FOUR COHANS.
FAVORITE FAMILY OF FUN MAKERS.
in Geo. M. Cohan's Latest Success,
THE GOVERNOR'S SON.
Oct. 7th—Agnes Burroughs in "EAST LYNNE."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM
A WOMAN OF WONDERFUL GIFTS.
First time in this country. A revelation. A genius. Without government over fingers or hands, she works with her mouth.

MISS FANNIE W. TUNISON.
Theatre—Big Vaudeville. Sacred concerts Sun. 10c

THE NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2:15.
TO-NIGHT SACRED SUNDAY CONCERT.
WITH A SPLENDID BILL.
To-morrow Night, the Masterpiece of Mirth,
THE KING'S CARNIVAL.
Preceded Nightly by the New Farcette,
SUPPER AT SHERRY'S. | And Special Features, including Marwig's Ballet L'Armour, Wm. Gould, Marion Winchester, & John Ford.
BEST SEAT FOR—50c.

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., Just West of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Stoddart accepted master of his craft."—Times.
Mr. J. H. STODDART
In Kirke La Shelle's Exquisite Production of
THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.
(Ian MacLaren's Scottish Idyl.)

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. | B'way & 35th St. | Management, Sam S. Shubert
LAST WEEK OF COMPLETE TRIUMPH. | Andrew MACK —IN— TOM MOORE | Evenings, 8:15. Matinées 2:15, Wednesday, Saturday.
Oct. 7, DAN DALY in THE NEW YORKERS.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c, 35c, 50c.
Matinee Daily (Except Mon.) 25c. | NORTHERN LIGHTS.
Next Week..........Siberia
TO-NIGHT TED MARKS' CONCERT, 25 and 50c. | TOM LEWIS & SAM J. RYAN, MAUD HUTH, LONEY HASKELL, BELLE STEWART, JOHN W. WEST, AND 10 OTHERS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1901-02.
Under the direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
The season will consist of forty-four performances (33 nights and 11 matinées) to be given during a period of eleven weeks, commencing Monday evg., Dec. 23.
Subscriptions will be received in the Lobby of the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning Monday, Sept. 30. Address all communications to Maurice Grau Opera Co., Subscription Dept.

GRAND-WINCHESTER
Opera House. Best War Play Ever Written.
SEE THE GREAT RACE SCENE.
TO-NIGHT 25c., 50c. | SUNDAY CONCERT. JAMES J. MORTON, SPARROW, COOK & SONORA, Others.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way & 30th. MATS. Tues & Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY and Burlesque of DIPLOMACY.
***SEATS ON SALE FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

EIGHTEENTH YEAR. 1884-1902.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts
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FRANKLIN H. SARGENT..........President
A practical Training School in connection with Mr. Charles Frohman's New York Theatres and Traveling Companies. Apply to E. P. Stephenson, General Manager, Room 145, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15.
Opening of the Season, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Tues. & Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. (Mat. pop. prices.)
"DAS VERSCHLEIERTE BILD ZU SAIS"
By Paul Heyse. Seats now on sale.

3D AVE. THEA. MATS. MON., THURS. & SAT. | The VILLAGE PARSON
TO-NIGHT. | Grand Sacred Concert. Excellent Specialties; Moving Pictures.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
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COLUMBIA MATINEE DAILY, EXCEPT MONDAY.
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING,
FANCHON THE CRICKET
PRICES Evenings, 25, 35 & 50c. Mats., 25c. All Seats Reserved.
Next Week—"NORTHERN LIGHTS."

"PUREST OF PLEASURES."

A Charming Address by the Earl of Rosebery Upon the Delights of Gardening.

From The London Telegraph.

The Earl of Rosebery opened the Autumn exhibition of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, held in Waverley Market, Edinburgh. His Lordship, who was received with great cheering, said:

"I do not stand before you to-day as an expert. Indeed, if I might parody what I see was said by an Irish Judge, lately deceased, "I yield to no one in ignorance of scientific agriculture.' [Laughter.] But then, I am not sure that this is not one of the cases in which the ignorant do not have almost the best of it. I admit, when I walk with an expert through a garden, I feel an ignorance and humiliation which is almost abysmal, but I recollect that, after all, I may be the happier of the two. The expert knows all the weaknesses and the shortcomings in his garden, and as he shows you hothouses he is stunned by the recollection of superior hothouses belonging to a rival. As he shows you his fruits he remembers other fruits which have defeated his at the Caledonian Horticultural Show, and he is always haunted by the recollection of orchids which he does not possess. [Laughter.] On the other hand, the ignoramus walks blandly along, enjoying without cavil the simple beauty of the flowers—enjoying what Lord Bacon has so finely called their breadth, enjoying all the variety which a garden can give without question and without thought.

If he sees a weed which would distress an expert, if he sees groundsel growing where it should not grow, he thinks only of his canary—(laughter)—and as for orchids, when he asks his soul and his conscience, he infinitely prefers a sweet pea. Then this, gentlemen, if I am right, is one of the cases so finely summed up by the poet, when he says "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." (Laughter.) And, indeed, one does not covet the wisdom of the expert when he reels out those long names in false and barbarous Latin of the various plants, and we admire names which he sometimes remembers, but, if I am not wrong, most often invents, and which an ignoramus like myself only listens to with pitying wonder that a science so beautiful as horticulture should be bound up with such technical terms. I will tell you of another way in which we ignorant people can enjoy gardens. There is a literature of horticulture. Publishers, I believe, will tell you there is nothing that pays so well as a book on gardening, but the books that I love best on gardening were published at a time at which one may safely say that their publishers did not care whether they brought in a profit or not. There is, for example, Lord Bacon's Essays, which contain one exquisite essay on gardening, which sums up in a sentence the best that can be said on gardens, and if you will allow me I will read that sentence. "God Almighty," he said, "planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures. It is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handiworks." Well, you can say nothing better of gardens than that.

"I took up another book last night, when it suddenly burst upon me, owing to placards in Princes Street, that this function was fixed for to-day, written by an author not nearly so well known as Lord Bacon, but one who has a homely interest for ourselves. He is a Mr. John Reid—I think his name is John—who published a book in the reign of Charles II., which is called 'The Scots Gardener.' Well, it is a delightful book to read, perhaps even more delightful for those who know nothing about the subject than for those who do. I strongly recommend you, who I know are all experts, who know everything that is to be known about gardening, and have only come here to see a shocking example of ignorance on a platform—[laughter]—I strongly recommend you to turn up this old book of Mr. John Reid's, published in 1683. He tells you all about the Scottish garden of that time, he tells you all about the kitchen garden and the pleasure garden, and what, I think, he attached more importance to than anything, the physic garden, in which he grew those medicinal herbs in which, I fear, we have come to lose some confidence. Let me read out a list of the herbs that Mr. Reid recommends for the physic garden. [Laughter.] There is the garden rue, golden rod, fever fume, venvam, celandine, wormwood, comfrey, Solomon's seal—I can't read the rest," exclaimed his lordship, amid laughter, "and it's my own handwriting. [Renewed laughter.] Well, my theme is that we ignoramuses can derive pleasure, not merely from the contemplation of gardens, but from the reading of books about gardens. When people are very much worried with business I do not know a better recipe to clear and soothe their minds—except, possibly, the use of the herb tobacco—than taking up one of two books. One is a gardening book—a book about gardens which, when you shut your eyes after running over it, enables you to see the picture before you, and to lull yourself with imaginary sights and imaginary senses.

"Let me give a passage out of Lord Bacon's essay which will illustrate what I mean. He says this: 'For the heath which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be of a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of sweet briar and honeysuckle, some wild vines among, and the ground set with violets, strawberries, and primroses, for these are sweet and proper in the shade, and these are to be in the heath here and there, not in any order; and like also little heaps in the nature of molehills, such as are in wild heaths, to be set some with wild thyme, some with pinks, some with periwinkle, some with violets, some with strawberries, some with cowslips, some with daisies, some with red roses, some with lilium convolium, some with sweet william, and some with bearfoot, and like low flowers, being sweet and sightly.' Now when you read that and shut your eyes can you not picture the wild heath before you; the produce of art concealed in nature? Can you not derive through the imagination a sense of enjoyment from that printed page? Well, I think if you cannot you ought to be able to. [Cheers.] In our short days in the Scottish Winters we should from the literature of gardening be able to conjure up something of our own Summer of delight. I told you there was another kind of book that you might read when you are working. It is a Continental Bradshaw. [Laughter.]

"I admit this is a digression, but I do not know a greater happiness when you are cooped up in London or Edinburgh by business, without any hope of extricating yourself, than to take up a Continental Bradshaw and make an imaginary journey, in a magic carpet, to countries where the sun eternally shines and countries which are redolent with the history of which you have read. [Cheers.] That is a little recipe of my own which I give to you. [Cheers.] But as regards our meeting to-day, I will only say that you have every reason to congratulate yourselves on the success of this gathering. We, in Scotland, produced the greatest gardeners in the world. [Cheers.] I think we who have been round this show and have examined the exhibits may feel confident that the place where Scotsmen have learned their gardening is in Scotland itself, and that there is everything in the present and future to promise a long life and yearly growing success to this horticultural exhibition." [Loud cheers.]

Mr. George McCrae, M. P., (East Edinburgh,) proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship.

Lord Rosebery, in reply, said: "The only exhibit which I did not see in this interesting exhibition is any fruit from that "lonely furrow," allusion to which I believe was the reason of your asking me to be present to-day." [Cheers.]

African Burial Fashions.

From The London Science Siftings.

On the Ivory Coast in West Africa, between the rivers Bandama and Nzi, there lives a curious negro tribe, known as the Baulé, and which is a mixture of several races. The coffins used by these negroes are rectangular, and each is fashioned carefully out of a large block of mahogany. The sides, moreover, are ornamented with color bas reliefs, and the cover is usually wrought in most artistic style. On one, which was made in 1895 for the mummy of a chieftain, the said chieftain is represented lying on a leopard skin, which has been artistically engraved, the spots therein being shown by squares cut out of the wood. Above the dead man is an engraving of an umbrella, the symbol of his high position on earth, and beneath it a box of cartridges has been drawn. On the left is represented the gold-hilted sabre which he wore on parade or on the war path, and above it is an engraving of his favorite driking cup. On the right in like manner may be seen drawings of his dagger and of his gun. Below the corpse is a death's head and the figure of a woman, who is holding in her hand a saucer filled with bread.

The death's head represents that one among the dead man's slaves who, according to ancient custom, should have been sacrificed at the time of his death, but whose life was spared at the intercession of the French Resident. Ordinary Baulé negroes are buried as soon as they die, but those of high rank are rarely buried for seven months, and some even are not buried for seven years. In the latter cases the body is duly embalmed, and then remains in the room where death occurred until it is placed in the coffin. Salt, alcohol, and palm wine are the main ingredients used in embalming, and cotton, with which gold dust is sometimes mixed, serves to conceal the openings which the operator has made in the body. Frequently thin plates of gold are also placed as a shield over the countenance, and all the ornaments that were worn in life are spread over the body. So the dead man lies on the mat where he died, and such is the influence of the dry air and the heat that within two months his body is transformed into a mummy. This was what happened to the body of the chief to whom we have referred, for it lay seven months in the death chamber before it was taken out for burial.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Sept. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Smith.
2—Same vs. Rosen.
3—Devery vs. Jerome.
4—Farrell vs. N. Y. Press Co.
5—Goldstein vs. Egg Candlers' Union.
5½—Happel vs. Korfman.
6—Murphy vs. Smith.
7—Mackey vs. Security Trust Co.
8—Sparrow vs. Sparrow.
9—Equit. Life Assur. Socy. vs. Reinheimer.
10—In re St. Nicholas Park.
11—Mallon vs. Durie.
12—Hildenbrand vs. Mathesius.
13—De Coster vs. De Coster.
14—Carpenter vs. La Tourette.
15—Sloane vs. Adler.
16—In re Tonnele.
17—Peters vs. Klinker.
18—Mayer vs. Colonial Brewery.
19—In re Cohen.
20—Hartman vs. Hartman.
21—Davis vs. McDowell.
22—Keteltas vs. Keteltas.
23—Abe Stein Co. vs. Routenberg.
24—Carmichael vs. Club Stables.
25—German Sav. Bank vs. Jenkins.
26—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Ferris.
27—Clark vs. Coleman.
28—Reinboth vs. Metz.
29—Hermowitch vs. Blum.
30—March vs. Doelling.
31—Stewart vs. Russell.
32—Remington vs. Maurer.
33—In re Heaney.
34—Spanier vs. Pritchef.
35—Post vs. Schmerl.
36—Malraison vs. Scharf.
37—Blumenthal vs. Davidson.
38—Bell vs. Heatherton.
39—People, &c., vs. Donnelly.
40—Same vs. Adams.
41—Same vs. Regan.
42—Same vs. Angerama.
43—Same vs. Hackett.
44—Dowling vs. same.
45—Morganstern vs. Endelman.
46—Weiland vs. Weiland.
47—Marty vs. Marty.
48—Gibb vs. Mertz.
49—Haines vs. Keahon.
50—Erskine vs. Erskine.
51—Rubin vs. Lipshitz.
52—Arnold vs. Dempsey.
53—Benjamin vs. Moss.
54—City of New York vs. McAlpin.
55—Goldman vs. Navaridker Bros. Assn.
56—In re Lengert Wagon Co.
57—Wells vs. Sweet.
58—People, &c., vs. Aussenhaufer.
59—Edinger vs. Samuel.
60—White vs. Moses.
61—In re D'Andre.
62—In re Degnon-McLean Contracting Co.
63—Nuccio vs. Porto.
44—Dempsey vs. McNamara.
65—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Morris.
66—Freedman vs. Mayer.
67—Becker vs. Becker.
68—Hankinson vs. Brooke.
69—Marks vs. Naughton.
70—McGrath vs. Siviglia.
71—Thompson Co. vs. Neuberger.
72—In re Morgan.
73—Underhill vs. McAleenan.
75—Burns vs. Met. St. Ry.
76—Spencer vs. same.
77—Quinn vs. same.
78—Noetzel vs. same.
79—Cunningham vs. same.
80—Cohen vs. Grossman.
81—Marcus vs. Goodman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Meta Frerichs.
Sarah S. Macy.
Mary W. Poillon.
Ann C. Donohue.
Barbara Lang.
Florance Meehan.
Martin Weinheimer.
Mary Curry.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P. J.; Schuchman and Delehanty, JJ.—Held in General Term Room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from orders.
1—Boughton vs. Scott.
2—Thompson vs. Rogers.
3—Dierig vs. Callahan.
4—Boyd vs. Bednowitz.
5—Levy vs. Bolivar Biscuit Exchange.
6—East River Nat. Bk. vs. Smith.
7—Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co. vs. Fagenson.
8—Schneible vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
9—Mendel vs. Simon.
10—Pierce vs. Lee.
11—Cohen vs. Walker.
12—Broaker vs. Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.
13—Bryce vs. Kling.
14—Rowe vs. Pollock.
15—Bucklin vs. Lawler.
16—Streep vs. McLaughlin.
17—Sagehomme vs. May.
18—Hall vs. Ruge.
19—W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. vs. Bacon.
Appeals from judgments.
1—Greenbaum vs. Schulberg.
2—Lyons vs. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co.
3—Townsend vs. MacGovern.
4—Nasselli vs. Levvy.
5—Barondess vs. Kiminsky.
6—Ginsburg vs. Union Cloak & Suit Co.
7—Kelly vs. Hogan.
8—Becker vs. Bullowa.
9—Pierce vs. Lee.
10—Hart vs. Baker.
11—Lee vs. Ams.
12—Horhelt vs. Met. St. Ry.
13—Man. Pie Baking Co. vs. same.
14—Eckstein vs. same.
15—Volkman vs. Coleman.
16—Smith vs. Cons. Gas Co.
17—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
18—Anderson vs. Lane.
19—Klein vs. East River Elec. Light Co.
20—Scheuer vs. Marks.
21—Ranagan vs. Clark.
22—Walsh vs. Stich.
23—Keswick vs. Naef Brew. Co.
24—Schnitzer vs. Weiss.
25—Daly vs. Geo. Ringler Co.
26—Alexander vs. Greacen.
27—Richardson & M. Co. vs. Gudewell.
28—Myerson vs. Levy.
29—Steinhardt vs. Thum.
30—Washburne vs. Granger.
31—Cappizzoti vs. Met. St. Ry.
32—Dratler vs. Ind. Order Ahawas Israel.
33—Klausner vs. Herter.
34—Kiernan vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—Hickson vs. same.
36—Braillon vs. 3d Av. R. R.
37—Springer vs. Met. St. Ry.
38—Clark vs. same.
39—Equitable Loan Assn. vs. Ames.
40—Morel vs. Stearns.
41—Kenney vs. Met. St. Ry.
42—Siersema vs. Meyers.
43—Lichtman vs. Met. St. Ry.
44—Behsman vs. Waldo.
45—Ruge vs. Gagnon.
46—Corotinsky vs. Maimin.
47—Pakas vs. Steel Ball Co.
48—Cosmopolitan Range Co. vs. H. B. Read Lead Works.
Motions.
1—Brookman vs. Jefferies.
2—Benda vs. Kell.
3—Dierig vs. Callahan.
4—Lennon vs. Adler.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Assistant District Attorneys Delany and Shortridge for the People. Opens at 10 A. M. Pleadings, motions, and all ex parte motions must be brought to a hearing before 10:30 A. M.

1—Morris Cohen.
2—John Sullivan, William Winsmore.
3—John Henry.
4—Minnie Rothman.
5—Jacob Schneider, Joseph Fletcher, alias Joseph Franklin.
6—Joseph Hegeman.
7—Thomas Brennen.
8—Harry Goldfish.
9—George Copeland.
10—George Edwards.
11—Samuel Rosenthal.
12—Lawrence Dykman, Kate Dykman.
13—James Malley.
14—David Sachs.
15—Bernard Adler.
16—Patrick Clancy.
17—Allen A. Dutton, Winfield S. Harford.
18—Alice Wynn.
19—James Thomson Paterson.
20—Alva Van Dusen.
To fix a day for trial.
1—Joseph Mandfield, Biff Ellison.
Pleadings.
1—Edward Emtage.
2—David Weinstein.
3—Guillermo Polegre.
4—Bernard King.
5—Josiah C. Day, Albert Vallard.
6—Michael Donovan.
7—Walter Sands.
8—Frederick Miller.
9—Samuel Harris.
10—Frank Bizzola.
11—Thomas Brown.
12—Pasquale Squillanti.
13—Patrick Hayes.
14—Mary Maoney.
15—Pietrine Tege.
16—Sam Brocco.
17—Harry Peterson.
18—Samuel Simon.
19—Albert Rosenbaum.
20—Emil Weller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Cowan for the People.

1—Louis Julien, George Antela.
2—Isaac Weiss.
3—Alix T. Segura.
4—Paul Horn, Albert Karter.
5—Harry Smith.
6—Michael McCarthy.
7—Harry Weiner.
8—Abram, indicted as Auchel Goldman.
9—John Costello, Charles Storey.
10—Joe Chester.
11—Rafaello Pisa.
12—Simon D'Ambrosio.
13—Bernard Downes.
14—John Young.
15—August Miller.
16—Albert Brown.
17—Timothy Moran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Owen B. Quigley vs. Alice B. Mansfield—A. Welles Stump.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Weil vs. Lamar—James Bilger. Smith vs. Mills—Ernest V. B. Getty. Braender vs. Schnugg—Hal Bell. Thall vs. Killeen—William J. O'Sullivan. Schulz vs. Carpenter—James O. Farrell.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Goodrich, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Hirschberg, and Jenks, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M. Monday.

80—Stevenson Brewing Co. vs. Lyman.
127—American Dock Co. vs. Kane.
135—People vs. Anglo-American, &c.
136—Matter of Devoe.
137—Chamberlain vs. Cuming.
138—Bryant vs. B. H. R. R.
139—Fallon vs. Howard.
140—Matter of Brenner.
141—Lateer vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
142—Deveney vs. Head.
143—Matter of Brenner.
144—Matter of Melody.
145—Matter of Doyle.
146—Fallon vs. Howard.
147—Burt vs. Catlin.
148—Baker vs. Lewis.
149—West vs. Roche.
150—Village of White Plains.
151—L. J. Bottlers' Union vs. Bottling Co.
152—Seymour vs. Warren.
153—Matter of Douglas.
154—Reimers vs. Schmitt.
155—Seymour vs. Warren.
156—Lake vs. Kessel.
157—Wuest vs. Brooklyn Citizen.
158—Dady vs. O'Rourke.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County—Special Term for Motions—Betts, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Kings County—Abbott, S.—Opens at 10 A. M. Monday. The wills of Charles Cook, Eliza B. Kenney, Samuel B. Robinson, Ellen Clifford, Eunice R. Franks, Phoebe A. Betts, Benjamin E. Ackerman, Katharine Glad, James Adams, Lucy Casamajor, Mary O'Donnell, James Nolan, and Louis Brandt. The accounting in the estate of Michael C. Freeman, (two proceedings,) Thomas Vernon, (motion;) and Catharine M. Steuben. The estates of Joseph Gaul, Julia A. Riley, and John W. Rasch, (order to show cause.) The administration of Charles Hallender.

Real Estate at Auction.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

EST. of THOS. FARRELL, DEC'D.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, October 2d, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

NO. 2,017 LEXINGTON AV., east side, near 129th St

3-story and basement brownstone private house; size of lot 14.5x60.

NO. 2,135 LEXINGTON AV. east side, near 129th St.

4-story brick tenement and store; size of lot 19.11x60.

M. J. EARLEY, Atty. for EXECUTORS, 220 Broadway. Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE STREET.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

Supreme Court Partition Sale.

Thursday, Oct. 3, at 12 o'clock M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

423 AND 425 EAST 118TH ST., between 1st and Pleasant Avs., two four-story and basement brownstone single Flats, containing modern improvements; size of lots, 21 and 21.6x100.11, slightly irregular. This block consists mostly of private houses, and is desirable in every way.

Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Referee, 20 Broad St.; Ennever & Trautmann, Plt'ffs' Attys., 132 Nassau St.; Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, Attys. for Defts. Engel; Daniel D. Sherman, Atty. for infant deft.; Kurzman & Frankenheimer, Attys. for Defts. Einhorn and others.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R.

EXECUTRIX SALE

Est. of Maria K. Schmidt, dec'd.

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

534 WEST 45TH ST., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS. Five-story brick & stone 4-family tenement; lot 25.6x100.5.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Atty. for Executrix, 291 Broadway.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCT'R,

Sells at auction, Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE,

By order of the SURROGATE.

NOS. 242 AND 244 EAST 79TH ST., adjoining southwest corner of 2d Av., two four-story and basement brownstone Flats; size of lots, 25x102.2 each. Have fine light from rear. The first of the new Carnegie public libraries will be located in this block, close to these houses.

A. A. ALEXANDER, Atty. for Executor, 99 Nassau. C. W. DAYTON, Atty. for Legatees, 27 William St.

Maps, &c., from AUCTIONEER, 30 PINE ST.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1901.

ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT RESERVE,

by order of the EXECUTORS of the estate of ELIZABETH A. G. HORN, deceased,

306, 308 AND 310 11TH AV.,

BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS. FORMING AN "L" WITH

557 WEST 29TH ST.,

306, 308, AND 310 11TH AV., four-story brick building, frame extensions; size of plot, 74.0¾x100.

557 WEST 29TH ST., four-story and cellar brick tenement; size, 25x98.9. Also

535 AND 537 WEST 29TH ST.,

BETWEEN 10TH AND 11TH AVS., two-four story and cellar brick tenements; size, 25x98.9 each.

T. CHANNON PRESS, Esq., Attorney for ALBERT HORN, Executor, 10 Wall St.

FRANCIS A. WINSLOW, Esq., Attorney for GEORGE B. BURNETT, Executor, 100 Broadway.

Maps at Auctioneer's office, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City,

EXECUTORS' SALE.

without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close the estate of William A. Hilt, deceased, by order of the TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Executors,

269 Water Street,

four-story and cellar brick tenement, with store; size of lot 24x82x21x82.

Maps, etc., with Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, or at Auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St., New York City.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

16 West 115th St.,

3-story base. and cellar brownstone dwelling; mirrors, gas fixtures, &c.; size of lot, 20x100. Maps, &c., at auctioneers' office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,

BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO. will sell at auction,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1901,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

348 WEST 12TH ST.,

three-story and cellar brick Dwelling, with one-story frame stable in rear; size of lot, 24x80. P. A. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., Agent, 464 8th Av. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

Queens Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS. JAMAICA LOTS.

Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot. You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.

All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.

A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 208 Times, N. Y. City.

JOHN A. DAVIES' RICHMOND HILL.

High-class cottages for sale or rent; prices according to location; easy terms; schools, churches, mail delivery, &c.; macadamized streets, flagged sidewalks, shade trees; gas, water, &c.; 28 minutes to foot of 34th St.; 40 minutes to City Hall, Manhattan.

RICHMOND HILL.

A chance to secure a pretty Cottage cheap; 6 rooms and bath; large attic; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; two lots, 50x100; $2,900. Terms to suit. Joel Fowler Real Estate Co., Jamaica, and Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I.

Cozy Home!—Attractive cottage, 4th St., near Jackson Av., Woodside, Long Island City; near trolley; pretty surroundings; seven rooms, water, gas, stationary tubs; sweet and clean outside and inside; $400 cash down; must sell. Jewell, 39 East 42d St., Manhattan.

Magnificent houses in centre of village; hardwood finish; open nickel plumbing; electric light; up-to-date in every respect; prices range from $6,000 to $9,000. For particulars apply to Josiln & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Farm, 62 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica, (south;) sell half value. Address owner, G. H. Stratton, 146 Av. D, New York.

Long Island City water front and acreage; for subdivision; cheap; principals only. Isles, 1,442 Broadway, Brooklyn.

City Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,

261 COLUMBUS AVE., COR. 72D ST.,

OFFER THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS TO QUICK PURCHASERS:

303 WEST 105th STREET,

Five-Story American basement, absolutely fire-proof. Steel construction, only one left of the row.

315 WEST 107th STREET,

4½ Story American basement, decorated.

9 WEST 95th STREET,

4 Story high stoop, beautifully decorated.

341 WEST 84th STREET,

5 Story American basement.

All houses are open for inspection at all times, contain all the modern improvements, and are new.

Also a handsomely furnished 22-foot house on West 72d Street. Will be sold cheap, and would entertain a bid unfurnished.

PARTICULARS ON THE PREMISES OR

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

FIRST CLASS FIVE STORY

AMERICAN BASEMENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS,

317, 319, 321, 325

WEST 100TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

They are 20 feet front by 60 feet deep, with extension, having servants' stairs to fourth story. The houses have three bathrooms, with mosaic floors and tiled walls; rolled rimmed bathtubs, wash basins, shower baths, &c., of the latest designs.

JAMES LIVINGSTON, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

A Great Bargain.—West 55th St., near Columbus Av. and 8th Av. electric cars and 53d St. and 8th Av. station; an elegant four-story brownstone dwelling, 20x68 feet; lot 20x100 feet; 17 rooms, 2 bathrooms; very fine order; entire block of private houses; price, $25,000; terms to suit; possession at once. Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway, near 44th St. Will move after 1st October to 51 West 42d St.

At greatest reductions, West 75th St., near Central Park; 4-story brownstone, 20x88x100; price, $42,500; West 74th St., 20x75x100; price, $47,000; Riverside Drive, superb, full-sized corner house, near 72d St., cost $130,000, price $85,000; 5th Av., near 50th St., elegant residence, $50,000; East 47th St., near 5th Av., price, $15,000; several others. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after Oct. 1, 51 West 42d St.

FOR IMPROVEMENT. SEVERAL CHOICE PLOTS VICINITY LONG ACRE SQUARE. WITH OR WITHOUT LOAN. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

PROMINENT CORNER, SUITABLE FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOTEL. WILL MAKE BUILDING LOAN TO RESPONSIBLE BUILDER. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

Great Sacrifice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment houses, with stores, 140th to 141st St., east side Amsterdam Av., (Washington Heights,) rentals, $22,800; price, $220,000; will exchange for free and clear property and $160,000 cash. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

A dwelling house, 18 to 25 feet front, 30th to 96th St., Park Av. to 8th Av.; price, $25,000 to $50,000; very responsible immediate buyers; also Long Acre Square property; medium-sized houses and business property for cash. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after Oct. 1st, 51 West 42d.

A.—$50 per lot paid to any one introducing parties resulting in sale of one building lot weekly; we do the selling; lots, $200 up; monthly payments; Bronx Borough; 25 minutes from 42d St. Lawrence, 53 West 33d St. Telephone 381-58th St.

BARGAIN. Four-story house, West 90th St.; fine street; house nearly 19 feet wide; will be sold cheap; asking $26,000. Full particulars of H. C. Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway, at 65th St.

A1 INVESTMENT. AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

A WELL RENTED APARTMENT HOUSE LONG ACRE SQUARE DISTRICT. BARGAIN. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH 116 WEST 42D ST.

64 WEST 133D ST., NEAR LENOX AV. Refined neighborhood; six rooms and bath; hot water supply; rent, $19. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

Great Bargains.—Two five-story apartment houses, with stores, near 141st St. and Amsterdam Av.; rentals, $3,500 and $3,417; $4,500 cash over mortgage of $24,500; honestly worth $32,000. Walter Webb, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

TWO-FAMILY HOUSES. We are offering a few brick and stone houses with finished basements and extra deep lots in restricted neighborhood and one block from rapid transit station. Particulars, MACY ESTATE, 800 Prospect Av.

75TH ST., near Central Park West.—Four-story and basement dwelling, dining-room extension, swell front, box stoop, three bathrooms; size 23x100; price low; terms to suit. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

73D ST., near Riverside Drive.—Five-story American basement dwelling, with six bathrooms; size 30x86x102; one of the finest mansions on the west side. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

76TH ST., near Amsterdam Av.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 15 rooms, two bathrooms, 19x77.2; price, $23,000. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

77TH ST., near Riverside Drive.—Five-story American basement dwelling, 20x102.2, will be sold at a low figure to close an estate. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

84TH ST., near West End Av.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 16.8x83; price, $16,000; mortgage, $10,000, at 4 per cent. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

87TH ST., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.—Three-story and basement dwelling, 18x100; price, $23,000; terms very liberal. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

74TH ST., near Central Park West.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 22x102.2; price, $45,000. BRYAN L. KENNELLY & CO., 7 Pine St.

Attractive location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—Block front, suitable for apartments, under new building law; price reasonable; terms easy. Owner, 50 East 125th St.

Retiring physician, large practice, will sell his 20-foot 4-story house, near Carnegie mansion; bargain. For particulars address Ernest Tribelhorn, 1,273 Madison Av.

A Bargain.—$2,000 cash; three-story and basement brown-stone house; price $11,000; easy terms; possession at once. Particulars on premises, 1,661 Lexington Av.

Attractive private house, West 22d St., newly decorated; excellent neighborhood; price, $15,000, easy terms; principals only. Wells & Snedecker, 34 Nassau St.

59th St., West.—Five-story modern double tenement; rents, $1,747; price, $14,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

73d St., Near 3d Av.—Five-story double tenement; rents, $2,115; price, $17,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Only $2,000 cash required; five-story double tenement, West 46th St.; $16,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—Five-story double tenement, West 51st St., asking $21,000; rents, $2,624. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

SACRIFICE.—TWO TRIPLE FLATS, 135TH St., near Brook Av.; $31,000, rents $3,840. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Morton St.—Three-story and basement house; twenty feet front; asking $8,500. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

$3,500—Eight-room detached house, 25x100; all modern improvements; $500 cash. LOSERE, 871 Brook Av., 161st St.

Will sell at a sacrifice, 3-story single flat, all improvements; excellent location; all assessments paid. J. G., 681 East 173d St.

Bargain for cash.—Factory property; 12 lots; 140th and 141st St., Walnut Av. Owner, 74 West 131st St.

$4,250.—3-family house on leading avenue, near 156th St. elevated station, 25x75. Stricker, 3,048 3d Av., 156th St.

$4,500—Home, near 169th St.; two-story frame house; 10 rooms; two stores; rent, $40. Hottenroth, 2,563 3d Av.

Desirable large, four-story private house, 33d St., near 8th; asking $16,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Easy Terms.—Detached houses, Westchester, Bronx Borough, $3,300; high ground; value increasing. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

A Dey St. building for sale; also a building on Greenwich St. forming a T. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beekman St.

A Bargain.—Are you seeking one? Elegant five-story double flat, 133d St., near St. Ann's Av.; always rented. Well, 325 East 80th St.

62d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

West End Av. corner; five-story residence; forced to sell or exchange. Walter Brown, 220 Broadway.

Frame house, full lot, 180th St., near 3d Av.; price, $2,000. Barnett, 4,361 3d Av., 179th St.

Bargain.—$8,500, four-story single flat, 162 East 118th St.; rent, $840. Owner, 1,107 East 156th.

Private house, 8 rooms, choice location, Bronx; full lot; price, $3,300. J. H., 3,311 3d Av.

Well-rented corner apartment house, on Amsterdam Av., $65,000. H. Merritt, 53 3d Av.

3-story dwelling, west 94th St.; bargain to quick [illegible] 142 West 32d St.

NO. 32 EAST 51ST ST.

A MODERN 25 FOOT AMERICAN BASEMENT RESIDENCE,

containing many attractive features, will be completed by us about October 1. This is one of the best residential sections in the city.

The house is for sale only, and can be seen without permit.

For particulars address

CHARLES BRENDON & CO. 100 WEST 42D.

4 ALREADY SOLD.

NEW PRIVATE HOUSES.

Three-story and basement, with extension;

134th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs. NEIGHBORHOOD RESTRICTED.

Decorations and chandeliers to suit purchaser. Apply on premises, CHAS. E. PICKEN, Builder.

We have property for sale in all sections of the city; if we have not what you want we will get it; careful attention given to intending buyers.

Richard V. Harnett & Co., 73 Liberty St.

Home Seekers!—Take a look at and get bargain prices.—St. Nicholas Av. and 158th St., five elegant bluestone, swell-front houses; fine view; best value for price on Heights; high stoop, 3-story, basement, cellar; terms to suit; elegant decorations just completed; will rent if not sold. E. B. Treat, Owner, on premises, or 241 West 23d.

Handsome residence, southwest corner of 176th Street and Monroe Avenue, 90x100, with fine detached house; 15 rooms, all newly decorated and remodeled; also fine stable and carriage room on premises, with fine terraced lawn; in elegant neighborhood; for sale cheap or to let. Owner, B. B. Simons, 140 East 92d St.

90th St., 322 West.—Extra large modern house, 40 ft. front, with private stable, on two full lots.

Riverside Drive, 92, 4-story brownstone, foyer hall, 19 ft. front, extra deep lot, 107 ft. Address Owner, 11 Broadway, Room 212.

Attention!—Prospective purchasers wanted to examine the four two-family dwellings, 560-566 West 183d St., just finished; all modern improvements; from underground Rapid Transit Station; low price for quick buyer. Address Rapid Transit, 530 6th Av.

525-531 West 113th St.—Five new American basement 4½-story private dwellings; restricted block; reasonable price. Apply on premises or James Bradley, 86th St. and Broadway.

EASY TERMS will buy 1 and 2 family brick houses; all the latest improvements: Inquire J. Leitner, 3d and Wendover Avs. Open Sundays.

Detached frame house, Bronx; nine rooms; all improvements; large yard; assessments paid; reasonable. 4,388 Park Av.

Two-family house, near elevated station; all improvements; sewer, &c.; $5,000. Polak, 3,743 3d Av., 171st St.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ARTISTIC HOUSES DESIRABLY LOCATED

PROSPECT PARK NEIGHBORHOOD, MIDWOOD ST., NEAR FLATBUSH AVE.

2 AND 3 STORY

New modern stone houses, 30 minutes to Park Row; superior trolley and "L" service to ferries and all points of the city; beautiful in design; finish of the very best; all modern improvements; swell and square fronts; box stoop; foyer or saloon parlors; neighborhood restricted. Prices low; terms to suit. Send for illustrated booklet. W. A. A. BROWN, Owner, Corner Flatbush Av. and Midwood St.

WASHINGTON AV., $20,000. SPACIOUS HOUSE; WINDOWS ON THREE SIDES. MODERN PARLOR FLOOR, WITH EXTENSION DINING ROOM; RECEPTION ROOM, 2 PARLORS, LIBRARY, AND SPACIOUS HALL; 9 BEDROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHTING: HARDWOOD FLOORS; LOT 41x123; HOUSE 33x40 AND EXTENSION; 2 BATH ROOMS. THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN WHEN ALL IS CONSIDERED.

FRED. M. SMITH, 189 MONTAGUE. TELEPHONE 3,049 MAIN.

$300 Down, $45 Monthly, BUYS FLATBUSH HOUSE.

New, detached; 13 rooms and large bath; cellar cemented and plastered; furnace; all improvements; oak trimmed, decorated; cabinet mantels; fine neighborhood; lot 40x100; never occupied; would rent $60. C. W. CLARK, 74 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

ARISTOCRATIC FLATBUSH.

Best section East 18th St., between Berkeley Road and Avenue E; elegant new detached dwellings, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim throughout; parquet and double floors; steam heat; extra basins; exposed open plumbing; plot, 50x100; price, $10,000 to $11,000. Apply to Geo. W. Egbert, owner and builder, on premises, or No. 126 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

Washington Ave. Bargain.

Best location on Hill; 4-story brownstone, 15 rooms, handsomely decorated; sanitary plumbing; actually worth $15,000; can be bought now for $12,000. For particulars apply to

LEONARD MOODY R. E. CO., 20 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

To satisfy mortgagee we are authorized to sell one of the handsomest 2-family stone dwellings in 25th Ward; steam heat, hardwood trim; excellent neighborhood, for $7,500; actually worth $8,500; you must see to appreciate. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av., cor. Hancock St.

$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800. KETCHAM BROS., 129 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

New 3-story brick corner building, 5th Av., Brooklyn; leased to one tenant; fine investment; will sell at a sacrifice. Have also 4-story corner; best block on 3d Av. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 56th St.

$5,500 cash, price $15,500, rents $1,560 yearly; magnificent 4-story brownstone store property; excellent condition; superior business location. Thomas Rosecrans, 315 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst.—Fine residence; best location; 11 rooms; all improvements; your terms. Geo. Boyd, 149 Broadway, N. Y.

16 Acres, 32d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Bargain.—Plot 60x100; fine detached cottage; price $3,800; $500 cash. John Perry & Co., 373 Fulton St.

MACON ST. TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brownstone house, good condition; must be sold; price, $6,200. Call for permit.

BOERUM & HENRY,

409 SUMNER AV., COR. HALSEY ST.

$15 MONTHLY, WITH RENT OF UPPER FLOOR,

buys a 2-family brick house and pays all expenses; 11 rooms, 2 baths; cement cellar; open plumbing, &c. WM. E. KAY, builder, 47th St. and 6th Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—A beautiful detached house, 30x100, on Avenue G, Vanderveer Park; 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; near 3 car lines; owner moving to the Bronx and will sacrifice for $4,300. Chas. Rosenthal, Avenue F, cor. Flatbush Av. Open Sundays.

$100,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE; sums $2,000, $3,000, $5,000, $7,600, and larger amounts; low charges; liberal loans.

HORATIO S. STEWART, No. 261 Flatbush Av.

MONEY TO LOAN

FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES. BOND AND MORTGAGE BROKERAGE CO., 177 REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN.

For Sale—Plot 40x100, on E. 29th St., Vanderveer Park; owner financially embarrassed and will sacrifice at any reasonable offer. Chas. Rosenthal, Real Estate, Ave. F, cor. Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

LOTS AT SLOCUM PARK

Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
35 minutes from N. Y. City Hall.
For Sale on Easy Terms.
5c. Fare.

If you desire to build a Home we will advance the money at a low rate of interest.

SLOCUM PARK is beautifully situated and has all city improvements, with Gas Electric Lights, Public Schools, Churches Police and Fire Protection. Free mail delivery.

HOW TO GET THERE: Take Smith St. (Coney Island) car from N. Y. side of the Bridge direct to Property. Get off at Ave. P or take Kings Co. Elevated (Brighton Beach Division) and get off at Kings Highway. Agents on the grounds daily and Sunday.

SALES OFFICE: Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P. Business Office: 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

EXPRESS TRAINS

DIRECT TO

BOROUGH PARK.

On October 1st the 5th Ave. Elevated road will begin running trains from Park Row over the bridge to BOROUGH PARK without change, in thirty minutes. Fare five cents.

We have only a few houses left out of two hundred, which we will sell on easy terms and monthly payments. You can buy lots from $400 to $600 each, surrounded by beautiful homes. BOROUGH PARK is now what the West Side and Harlem were a few years ago, the best investment.

Investigate this at once. See picture in New York Elevated Cars.

Office, 49th St. and 12th Ave., Brooklyn; No. 22 Court St., Brooklyn; No. 277 Broadway, N. Y.

$3,000

will build a beautiful nine-room detached house, all improvements, heated by furnace, and open nickel plumbing. Call and see the plans.

GEO. HITCHINGS,

Architect, 848 Flatbush Av. Phone 493—B Flatbush.

STOP

Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot lots.

LOOK

into plan of payments.

LISTEN

and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 15th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH, Beverly Square East and West.

FIVE SOLD

of my new homes, just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with the advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the amount of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hardwoods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

WM. H. REYNOLDS, BUILDER, ON PREMISES.

SOUTH MIDWOOD.

THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH, With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired;) Wide piazzas, 12 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins with hot and cold water in chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,800, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

A. W. SCHMIDT, Treas. Germania Real Estate Co., South Midwood office, 1,364 Flatbush Ave., (cor. Foster Ave.)

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR SALE

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for sale and rent. Look at what we have before deciding. Price $6,000 to $60,000. Rents $240 to $1,800. Also some very fine new apartments, $23 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON.
335 FLATBUSH AV., OP. 7TH.

PARK SLOPE HOUSES FOR RENT

Our office nearest main entrance. We have the choice houses; many great bargains, both for rent or sale. Look at what we have before deciding. Rents $240 to $1,800. Also some fine new apartments, $23 to $65.

A. PEACE & SON,
335 FLATBUSH AV., OP. 7TH.

CAN'T ADVERTISE PRICE

of this house because you would not believe it possible to buy a handsome, 3-story and basement, dining-room extension dwelling, in perfect condition, close to 9th Av. and Carroll St., for the price I quote; any reasonable terms. For particulars apply to EDWARD P. SMITH, 296 Flatbush Av., cor. St. Mark's, Brooklyn.

OVERLOOKING PARK PLAZA, with unobstructed rear.

Choicest residential section in Brooklyn, and convenient to all lines of surface transit. Modern, 3-story and basement stone dwelling; fine improvements, mahogany trim, 2 baths; everything up to date and charming; cannot be duplicated in Manhattan for twice the money. Others were sold before completion.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—$6,500.

Elegant, new, 2-story and basement stone house, 16 Hawthorne St., near Flatbush Av.; hardwood trim; open plumbing, tiled bath; handsomely decorated; terms easy; examine this before buying elsewhere. For particulars apply to Horatio S. Stewart, 261 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Ocean Av., Brooklyn.—Plot, $30 feet front; finest residence street in Brooklyn; fully improved; excellent chance for investment or speculation; very low price; brokers protected. John L. Bickford, 1,134 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Telephone, 204 Flatbush.

Real Estate Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

We have inquiries for property in all sections of the city. Careful attention given to intending sellers.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & Co., 73 Liberty St.

What have you got for sale, rent, or exchange; Bronx property preferred? Whewell, 636 Tremont Av.

Wanted—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 72d; principals only. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

We buy for cash, quick, if cheap, city and country property. Trinity Realty Co., 111 Broadway.

Want 5-story improved tenement, east side; must be reasonable. For cash. Z., 182 Times.

Richmond Real Estate For Sale.

Bargain.—Must sell; large house, St. George; all improvements; good repair; grounds, 140x170; magnificent water view; 10 minutes from ferry; little cash; own terms. Henry J. Creighton, New Brighton, Staten Island.

New Jersey Property for Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WOODCLIFF

ON

HUDSON.

SPECIAL FALL OFFER OF HOUSES AND LOTS

at prices that will make you regret ever having paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS AND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH

will purchase a Beautiful Home on the

TOP OF THE PALISADES,

OPPOSITE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 79TH ST.

In a most Healthy Locality. Convenient to all Churches. Well Sewered. Good Water from High Service. Restricted Property, Fully Improved, with Stone Sidewalks Gas and Electric Light.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Ten minutes from West Shore, 42d or Franklin St. ferries by trolley. Round trip tickets 5 cents. Write at once for SPECIAL LIST of new houses and choice lots. Photographs, Map, Prices, etc.

WOODCLIFF LAND IMPT. CO.,
Weehawken P. O., N. J.
AGENT ON PROPERTY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL RIDGEWOOD, N. J., COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT 66X150; HANDSOME STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; ALL WOOD, FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN HOUSE, SHRUBBERY, SHADE; PINE POND; FACES EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; FLAG WALKS; PRICE $5,000, BARGAIN; RENT $40 PER MONTH. J. C. EGBERT, RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE.—CHOICE PLOTS & LOTS. Low prices. Easy terms. Near LACKAWANNA. 47 TRAINS DAILY. MOUNTAIN VIEW FROM ALL LOTS. Will build to suit. 181 B'way, N. Y. SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

For Sale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and improvements; plot 50x106; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from New York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire 72 Fulton St., third floor, New York.

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Fine house in East Orange; built two years; nine rooms; bath; all improvements; 50x150; five minutes from Roseville Avenue Station; $10,000; $300 down, $30 per month. Shipman, No. 3 Maiden Lane.

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Attractive cottage; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 rooms, bath, outbuildings; 1½ acres; healthy location; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Address 181 East 1st St.

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FACTORY SITES, WATER FRONTS, BUILDING LOTS, AND HOMES

in the Borough of Queens, 5 to 10 minutes walk from ferries and close to approaches to Bridges and Tunnel. Certain development imminent. If you can't call, write.

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167 Jackson Avenue,
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SONNABEND & GROMER,
162 West 116th St.
EXCHANGES A SPECIALTY.
OFFER THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES FOR EXCHANGE:

96th St., West, Near Central Park West. 5-story flat. Equity, $9,500.

108th St., Near Lexington Av. Two 5-story double flats. Exchange for private house. Equity, $12,000.

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111th St., Near 3d Av. Three 5-story and basement tenements. Exchange for 2 or 3 lots or flats. Equity, $50,000.

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112th St., Near Lenox Av. 5-story double flat. Exchange for lots. Equity, $36,000.

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115th St., Near Lenox Av. [illegible] Exchange entertained. [illegible]

116th St., Near Lenox Av. [illegible] Exchange for private house. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lexington Avenue Corner. [illegible]

Park Avenue Corner. [illegible] Equity, $7,000.

Seventh Av., Near 132d St. [illegible]

Lenox Av., Near 136th St. [illegible] Equity, $9,000.

[illegible]

Boston Av. [illegible]

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For further particulars of above list and many other properties apply to

SONNABEND & GROMER,
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[illegible] new residence, 33 feet front, 5 stories; [illegible] cost $125,000; [illegible] Ashforth & Co., 1,509 Broadway. After 1st October, 51 West 42d St.

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A FINE FACTORY PROPERTY AT WATERLOO, N. Y., FREE AND CLEAR. MANHATTAN OR BROOKLYN BOROUGH EQUITY IN EXCHANGE. CHAS. H. EASTON & CO., TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Plot of lots, including corner ON CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, in exchange for business in corner property. Apply to JAS. B. LIBBY, 7 PINE ST.

Brooklyn Heights apartment house, leased for [illegible] Frank A. Barnaby, 195 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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Another Bargain.—$500 and $20 monthly buys $2,000 frame house, 9 rooms, city water, piazza, big shade trees, on two lots, on macadamized avenue, electric lights; two minutes' walk from railroad station; another house, forming corner, $2,500, same size, same terms; also bargains in lots. Duden, Bronxville, N. Y.

Bronxville lots cheap, at station; 86 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

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PARK HILL.

For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 13 rooms; steam heat; West Side elevated to 155th, connecting with Yonkers rapid transit to Park Hill. T. R. VARICK, Agent, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

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FOR SALE.—Westchester Co.—A stock farm of 600 acres, near station on Harlem Road; large house; all improvements; tenant houses, barns, &c.; sold to close an estate. Address, Lewis H. Miller, Katonah, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Lots, plots, village residences, and farms in Northern Westchester; advise your wants. Lewis H. Miller, Real Estate, Katonah, N. Y.

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MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

50c. weekly. No interest or assessments

High, dry Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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A furnished country residence, large, shady grounds; improvements; one hour out; commutation, 17 cents.; a bargain. "Crows' Nest," Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

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I'M IN EARNEST.

Sacrifice beautiful home at City Island. Water Front. Box 49, 1,242 Broadway.

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Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $30,000; let $125. C. A. Breck, 411 Pearl St., city.

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FOR SALE.

On the Housatonic River and Sound

(Opposite Stratford, Conn.)

AN ESTATE CONSISTING OF 150 ACRES almost surrounded by water, fine mansion, cottage, farmhouse, barn, and outbuildings. Distance 5 miles from Bridgeport, 1½ miles from Stratford.

Further information can be obtained from

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For Sale—Gentleman's Farm, one hour from N. Y. C. by C. R. R. of N. J.; close by growing town; no malaria; good society; about 140 acres, mostly in grass; large crops of hay; home market; modern buildings; chance for speculation in building lots; owner having taken up his residence in Europe, will sell this place below value. For circular address owner, Fred'k Loeser, Personal, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. E. Agents please inclose their card.

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Bargains and exchanges in residences, farms, country seats, hotels, &c., everywhere. PHILLIPS & WELLS, Tribune Building.

Must Be Sold.—95-acre farm near Winsted, trolley and lake, on main road, 14-room house; nice shade; painted barns; quantity fruit and wood; stock, crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; easy terms. Box 8, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

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Bargains!—30 acres, 7-room house, $700; 35 acres, stock, crops, tools, $1,500; 70 acres, new bldgs., $2,500; 109 acres, good bldgs., $3,000; all easy terms. D. Hull, So. Norwalk, Conn.

Orlando, Florida, for health, comfort, and business; delightful Winter climate, orange groves, cottages, hotels, stores, beautiful lake fronts. J. W. Atwater, 55 Liberty St.

Fruit farm, 97 acres, 7,300 trees, choicest varieties, mostly bearing; modern house; ample outbuildings, hour quarter from city, station 10 minutes. Atwater, 156 Broadway.

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House.—14 rooms; large hall and grounds; trees, &c.; suitable for doctor's sanitarium or family country residence; must be seen to be appreciated; price, $5,000; mortgage, $2,500; don't miss this chance. Joslin & Bergen, 357 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

$50 per acre; 250 acres; corner property; 80 acres cleared; long frontage on main road; fine trout ponds and stream; fruit and shade; 1 mile from bay, ½ mile from depot. J. L. Valentine, Brookhaven, L. I.

New Houses, shade, barn, windmill, $2,400; other for $1,700 up. F. Wallenquit, East Rockaway.

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Contains the finest houses in all sections of Brooklyn. MODERATE RENTALS. Now is the time to select for the winter. List by mail or on application.

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To Let—Borough of Queens.
Flat, 4 large rooms,
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7 minutes' walk from
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Rent, $13.50 and $14.00.
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Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $450 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links. JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway, or Nutley, N. J.

NUTLEY, N. J. 45 minutes via Erie Railroad; modern, artistic house, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, gas, electric light; every improvement; healthy location; near station; restricted, built-up neighborhood; $4,000; easy payments. LAMBERT, owner, 99 Nassau St., New York.

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House of 13 rooms, with studio 26x30, north light. For rent, $650. Five minutes' walk from station. Apply to James H. Hay, 71 Broadway, or James Day, Maple Place, Nutley, N. J.

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Ground floor and basement for rent, containing together

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Will Divide for Offices or Store Purposes

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The Slater Buildings

42d St. West at 5th Ave.

Rents include steam heat, light, electric elevator, and Janitor's services.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

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Union Square North,
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Elevators and entrances from both streets.
Extra deep lofts; also offices; low rents.
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BROADWAY STORE NEAR ASTOR PLACE.

34,000 square feet, with rear shipment. Possession Feb. 1st; rent, $20,000.

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Corner Greenwich and Thames Sts.

Cheap rent in up-to-date building; offices adapted for light manufacturing; space to suit tenant; power and electric service.
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Large mansion, suitable for alteration for high-class business.
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A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
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30th St., No. 22 West, between 5th Av. and Broadway.—Parlor store; plate glass front; steam heat and elevator. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

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TEL., 795—38TH. 116 WEST 42D ST.

Have syndicate with $3,000,000 that will erect mercantile buildings for desirable tenants.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Desirable five-story building, south side 23d St., near Stern's; rent reasonable.
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At 16 Spruce St.—Store, basement, and sub-cellar, with first loft, 23x100, to let.
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Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
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Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of L, B'way, 6th Av., all cars. P. S. Treacy, Building, 1,929 Broadway.

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Factory or warehouse, five-story, 246, 247 South, through to Water, 43x160. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse; 440 Water St., near Market Slip; size, 25x60. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Desk room in fine front office, Broadway, opposite City Hall Park. Box H 117, Times.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSES TO LET.

9th St., 4 story	$2,200	11th St., 3 story	$1,900
12th St., 4 story	2,400	15th St., 4 story	2,000
17th St., 4 story	3,500	20th St., 4 story	3,300
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46th St., 3 story	900	55th St., 4 story	1,450
80th St., 4 story	1,800	96th St., 4 story	1,600
Riverside Drive, 4 story	2,600	Lex. Ave., 4 story	1,500

And many others. Call or write for permits.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—We have only to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 68th and 69th Sts., east of 3d Av., 202 and 204 East 69th St., rent $1,000 each; 232 East 69th St., rent $900.
All are three-story high-stoop Dwellings, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 68th St.

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A five-story American basement, 3-story extension; modern in every respect; will be put in A1 order; rent, $2,200; must be rented; MAKE OFFER.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

73D ST., WEST.

between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
Four-story house;
electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

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between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.,
three and four story houses.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

72D STREET—WIDE BOULEVARD,
BETWEEN COLUMBUS & AMSTERDAM AVS.
ELEGANT DWELLING,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
RENT, $4,000.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

A.—45th St., Near 8th Av.—Four-story high-stoop brownstone, with extension; rent, $1,500 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

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Henderson Place, East 86th St., Near East End Av.—3-story Queen Anne dwelling; 9 rooms; $85 per month.
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44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

3 stories, $1,600.
ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway.

At greatest reductions, furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments; large list; also several by season or year. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after 1st Oct. 51 West 42d St.

For Rent—177 E. 95th St., brownstone, 3-story-and-basement house, newly decorated; new open work plumbing; reasonable rent. For keys and particulars apply at 175 E. 95th St.

To Let—Large, attractive, private residence on Washington Square West, furnished or unfurnished. Address Horace S. Ely & Company, No. 64 Cedar Street.

Owner would like to rent to quiet family upper part of private house; 6 rooms, with improvements. 172 East 95th St., near Lexington Av.

Attractive four-story English basement, 4 East 37th; perfect order; rent $4,500.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $18,000.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

West End Av., 576.—4-story, 2 baths, rear stairway. Rent, $1,600. A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

To Rent—Elegant house, 332 West 89th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for Winter or longer, large, finely furnished house, 58th to 88th Street, between 5th and Madison Avs.; no children. Annie C. Phipps, Westbury, Long Island.

Long Island Property to Let.

A handsomely, completely furnished, four-story house, 92d St.; elegant neighborhood, Madison and 5th Avs.; rent only $4,500. Address Owner, Box 6, Arverne, L. I.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

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TO RENT FURNISHED
IN THE CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS,
7th Ave. and 58th Street.

A very handsomely furnished duplex apartment.
For particulars apply to (8705)
GEO. R. READ,
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To Let.—An attractive corner apartment in the KNICKERBOCKER; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Superintendent in building, 247 5th Av., or LOVEJOY & NOYES, Agents, 62 Cedar St.

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"THE LAURISTON"

89th St. and Madison Ave.

A few choice apartments still for rent.

These apartments are of the highest grade, consisting of 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths. Perfect in every detail.

Permanent light on all sides is insured, owing to restrictions existing against the erection of buildings on adjoining property.

Situated in the most healthful and also the most desirable and sought after section of the city.

Send for booklet.

David Rothschild,
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Hotel Touraine

9 EAST 39TH STREET,

A STRICTLY FIREPROOF
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL
IN SUITES OF FROM TWO TO SEVEN ROOMS AND BATH.

Electric Light, Gas, and Room Service without extra charge.

Every apartment supplied with Refrigerator, Running Ice Water, and Burglar Proof Safe for Valuables.

EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE.

Apartments leased unfurnished by the year beginning Oct. 1st.

Dining Room Service by the week, or Table d'Hote.

LOCATION—On the crown of Murray Hill. Descriptive Booklet on application.

WALTER STABLER, Owner.
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THE ORMONDE,

Broadway, West 69th St., to West 70th St.

A MODERN HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT BUILDING.

The tone of these apartments is perfect. All improvements and innovations have made the Ormonde-Seminole home-like and satisfactory from the family point of view. Every convenience, including artificial refrigeration; apartments of eight to ten rooms each.

SELECT, EXCLUSIVE, AND CENTRALLY LOCATED. RENTS, $2,200 TO $3,000.
J. P. LENNON, Mgr. Office on premises.

THE ARBUTUS,

N. W. Corner West End Av. and 91st St.
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Situated on high ground, with view of picturesque country and the Hudson; a magnificent modern building of seven stories, in the most beautiful section of West End Av. It is an avenue of homes; many of the finest private houses are near. The delightful location makes this house very desirable.

RENTS, $1,800 TO $2,000.
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THE DUNSBRO,

120 EAST 31ST STREET.

ONLY ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENT ON MURRAY HILL. NINE ROOMS, BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND SERVANTS' TOILET, ELECTRIC ELEVATOR, MAIL CHUTES, PARQUET FLOORS THROUGHOUT. PERFECT IN EVERY DETAIL. READY IN OCTOBER.
RENT, $1,500.
CHARLES HIBSON,
34TH ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.

Just completed, 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bannen, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
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New Apartments Downtown

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-6-8 WEST 21ST ST.

A few suites of 5 and 6 rooms and bath remaining; rents reasonable; elevator, electric light; all improvements; accessible location. J. W. Cushman & Co., Agents, 240 West 23d St.

WATT COURT,

WEST 140TH ST.,
BET. 7TH AND LENOX AVS.,
Block from L station.
APARTMENTS OF 6 ROOMS AND BATH.

All modern improvements; electric light; Otis elevator; telephone in each apartment; mail chute.
RENTS, $35 TO $50. JUST OPENED.
APARTMENTS FOR BACHELORS.

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NEW AND SELECT FAMILY APARTMENTS; SEVEN LARGE ROOMS AND TILED BATHS; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; DIRECT LIGHT AND AIR; EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD. INQUIRE 46 WEST 131ST ST.

2189 BROADWAY 2193

77th St. $600.
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

6 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH,

$23 to $27; all improvements; private halls; each apartment 17 feet wide; newly decorated; do not rent elsewhere before seeing these. 475 Lenox Av.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

CHOICE APARTMENTS.

Eight rooms; all light; perfectly appointed; every modern convenience; hall service.

Corner flats, 17 Livingston Place, Stuyvesant Square; elevator, steam heat; most modern plumbing, telephones, attractive entrance; rent, $800 to $1,100.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

123d St., 105-107 East.—Apartments of seven and eight extra large rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $27.50 to $35. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE. No. 68 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; ample closets, hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $50 to $70.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 138th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $24; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best locations; latest improvements; rents, $20 to $200. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

The Broadway

Southwest Cor. of 40th Street

Attractive Two and Three Room Apartments

with bath; southern exposure; attendance; restaurant on premises.

(8717)

GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

THE
"HANOVER,"

N. W. CORNER 100TH ST. AND WEST END AV.

Suites of six, seven and eight rooms and bath in buildings just completed; perfect sanitation; every modern convenience; telephone in each apartment; all night elevator service, mail chutes, decorations, &c., all designed to meet the most refined taste; rents $850 to $1,400. Superintendent, on premises.

THE BINGHAM.

New Family and Bachelor Apartment House,
Broadway and 94th St., (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two and three rooms and bath, complete in every detail, including long-distance telephone in every apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCES—New subway station at 95th St. and Broadway, elevated station 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $400 TO $1,200.

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & M. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. 3426 Riverside.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 99th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park.
RENT FROM $450 TO $750.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot-water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome Colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive.

High-class apartment, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $600 to $720 per year.
HALL J. HOW & CO.,
240 West 116th St.

THE FIFTH AVENUE,

Southeast Cor.
Fifth Ave. & 85th St.

ONE CHOICE APARTMENT ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS, SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.
Superintendent on premises.

A.— A.—

LENOX HILL,

SOUTHEAST COR. MADISON AV. & 77TH ST.
HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS.
FIREPROOF HOUSE,
CHOICE LOCATION.

Elegant suites of seven and eight rooms and bath.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT, on PREMISES

751 FIFTH AVE.,

NEAR 58TH ST.

First Floor Apartment to Rent

Extra large rooms, with or without housekeeping facilities; will decorate to suit tenant.

GEO. R. READ,
(8707)
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

PARK MADISON,

Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 26th St.,
Facing Madison Square.

An unusually bright, attractive apartment, consisting of 3 extra large rooms and bath; attendance, etc.

For plans and particulars apply to
(8711)
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave. 60 Cedar St.

INVALID OR PHYSICIAN.

Ground floor Apartment in the sumptuous Chacornac, Nos. 5 and 7 West 91st St.; all rooms light and cheerful. Superintendent, on premises.

NEW UP-TO-DATE FLATS.

105-117 WEST 138TH ST.

SIX ROOMS AND BATH. RENT, $24.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO
THOSE HIRING BEFORE OCT. 15TH.
WILLIAM HENRY FOLSOM, 14 W. 29th St.

CENTURY.

119th St., 95 West, northeast corner Lenox Av.; new building apartment, eight large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; beautifully decorated; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises.

73D ST., WEST.
Corner of Columbus Av.
Fine, large apartment.
Electric light and steam heat.
Janitor, 67 West 73d St., or office of
Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

LOOK AT THIS SINGLE FLAT.

Six large, light rooms; private hall; newly decorated; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient transit facilities; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

Morton St., 42.—Handsome exterior, portico stoop, elegantly decorated apartment house; halls heated; hot and cold water, range; speaking tubes; electric bells; private bath and closets; $20 monthly; open Sundays.

KANEDALE.

Madison Av., northeast cor. 86th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

Bachelor apartment, 101-107 West 64th St.; rent, including electric light, heat, $140 up; all modern improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Don Carlos, 77th St. and Madison Av.—Nine-room corner apartment; rent, $2,500; ask for Fisher apartment. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

PALATIAL APARTMENT RESIDENCES

S. E. COR. MADISON AVE. & 61ST ST.

A TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING with two apartments of 11 ROOMS and 3 BATHROOMS ON A FLOOR, each occupying a floor space of 50x100 feet.

A completely furnished apartment is now open for inspection.

RENTS $4,500 TO $7,000 A YEAR.

These apartments have been especially designed to meet the demands of people of means, accustomed to every possible luxury and comfort.

The appointments and decorative features are on a scale of unequalled magnificence. Two elevators to each apartment. A carriage entrance and sumptuously appointed reception hall are among the many striking features.

The service and attendance will be superior to that of any apartment house in the world.

Families contemplating moving and desire a Choice Apartment House and in a Residential location are invited to inspect the Most Superb New Apartments before locating.

N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 90th St.

Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved Property and Central Park Entrance.

These apartments contain 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, two elevators running night and day, steel safes, and telephone connection in each apartment. It is impossible to describe them in an advertisement, they must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTALS, $1,600 to $2,200.

DUFF & CONGER, AGTS.

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. *Tel. 641-79th Street*

SINGLE APARTMENT

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS

141 West 82d Street

Elevated Station at 81st Street

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
440 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, exposed plumbing, ice boxes and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.

RENT $17 TO $20.

For further particulars apply to J. S. PENDERY, Agent, on Premises.

106th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.
RENT $33 TO $37.
Janitor on premises.

RODNA-LATHAM

Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d, sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $80 per month; builder and owner on premises.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST, cor. 107th Street,

and two unusually desirable fifth apartments, 8 large light rooms, tiled bath, well located, intelligently planned. Rent, $720 and $900. Would be $1,200 and $1,400 in elevator building. Also a fine front apartment, duplex, 8 large light rooms and bath at 472 Central Park West; rent, $800. Apply on premises or at the office of E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

473 Central Park, West, at 107th Street.

Unusually desirable, well located first apartment duplex; eight large light rooms and bath; rent, $800.

Also two handsome corner apartments at 471 Central Park West; rents, $900 and $960. Apply on premises or to E. K. Van Winkle, 477 Central Park West.

MENDELSSOHN BUILDING,

113 West 40th St.
BACHELOR APARTMENTS.

Two and three rooms and bath. For particulars inquire at the building, or office of Clark Estate, 25 West 23d St.

THE ROYAT,

330 WEST 38D ST.

Private block; six rooms, bath and butler's pantry; elevator and hall service; electric light, telephones, and all improvements pertaining to up-to-date apartments. Rents $55.00 to $60.00.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

917 SEVENTH AVE., CORNER 58TH ST.
CONVENIENT TO ALL CARS.

Corner apartment; eight large rooms; from October 1, $900 per annum.

Others adjoining at $840 and $1,000 per annum.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

THE STUYVESANT,
238-244 EAST 13TH ST.
A short distance from Broadway.

One ten-room apartment; very large and light; rent, $75 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

174 WEST 58TH ST.,
between 6th and 7th Avs.; six rooms and bathroom, steam heated, $45 and $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

47th St., just west of 5th Av.—Large single apartment, seven rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; modern improvements; rent, $1,200. Agent, Pocher, 595 Lexington Av.

A corner apartment; six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only $25; one month free. Apply 2,474 7th Av., corner 144th St. Agent, Pocher, 596 Lexington Av.

117th St., 68 West, corner Lenox Av.—A few desirable apartments; 6 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; elevator service.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $32.00; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

22d St., 504 West.—First floor and basement, six large light rooms, private house; rent, $25. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

$7.00 Monthly—58 Grove St., near 6th Av., Bleecker and Christopher; choice small apartments; home bargains.

63d St., 105 West.—Five rooms; bath; flooded by sunlight; splendid order; owner, resident; rent $24.

Seaboro Mansions, 221 West 87th St., just east of Broadway; handsome apartments; every convenience.

The Atlanta, 266 West 70th St., Broadway, at Sherman Square; elegant light suites.

273 West 138th St.
267 & 272 W. 139th St.

LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY, CORNER APARTMENTS,

CONTAINING 6 AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, HANDSOMELY DECORATED, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER SUPPLY.

RENTS $40 to $50 PER MONTH.

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Tel. 647 Harlem. 252 W. 138th St.

GRACEMORE,

VERY CHOICE APARTMENT,
Facing Morningside Park,
N. E. Cor. 129th St., Morningside Av.,
5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.
NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.
Best Condition and Improvements.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.
RENTALS FROM $35.00 UPWARD.
Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

The Plaza,

St. Nicholas av., cor. 150th st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York.
Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L."
Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs.
Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.
New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

THE GANOGA,

33-37 East 27th St.

A few one and two room Apartments, with bath, to let from Oct. 1, unfurnished, in this new and select Apartment Hotel; private telephones, electric lights, superior restaurant, all night elevator, and full hotel service. Call, day or evening, or send for descriptive booklet.

HAROLD,

N. W. Corner Manhattan Av., 118th St.,
near Morningside Park.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS

4, 5, 6 rooms, marble baths; low rentals, $32 to $52; spacious, handsome entrance; ladies' reception room; elevator day and night; telephone; gas and electric fixtures; porcelain tubs and sinks; first-class service.

Handsome six-room corner, $50.
Front apartment, six rooms, $40.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. REHER.
80 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

THE ALLSTON,

17 and 19 East 88th St., corner Madison Av. Location unsurpassed. Caterer on premises. A choice apartment of two rooms and bathroom, $860 per annum.

Also one apartment of four rooms and bathroom, $1,400 per annum.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

FREE—ONE MONTH—FREE.

98th St., 60 West.—Apartments of six large, light rooms, with bath; all conveniences; rent $25. Apply janitor or Agent Pocher, 596 Lexington Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Harold Court, Brittany,

Northwest Cor. 102d St. and Broadway.

Ideal accommodations for those wishing to locate in a modern house, luxuriously equipped.

Apartments consist of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms and bath, with every known modern improvement, from long-distance telephone to mail chutes and electric elevator. Apply on premises.

VERY MODERATE RENTS.
Telephone 922 Riverside.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., 360-366 West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference; $24.00-$27.00.

Bachelor apartments, 11 West 28th St.; 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent, $45. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

39½ Washington Square.—Flat overlooking square; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; open plumbing; $55.

Attractive apartment, 55 East 11th St., six rooms, bath; modern improvements; $90.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Apartments Wanted.

Wanted—Moderate-sized apartment below 75th St.; all light rooms; reasonable rent. Address Randall, 138 Front St.

City Flats to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.

501 WEST 113TH ST.

All outside light, eight large rooms, bath; 50 feet front each direction; all modern equipments; most carefully managed non-elevator property in city; most healthful and beautiful section; especially for refined families; no obstructed views; rents, $960 to $1,260; opposite St. John's Cathedral, adjacent to Columbia University, Morningside, Riverside Parks, northwest corner of Amsterdam Av. Apply Superintendent.

STEAM HEATED FLATS.

Large and light. Baths, all improvements.
3 AND 4 ROOMS.
QUIET, CLEAN, AND SUNNY.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES CO.,
Office, 403 East 64th St.

"THE MARGUERITE,"
2,731 BROADWAY, NEAR 104TH ST.

Apartments, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, exposed plumbing, gas ranges, &c.; rent, $42.50.

Also one apartment, four rooms and bath, $33.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

PLYMOUTH

537 to 541 West 149th St.
New elevator apartment house.
Suites of six rooms and bath; all conveniences.
RENTS, ONLY $42 to $52.
Can't be equaled.
Superintendent on premises.

Six light rooms and bath; all improvements; $24; three Apartments, in newly decorated houses.

146-148 WEST 105TH ST.

A. H. MATHEWS,
(542) 82 Nassau st., or janitor.

TUXEDO,

Northwest cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents $420 to $480 per year. Superintendent, on premises.

THE RUTHERFURD,
175 SECOND AV., CORNER 11TH ST.
An elegant apartment of eight large rooms and bathroom; exceptional location; rent, $1,000.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE HETHERINGTON,
571 PARK AV., CORNER 63D ST.
Splendid apartments, eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, hall attendance, &c.; fuel supplied; rents, $1,000 and $1,200.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

THE REGENT,
438-440 WEST 57TH ST.,
near "L" station and cable cars; eight large and light rooms and bath; in perfect order; hall attendance, &c.; rent $55 per month.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

218 AND 220 WEST 59TH ST.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
Eight rooms and bathroom; elevator, steam heat, hall attendance, &c.; rent, $900.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

117 WEST 84TH ST.
Desirable apartments of eight rooms and bathroom; steam heated; all modern conveniences; rent, $55.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., B'way, cor. 44th St.

A.—Large single flat, 7 rooms and bath; wide street; convenient to all cars; 428 West 57th St.; rent, $36.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

A.—Single flat, 7 light rooms and bath, at 235 West 135th St.; steam heat and hot water; rent, $50.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

155 WEST 46TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Large second Flat, seven rooms and bathroom; hot water supply; rent, $60 per month.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., B'way, cor 44th.

Furnished and unfurnished houses, flats, and apartments, 6 to 15 rooms, centrally located, for very responsible tenants. ASHFORTH & CO., 1,509 Broadway; after 1st October, 51 West 42d St.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,273 Madison Av.

266 West 23d St.; elegant single flat; heated; door attendant; all improvements; seven rooms and bath.
Geo. W. Mercer & Son,
266 W. 23d St.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

102 West 93d St.—Marble halls, staircases, hall boys, steam, hot water; one apartment, $38. Superintendent or A. K. Mackay, 6 Wall St.

Six large rooms, bath, $20; five rooms, $17; small families; inducements. Lowell, 107 West 98th St.

5 elegant extra-wide, light rooms; bath; hall heated; choice location; rent, $17. 527 Lenox Av.

89th St., 236 East, station block.—3 and 4 rooms; $9 to $12; free to Oct. 15.

20th St., 204 East.—Parlor floor; 4 rooms, newly decorated, $30.

58th St., 368 West.—Second flat, 6 rooms and bath, private hall, $37.50.

10th St., 224 East.—Three-room apartments; hot water, gas, and coal ranges; $11.50-$14.

7 Jones St., near West 4th St., 6th Av.—4-room apartments, $9-$14.

88th St., 66 East.—Single flat, first floor; 7 large, light rooms; all improvements; rent, $40.

$50.00 per month.—62 West 132d St.
D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

6 elegant large, light rooms and bath; hot water; heated hall; rent, $22. 138 W. 133d St.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

DON'T DECIDE

until you look at those elegant new apartments, corner Flatbush Av. and Hawthorne St., 6 and 7 rooms; steam heat, gas ranges, hot water supply, newly decorated; location unsurpassed; rent $32 to $37.
H. S. STEWART, 261 Flatbush Ave.

A1.—$30; only one flight up; one family on a floor; absolutely the best seven-room apartment in Brooklyn; every room light; unsurpassed neighborhood. Apply owner, 825 Park Place, corner Nostrand Av.

Three and four rooms and scullery in the FRANKLIN COURT BUILDINGS. Hot and cold water, range, shower baths; rents, $2.10 to $2.80 weekly. Office, 885 Kent Av.

7 rooms and bath, all modern improvements, $15.00 and $16.00, in fine order, 915 Gates Av., near Reid. Janitor, on premises, or Thos. Rodgers, 186 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Room 36.

LONDON'S STREET CRIES.

Every Fakir Is Allowed to Shout His Wares at Will Despite the New Law.

From The London Express.

"Ebor 'Andicap! Winner-r-r! Winner of the Ebor 'Andicap!"

Thus a boy with a voice like a foghorn, running up the Haymarket the other afternoon with a bundle of pink papers under his arm. It would appear that the result of some race with that title was contained in the pink papers.

"'Ere ya're, Guv'nor! A bob—ain't yer got anythink smaller?"

"Never mind the change. Will a shilling buy all the papers you have left?"

"Yus. Only got abart 'alf a quire. 'Ere ~~—don't~~ you want 'em?"

"No, keep them. I want only five minutes of your valuable time."

"'Oo are yer gettin' at." He looked again at the coin, and was satisfied, by scrutiny that it was not a spurious one.

"Do you know, young man, that you're a nuisance, and the County Council is going to suppress you?"

"Me? Wot fer? I ain't no music-hall promminade."

"Never mind. The County Council passed a by-law that no one was to sell papers in the street by shouting so as to cause annoyance. That was last year."

"Larst year, was it? Ain't 'eard nuffin abart it up to nah."

"I know—but you will. There's been a petition presented against you, and they're going to make a new law to make you keep your mouths shut—and tell the police they must arrest you if you shout."

"'Struth, you don't mean it! And 'ow is a bloke to sell his pipers?"

"By standing nicely at the edge of the pavement and holding out his bill silently."

"Garn! Think you can sell pipers as if they wos collastuds and laces, like them bloomin' peddlers in the Strand?"

"Why not? A great newspaper said yesterday that 'nobody but a maniac has ever yet stopped in the street to buy a paper, because the vendor roared at him like a bull of Bashan.' On the contrary, the newspaper says people who want a paper often refuse to take it because the newsboy shouts so as to annoy them.

The boy pondered. It was a new view of the conditions of his calling sprung upon him suddenly. "Look 'ere, Guv'nor," he said. "Writin' in pipers is easy enuf—any bloke wot's passed the board school can do that. But sellin' 'em's a different thing; yer wants to 'ave yer brains abart yer to do it. Stand on the kerb and hold out a bill! Blime, let the cove that rote that jest try it fer one arternoon!"

"But what good does shouting do?"

"Wot good? Wy, when I shaats aht 'Winner!' as I runs up Fleet Street everybody that 'as a bit on the rice turns rahnd; they sends a boy aht from a pub, or a works, or a shop, to stop me and git a copy. 'Bus drivers chuck their brahn to me, and I flings 'em up a piper. If I wos to run along wiv my mahth shut I might git as fer as 'Ammersmith wivout selling a bloomin' copy."

"Your idea is, in fact, that your voice travels in front of you as a legitimate advertisement of your wares?"

"Stow it, Guv'nor. You're stuffin' me. All I know is that the bloke wot shahts lahdest sells most pipers: 'Ere y'are, Sir. Ebor 'Andicap, winner!'"

He departed at full speed, to make a second profit on the stock in trade which remained intact.

"Tuppence a pahnd! 'Arf a pahnd a penny!" The costermonger with a barrow of small apples raised his raucous cry in Fleet Street, where office boy customers are numerous. After explanations, as before, he consented to give his views briefly.

"Wot's things a-comin' to if a man cawn't call out wot he's sellin' of? S'pose they'll stop a 'bus conductor next from callin' aht 'Benk! Liverpool Street!' And a 'ansom kebby won't be allahed to say, 'Keb, Sir,' if 'e sees a gent look rahnd. Talk abaht shoutin'! Blime, these coves ought to tike a walk dahn the London Road Sattuday night and 'ear the fish stalls and the butchers."

"Does shouting help your business?"

"Ray-ther! Wy, if I didn't shout, 'ow would pore people in courts and side streets know I was ahtside? Lydies 'as their man from the greengrocer's call and ring the bell and wite for their orders. 'E don't need to shout, nor yet they don't need to be shouted at. It's different wiv a pore woman that's mebbe at 'er washtub in a hattic on the top floor. She 'ears me any comes dahn to buy wot she wants, or sends one of the kiddies. Wy, it's a bit of pleasure for 'er to 'ear me go past."

"Well, what will you do if the new law is enforced?"

"It won't be,' he replied confidently. "They've tried that gime before—tried to put the barrers aht of Farringdon Street, tried to make us costers keep movin', tried to put dahn the kerb peddlers in the Strand. Wot come of it? Nuffin. In a week the slops is tired of movin' us on, and the beak 'e won't convic' a man as is tryin 'to get a honest livin' and everythink is the same as before."

This is perhaps a sensible opinion, which reminds us of a famous stanza beginning, "You may rezoloot till the cows come home, but—"

Cruelty to Capital Letters.

From The London Chronicle.

A correspondent writes: "Could not a society be formed for the prevention of cruelty to capital letters? If it were, some stay would be put to the absurd habit that has come in of late of misusing them by putting all sorts of combinations of capitals after people's names. The ladies' column of The Daily Chronicle showed the following not so very long ago: Brown, K. C. C.; Jones, F. N. C. S.; Robinson, F. B. P. A. Now these came where nothing but absolute knowledge of the meaning of these letters could help. Of course, if you see M. C. P. after a schoolmaster's name, you know, or guess, that means Member of the College of Preceptors; M. P. S. after a chemist's, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, and even that dreadful F. R. I. B. A. after an architect may be guessed at. But what is one to infer of Mr. Brown, K. C. C., dead; or Mr. Jones, F. N. C. S., getting married; or Mrs. Robinson, F. B. P. A., having a daughter? It is something like a revival of the Pickwick Club, with Joseph Sniggers, Esq., P. V. P., M. P. C.; Samuel Pickwick, Esq., G. C. M. P. C.; or Tracy Tupman, Esq., M. P. C. Even Dickens explained what they meant.

Summer Resorts.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

THE KITTATINNY,

at this favorite Autumn Resort, will remain open until November. Most central and attractively located, and the only one having elevator, steam heat, rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Attractions: Beautiful walks and drives, boating, bathing, fishing, Golf Links, orchestra, &c. Send for booklet. JOHN D. BRODHEAD.

Mt. Pocono.

POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

MOUNT POCONO.

Trout fishing, private ponds and brooks; pineladen air; pure water; grand scenery; shady walks and drives; cuisine high class; long-distance 'phone. Booklet. E. L. HOOKER & SON.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

The Maplewood, PITTSFIELD, Berkshire Co., Mass. Send for booklet.
Open June 1st to Nov. ARTHUR W. PLUMB, Prop.

Fall and Winter Resorts.

NEW JERSEY.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
FALL SEASON, 1901.

THE LAUREL HOUSE

Reopens October First.
SEASONABLE PLEASURES AND AMUSEMENTS.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
A. J. Murphy, Ass't Mgr.

Atlantic City.

SEASIDE HOUSE

This well-known Beach Front Hotel will remain open throughout the year. Every modern hotel improvement, including Hot Salt Baths in house, etc. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Accommodates 300 guests. All GOLF privileges.
CHAS. EVANS & SON.

Excursions.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager,

will follow the yachts over the course, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowren's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.
LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST.............9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER.................9:30 A. M.
Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to
500.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
TICKETS, - - - $2.
FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

YACHT RACES.

Palatial four-decked Ocean Steamer
"COLUMBIA"
(On Long Branch Ocean Route all Summer,)
The greatest Observation Boat in the World,
Will accompany the yachts over the course every race day.

Licensed for 2,700. Limited to 900.
Military Band. Wireless Telegraphy. Carrier Pigeons.
FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.
LANDINGS—129TH ST., N. R..8:20 A. M.
34TH ST., N. R..9:00 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..9:30 A. M.

Single Ticket, $1.00. For sale at Landing, Tyson's Ticket Offices, McBride's, Hoffman's, 204 W. 125th St., Timmin's Storage Warehouse, 365 West 117th St., Liberty Island Pier, E. M. Timmins, 127 Produce Exchange; Telephone 762 Broad.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going
Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC
will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.
Fare, Third Race, $1.00.
Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.
Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,
Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.
Fare, $1.00.
Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 149 Broadway, and at Docks Race days.

Auction Sales.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 2D AND 3D, AT 10 A. M., ON THE PREMISES 6 EAST 62D STREET, BY ORDER OF
HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,

the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout, Sheffield Dinner Service and Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of paintings by celebrated European and American Artists.

ALSO

the entire trim of building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, and all hardwood trimming in building; Chandeliers, Mirrors, Fireplaces, Grates, Tiling, Safe, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST.

I call your attention especially to the paintings and Art Furniture—by card of admission only on application at Auctioneer's office.

EXHIBITION TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. CATALOGUE AT RESIDENCE.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
1,404 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 279—38.

Dogs and Birds.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Maltese terriers, male, one year; Dachshund puppies, male; fox terrier puppies, male. Cole, 580 East 141st St.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $82,861.83; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on February 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.89; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $20,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.
UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company

will send its new fast ocean-going steamship,

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11th, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

The upper deck of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office on Pier, at 290 B'way, corner Reade St. Telephone 3196 Franklin, and at all agents.

International Yacht Races.

THE STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER **CITY OF LOWELL OF THE NORWICH LINE**

Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe, and finely appointed in every department; spacious open decks, commodious saloons, and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is One of the latest steamers to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH OF THE FALL RIVER LINE**

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices. Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL SEND THEIR OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIP

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Race on Oct. 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M., SHARP.
TICKETS LIMITED TO 700.
Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on Pier.
Tickets, $6.00.
Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.
Telephone 1580 Franklin.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

have seagoing licenses, and accompany the Yachts.

Leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 9 A. M., and are limited to one-half their licensed carrying capacity.

Each race day Iron Steamboats will also leave foot of 22d St. and Pier (New) No. 1, North River, at 12:30 P. M. to view the finish.

TICKETS, $1.00.
GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Co.'s office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, N. Y. City, at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER
"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5. STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 5109 Cortlandt.

$1—International Yacht Races—$1

Al. Foster's Iron STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:05 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Fare, $1.00.

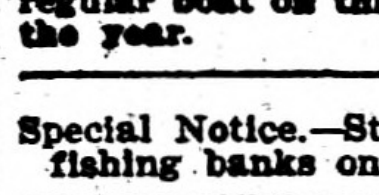
WEST POINT NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON
Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,)
BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
NEW YORK and ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ON SUNDAY, SEPT. 29,
To SEACLIFF and GLENWOOD

THE ELEGANT STEAMER "NANTASKET"

will leave New York, Pier 13 E. R., near foot Wall St., 9:30; foot 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M.; returning, leave Glenwood 4:00; Sea Cliff 4:20 P. M. Due in New York 7:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.



Deep sea fishing daily. Al. Foster, safe iron steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. Gents, 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and regular boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYOKISEN KAISHA.
Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro....Oct. 5	America Maru...Oct. 22
Coptic.........Oct. 15	Peking..........Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington B'ldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 7, Dec. 30, Mch. 24
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Nov. 4, Jan. 27, Apl. 14
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Dec. 2, Feb. 24, May 5
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS and AUSTRALIA
MIOWERA.........Sept. 20 | AORANGI.........Oct. 18
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 1 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

†Trave........Oct. 5	†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct. 12, 4PM	*Columbia.........Nov. 9
†Lahn..Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n, Nov. 16, 10AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23	*F. Bismarck.....Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.
for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.
Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line.	North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N. J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm. Oct. 1, 12N	Kronprinz Wm....Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th...Oct. 8	Kaiserin M. Th...Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr...Oct. 22	Kaiser Wm. Gr...Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Gr. K'fuerst. Oct. 3, 10 AM	Bremen.....Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa...Oct. 17, noon	K. Luise...Nov. 28, 11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon	Bremen.....Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM	D'tschland, Oct. 31, 8 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 10, 10 AM	A. Victoria, Nov. 7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct. 15, 10 AM	D'tschland, Dec. 12, 7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoen'ia, Oc. 5, 10:30 AM	Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19, 9 AM	*Phoenicia, Nov. 16, 8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM	Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila.....Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila.....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul...Oct. 9, 10 AM	St. Paul...Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis. Oct. 16, 10 AM	St. Louis. Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland, Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland, Oct. 16, noon
Southwark, Oct. 9, noon	Kensington, Oct. 23, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD Third and last party this season for 6-months' Tour of the World leaves 'Frisco Oct. 31. A few memberships open.

MEDITERRANEAN the Riviera, Italy, Paris, London, etc. Pleasant tourist parties leave Oct. 19 and Nov. 27 (for Xmas in Rome.) Moderate inclusive fares.

BERMUDA Last party of the season leaves Oct. 5. 11 days, $42.50. All expenses included. Programmes from

THOS. COOK & SON
261 & 1185 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MESABA.........................Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS..............Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE...................Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....................Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE....................Oct. 26, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon	Astoria...Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome...Oct. 12, noon	Anchoria...Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons ROTTERDAM
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM........Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons STATENDAM
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.
Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

FAST ITALIAN LINE, "La Veloce"
Navagazione Italiana a Vapore to Naples, Genoa.
REG. U. S. MAIL SERVICE EVERY WEEK.
Citta di Torino...Oct. 1 | Nord America....Oct. 29
Large cabins. Dining saloon on promenade deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Fall River and Newport. Lve Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St. Week days and Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE, via Providence. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St. Week days only at 6:00 P. M. Steamers PILGRIM and CONNECTICUT. Orchestra on each.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St. Week days only 6:30 P. M. Strs MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve Pier 36 N. R., ft. Spring St. Weekdays only 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF WORCESTER.

NEW HAVEN LINE, leave Pier 25 E. R., foot Peck Slip. Week days only, 3:00 P. M. and 12:00 midnight. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..........8:40 "
" West 22d St.....................9:00 "
CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River. Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.
Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R.
Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ☞ *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: [illegible]

	Lv. N.Y., C.	Lv. N.Y., D.
Easton Local	*8.25 AM	*8.20 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*7.40 AM	*7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.15 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11 55 AM	†12.00 N'N
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	†12.40 PM	[illegible]
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	[illegible]	†4 10 PM
Easton Local	[illegible]	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*6.10 PM	*6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7 55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 280, 355, 1,208 and 1,354 Broadway, [illegible] N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r. Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	Syracuse Local	†6:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	Empire State Express	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	Fast Mail	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	Exposition Express	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	Day Express	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	Rutland Express	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	Southwestern Limited	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special	*1:30 p. m.
†3:30 p. m.	Albany and Troy Flier	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	Albany Special	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	Detroit Special	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited	*6:30 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	St. Louis Limited	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	Western Express	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Ex.	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	Montreal Express	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	Pan-American Express	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	Pacific Express	*5:30 a. m.
†12:10 a. m.	Midnight Express	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 133 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.
SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	5:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

New Jersey Central

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week Days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:30 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	†5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†3:53 p. m.	†4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	†6:30 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, †9:00, †‡9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.
‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
From foot of Rector St.
Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.	....	
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve..	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6.55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St. Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:30 PM.	† 1:25 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points. Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 480 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

For Sale.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TYPEWRITERS.

Improved Manhattan Typewriter, new and guaranteed two years. If familiar with the Remington you are with the Manhattan.

$50.

Why pay $100 for machines guaranteed one-half as long? Trial free. Standard makes rented $3 and $4. Tel. 3240 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER, ALL MAKES, RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
1½ BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone.

CREDIT.

Everything to wear for MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. CLOTHING, HATS, and SHOES, MILLINERY, WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY, on weekly or monthly EASY PAYMENTS at cash prices.
MANHATTAN CREDIT CO.,
1114 3d Ave. Between 65th and 66th Sts. Open evenings until 9.

FURNITURE.
$50 WORTH, $1 DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
LEWIN'S, 45 WEST 14TH ST.
267 WEST 125TH ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, given on liberal terms; no extra charge; immediate delivery; business confidential. Call or write, L. W. Sweet & Co., 39 Maiden Lane.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS,
Only Reliable, Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
Will send representative if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
19 MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

☞ **CUT THIS OUT** ☜

I have an order for 50 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal card, and I will call promptly.
BORNSTEIN, 186 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
J. M. MOSSMAN,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 3240 and 3241 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Bank, real estate, restaurant, hotel, other fixtures; counters, tables, chairs, cash desks, wall cases, partitions, wardrobes, telephone booths, safes, letter presses; large assortment, immediate delivery, cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

Furnished room House.—Great bargain; 10 rooms; elegantly furnished; all rented; lease clears $50 net monthly; rent, $62.50. Call, 1,265 Lexington Av., near 85th St.

For Sale—First-class butter and egg market, doing big business; fine fixtures, good location; investigate. Call after 3 P. M. Inquire 456 Willis Av.

Three solid mahogany upright Display Cases, fancy leaded glass top, elegantly carved, with French plate mirror back; cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Plaiting, side and accordion pinking, fluting and crimping, calendar and velvet mirroring machinery, experimental work. The Champion Press Co., 176 Grand St.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $2 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5936 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,573 Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 148 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4229—18th.

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 30 Reade St.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longman's Sons, Gold and Silver Refiners, 8 John St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

250 single school desks in good condition for sale cheap. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

Send stamp for list of books which can't be bought elsewhere. Bookseller, 406 East 75th St.

Butcher's Shop for Sale.—Good cash trade; cheap rent; new fixtures. 425 West 16th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

R. V. Hurd, late with William Moir, saves you money on diamonds, watches, and all repairing; old gold, jewelry, gems bought, exchanged, or remodeled. 126 West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Avs.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; reasonable prices; goods guaranteed; representative calls. James Bergman, 37 Maiden Lane.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old Gold bought.

Machinery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

KEROSENE AND GAS ENGINES;
CHEAPEST POWER KNOWN;
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, PUMPING,
AND ALL OTHER POWER
PURPOSES;
CITY OR COUNTRY USE;
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
MIETZ & WEISS,
128-138 MOTT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors,—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, renting. George Bender, 137 Centre St.

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A girl can be adopted; any family with means; 1½ years old; answer before Wednesday night. G. E. Klund, 540 East 136th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Lady will sell handsome upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, very reasonable, on account moving. 257 West 58th St.

Fine upright, $170, $5 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $6 monthly. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

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Bloomingdales
3d Ave. & 59th St.

REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS

HARMONY PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$175.00 easy terms.
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BURNHAM PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$165.00 easy terms.
MAYERS PIANO—$150.00 Cash.	$165.00 easy terms.

WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$1.00 Per Week.
Pianos Delivered on
Payment of $5.00.

We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.

Exchange your old piano for a new one on our very liberal terms.

We present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.

WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
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Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

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Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

PIANOS RENTED.
$2 $3 MONTHLY UPWARD.
CARTAGE FREE THIS WEEK.
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One block from City Hall.
OPEN EVENINGS.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"
50 PIANOS AT AUCTION
AT THE
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
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BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
Tuesday Evening, Oct. 1st,
at 8 o'clock sharp,
50 SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.
Uprights—Grands—Squares—Baby Grands,
made by
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Also
20 FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
EXHIBITION.
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-MORROW; MONDAY, 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

WISSNER PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.
BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

KRAKAUER
PIANOS.
FOR SALE AND TO RENT. EASY TERMS.
Special bargains in slightly used Pianos.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
113 EAST 14TH STREET.

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1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.

We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.

Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.

Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.

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PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS,
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 126TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT,
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1901.
Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.
Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.
These terms include all the studies.
For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
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Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

Friends' Seminary 220 to 228 East 16th Street New York
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
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Principals.

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Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
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Collegiate, intermediate, and primary departments, optional military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon; five boarding pupils for five days in week, or school year; play ground. Catalogue.
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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

New York University Law School Sixty-seventh year opens Oct. 1, 1901. Day Classes with sessions from 3:30 to 6 P. M. (LL. B. after two years.) Evening Classes, sessions 8 to 10 P. M. (LL. B. after three years.) Graduate Classes lead to LL. M. Tuition, $100. For circulars address
L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar,
Washington Square, N. Y. City.

Irving School, (Boys.) Dr. L. D. Ray.
New Building, 35 West 84th Street.
Reopens Sept. 26th.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
Over seventy graduates fitted successfully for College since 1890. Year book on request.
Mr. Ray is now at school mornings.

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formerly called
THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL.
Reopens September 30th at
778 & 780 Madison Avenue, New York.
Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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9 East 49th St.,
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
Circulars on application.
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Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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OPENS OCT. 1, 1901.
For ANNOUNCEMENT containing all information send postal to "Registrar of the University, Washington Square, New York City."

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241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.,
Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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Thorough and systematic instruction under competent teachers. Modern methods. Physical training. Special and college preparatory courses. Individual work. Circular on application.

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243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE MISSES GRAHAM
(Successors to the Misses Green.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
(Established 1816.)
Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

THE MORSE AND ROGERS SCHOOL
423 MADISON AVE.,
Reopens Sept. 30th. College, Intermediate, and Primary Department. Principals now daily at the school.

THE MISSES ELY'S
Boarding and Day School
Reopens Wednesday, September 25th.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL,
417 Madison Avenue.
20th year begins Monday, Sept. 30.

IRVING INSTITUTE,
Non-Military.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. One hour from New York. Only forty boys received. Terms, $500. JOHN M. FURMAN, A. M., Prin.

RUGBY MILITARY ACADEMY,
West End Av. and 83d St.
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MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL. 32 West 40th St. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 39th year begins Oct. 3. Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

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Primary and college preparatory. Opens Sept. 30.

College Preparatory School for Girls.
MRS. ALEXANDER KOHUT, Principal.
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MISS EVERDELL'S CLASSES for GIRLS
Kindergarten in French.
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Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician; 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-5:30 P. M.
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T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

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260 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, 8-10 A. M.

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College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to the lower grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding students.
MISS DAVIS, Resident Principal.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head Master.
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

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Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

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PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
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Invites Personal Inspection
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Suburban School for Girls
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NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
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FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
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Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.50 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lenox Av., 315.—Neat, newly furnished large front room; running water; all conveniences; table boarders accommodated.

Lenox Av., 353, Near 128th St.—Elegant, nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; private house; all conveniences.

Lexington Av., 465.—Room, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator; telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 1,883, corner 122d St.—Delightful rooms, newly furnished; single, en suite; first-class table; modern appointment; house heated; terms reasonable.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

7th Av., 214, Near 23d St.—Parlor and bedroom; two flights; sunny; bath; very low. Noyes.

11th St., 268 West.—Handsome parlor; small room, closets, running water; large front rooms, closets; $4.50, $2.50; gentlemen.

17th St., 55 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, also suite suitable for physician, dentist; refined family; trained nurses; special prices; references, respectability given, required; telephone.

17th St., 300 West.—Outside rooms; corner apartment; elevator service; hot water supply; moderate; gentlemen preferred. Barney.

18th St., 13 West.—Delightfully private, connecting rooms on parlor floor; excellent accommodations; also, elegant large third-floor front room.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished large room, second story, front; references.

22d St., 250 West.—Pleasant parlor, back parlor, dressing room; running water; modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Poole.

22d St., 34 East.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; also hall rooms; all improvements; references.

23d St., 469 West.—Large sunny room; steam heat; hot and cold running water; large closets.

23d St., 357 West.—Pleasant furnished rooms from $2.50 to $8 per week; The Colonial.

24th St., 33 East, near Madison Square.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

24th St., 109 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

25th St., 24 West.—Superior, newly furnished rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

33d St., 331 West.—Two pleasant large hall rooms; running water; large closets; private family; gentlemen; references.

33d St., 16 East.—Suite of rooms; private bath; also square room, handsomely furnished; valet attendance; reference.

37th St., 62 West.—First-class furnished rooms; private bath and toilet; gentlemen only.

46th St., 316 West.—A parlor floor to let, to a doctor or dentist; also furnished rooms; first class house; references.

54th St., 125 East.—Large furnished rooms; hot and cold water; private house.

55th St., 331 West.—Front and rear rooms, private family; telephone, bath; breakfast optional; references.

36th St., 267 West.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; use of piano; reference.

34th St., 447 West.—Two large light rooms; modern improvements.

38th St., 227 West.—Doctor or dentist will find superior office, private bath, other rooms; board optional.

45th St., 41 West.—Gentlemen will find nicely furnished, good-sized rooms; prefer permanent parties; references required.

64th St., 151 West, Near Broadway.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; in a private house; to gentlemen only.

78th St., 210 West.—Furnished second-story front alcove room; dressing room; gentlemen; private family; references.

82d St., 43 West.—Gentlemen will find superior accommodations; refined home; private bath; moderate prices; private house.

86th St., 311 East.—Handsome medium size rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; moderate terms; private house.

87th St., 152 East, cor. Lexington.—Back parlor, suitable for gentlemen; modern conveniences. Mrs. Saffer, widow.

105th St., 54 West.—Two large, light rooms, connected or single; porcelain bath; near L; third bell.

112th St., 67 East.—Furnished or unfurnished back parlor in private house; board optional; American family.

115th St., 211 West.—Large room for one or two; also front hall room; $2; gentlemen. Morrison.

116th St., 117 East.—Desirable parlor floor, or singly, for office; running water; convenient to cars; reasonable.

124th St., 227 East.—Furnished rooms; nice neighborhood; convenient L stations; private house. Ring third bell.

126th St., 327 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; suitable for one, two, or more.

127th St., 113 West.—Second story front, with dressing room; southern exposure; private house; conveniences; references.

128th St., 204 West.—Neatly furnished hall room, southern exposure, select neighborhood, private house.

229 West 51st St.—Nicely furnished rooms; well heated; hot and cold water; moderate.

Lexington Av., 162.—Back parlor and other rooms, nicely furnished; also basement; every convenience.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests.—Private family; large, airy rooms; bath; breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; lodging, $1; breakfast, 25c.; references. F. A., 346 Richmond Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

Refined gentleman wants large room, good plain board, vicinity Madison, N. J.; has furniture; state particulars, distance from station. Permanent, Meyer's, 758 6th Av.

Wanted to Purchase.

Wanted at once, double drum engine, with boiler fifteen to twenty horsepower; second hand preferred. T. M. Ladington, contractor, Greenwich, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bookbinder.—Experienced feeder for double-point folder. Eugene C. Lewis Co., 214 William St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers.
FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 5 W. 14th St.

Renaissance.
Experienced hands only.
John Wiget, 881 E. 146th St.

Wanted—High-class woman for General Grosvenor's Life of William McKinley; can easily clear $100 per week; others doing this, why not you? Contains last picture; send 12 two-cent stamps for elegant outfit. Address The Continental Assembly, 241 West 23d St., New York.

Wanted—Young girl, either Swede, Norwegian, or Finn, to assist waitress and chambermaid in private house; must be neat, nice looking, and have references as to honesty and character; experience not necessary. Apply 311 West 80th St., Monday, after 2 P. M.

Wanted—Millinery showroom saleladies of first-class experience; permanent employment and good salaries to the right parties. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., J. Rothschild, corner Fulton and Hoyt Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—A bright young lady to design bows, rosettes, slipper trimmings, and ornaments; also make samples. Good position to competent person. Call D. B. Baker, 127 Duane St., N.Y.

Wanted — Frenchwoman as visiting governess from 2 until 5 o'clock daily. Address Mrs. Edward L. Coster, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Wanted—Intelligent lady to learn stenography under court reporter; excellent, permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Wanted—Bright young girls, about 16, to fill mail orders; $3.50 to start; best references required. C. S. Davisson & Co., 391 Broadway.

Wanted—Cultured woman for special position; $900 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to "C.," care this paper.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING A POSITION who has large acquaintance and can give bond and good references should apply immediately to George J. Wight, Manager The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., 71 Broadway.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Jewelry journeyman. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

Jewelry.—Gold chain maker. Geoffroy & Co., 161 West 29th St.

Memorial life of McKinley, biography by Colonel A. K. McClure, the noted journalist and author. Over 600 pages; over 100 illustrations. Positively the most authentic book. We give best terms. Our book will contain a full account of assassination, death, and funeral. Send to us for the best book. Prospectus for 10 stamps to pay postage. Address
KEELER-RALEIGH CO.,
Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Salesmen Wanted—To sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade; we are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world; liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga.

SHIPPING CLERK FOR LARGE RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE; MUST BE THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. ADDRESS STEADY, BOX X209 TIMES OFFICE.

Shirt cutter as assistant; permanent position. Bellamy's, 3d Av. and 61st St.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced Jewelry salesman. Must be well posted in diamonds and precious stones. Address, stating references, experience and salary expected. B. B., Box 140 New York Times.

Wanted—Men of good address, capable of meeting bank officers and the heads of financial departments of large corporations; permanent and well compensated employment both in city and out of town offered.
SECURITY CHECK COMPANY,
ANDREW D. MELOY & COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York.

Wanted—High-class man for General Grosvenor's Life of William McKinley; can easily clear $100 per week; others doing this, why not you? Contains last picture; send 12 two-cent stamps for elegant outfit. Address The Continental Assembly, 241 West 23d St., New York.

Wanted—The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America has positions for industrious and energetic men; good references required; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. 151-158 West 125th St., 138th St. and 3d Av. P. Hughes, Manager.

Wanted—An experienced man to fill position as superintendent in sterling silver factory; must thoroughly understand hollow and flat ware making. P. A. Y., 530 6th Av.

$15 a Day to Agents.—Can put next to the greatest money getter of them all. Particulars for 2c. stamp. Lokay Chem. Co., Chicago, Ill., Station U. Mention paper.

Wanted—An experienced man in large commercial printing house; estimating and technical office work; state age and experience. B. T. D., P. O. Box 372.

Wanted—Educated man for special position; $1,000 yearly. Inclose self-addressed envelope to "C.," care of this paper.

Wanted—Shipping clerk, as assistant, accustomed to small fancy goods; state salary and experience. X. Box 207 Times.

Wanted—Experienced artists on burntwood novelties; first-class only. H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., 518 Broadway.

Wanted—In a bakery a collector and assistant bookkeeper. Address, stating salary expected, B. K., Box 315, 1,267 Broadway.

Wanted—A young man as coachman; must be an experienced city driver and have personal references. Private stable, 254 West 69th St.

Wanted—Experienced hat salesman for our New Haven store; good opportunity for right man. Lambert, 41 Cortlandt St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid, &c.—By a young Swedish woman as chambermaid or light housework. Nordstrom, 547 West 50th St.

Companions.

Companion to old gentleman or invalid; thoroughly experienced; temperate, painstaking, trustworthy; moderate expectations. James, 1,620 Broadway.

Cooks.

Cook.—By first-class cook, private family; excellent bread, pastry, soups, meat, desserts, ice creams, cake, with kitchen maid; city reference. 446 West 55th St., Reilly's bell.

Cook.—Neat, capable cook by day; moderate wages; English, French, and American cooking. Gansen, Box 310, 1,267 Broadway.

Cook.—First-class; Swedish; in private American family; best references. Anna, 1,620 Broadway. Telephone 2,155 Columbus.

First-class Swedish cook, by day or week; good references; competent. Mrs. Gardner, 300 East 53d St.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, &c.—Experienced good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses; reasonable prices. Mrs. Hood, 156 West 101st St.

Dressmaker, &c.—Good dressmaker and seamstress would like few more customers at home; skirts made over like new; prices moderate. A. Laughlin, 110 West 99th St.

Dressmaker.—By first-class misses' children's dressmaker; formerly with 5th Av. house; pretty dresses on hand to show. Mrs. Windsor, 21 West 65th St.

Mlle. Gianini, 406 West 57th St., late with Antoinette & Dunstan; house, reception, evening gowns, fancy waists, and automobiles; at home.

Dressmaking, $1.50 per day; dresses remodeled; city references. Miss Carr, 154 West 15th St.

Houseworkers.

General Housework.—By colored girl in small family; industrious; steady; obliging. Miller, 1,605 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

Maid, &c.—Maid or invalid's attendant; North German; refined young woman; good traveler; references. Smith, 258 West 58th St.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; can be seen at 405 East 22d St. for two days.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress to do family washing; reference. 149 West 100th St. Janitor's bell.

Nurses.

Nurse to child and help with housework if necessary; city or country. 119 East 71st St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Thoroughly experienced seamstress; takes work home; curtains, cushions, all kinds of family sewing, repairing dresses, alterations; also hand sewing. Hath, 136 West 101st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress. — Hand, machine, mending; $1.2 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.

Washing, Office or House Cleaning, Day's Work.—By respectable woman; best reference. Mrs. Davidson, 443 West 52d St.

Washing, &c.—By a young Swedish woman to do washing and housecleaning by the day; city reference. Mrs. Fosburg, 163 East 76th St.

Miscellaneous.

Cloakmaker.—Superior fitter; at home or out by day; will make all kinds of alterations in cloaks; finest worker on sealskin garments; will remodel, repair, alter sleeves, make into latest style jackets, capes, and collarettes. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Neat, respectable girl to mind baby and do chamberwork. Hutchinson, 192 East 101st St.

Saleslady.—Hotel, office, or cigar store, by an attractive, capable saleslady. Address Times, Z., Box 181.

Stenographer wishes position; can operate Nos. 6, 7, and 8 Remington machines; several years' experience; best reference. N. B., 153 East 125th St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady, excellent references; is also competent typewriter and stenographer. Advertiser, 158 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Governess.—Additional engagement wanted by French visiting governess; prepares growing children for school in the English branches; city references. T. G., 806 Columbus Av., store.

Governess.—By educated North German governess; (not nursery;) experienced teacher; knowledge of English, French, and music; highest references. Call Mr. Joseph, 168 West 96th St.

Governess.—Engagement desired by French visiting governess; children preferred; hour daily, $12 monthly; references. C. D., 596 Columbus Av.

Governess.—By a North German lady as visiting governess; German, English, and kindergarten. 244 East 62d St.

Hairdressing and Manicuring.—Given at ladies' residences; terms moderate. M. B., 300 West 121st St.

Matron institution, old people, children's home; exceptional references; experienced nurse. Matron, care Dr. Riley, 1,730 Broadway.

Stenographer—Typewriter. — Thoroughly experienced; excellent penman, mathematician; quick, accurate, painstaking, trustworthy; unquestionable recommendations. Mabel, 1,620 Broadway.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss B., 650 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double.

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper or Cashier.—29; married; competent double entry; 10 years' experience; A1 references and security bond. Edward Hammen, 267 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

Butler.—Thoroughly experienced; Englishman, first-class references; strictly temperate; courteous, trustworthy, obliging. Walkman, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Butler.—By single man in family as butler; present employer can be seen. Stuart, 231 West 96th St.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Several years' unexceptionable personal recommendations last employer; thoroughly experienced; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, painstaking, trustworthy, industrious. Daniel, 407 Park Av. Telephone, 3012—38th.

Coachman.—Single; 30; eight years' references from best New York families; last gentleman employer can be seen personally or by telephone; office, 29 Broadway, city. Coachman M. M., 818 8th Av.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable personal recommendations prominent city families; temperate. Patrick, 196 West 50th St.

Coachman. — Thoroughly understanding duties; unsurpassed testimonials; dextrous driver; sober, honest, willing, respectful. Hamilton, 547 West 47th St.

Coachman, &c. — Cook, &c. — Colored couple; (childless;) husband coachman, janitor; wife cook, laundress; city references. Brown, 38 West 67th St.

Coachman.—By married man, no family, in private family; best of reference. Coachman, 36[illegible] West 52d St., Room 7.

Coachman.—By practical, sober, reliable man; good reference. F. D. Phelps, 118 West 63d St.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—Single; well up in greenhouse work, flowers, shrubs, trees, lawn, vegetables; also stock; good all-round man; city references. Gardener, 120 1st Av.

Gardener.—Scotch, single, 32; honest and reliable, and thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, vegetable, and flower gardens, lawns, shrubs, &c. X. Box 204 Times.

Second Men.

Second Man and Valet.—In private family; thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable personal recommendations; smart appearance; temperate, industrious, painstaking, polite, trustworthy; moderate expectations. Joseph, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Miscellaneous.

Accountant, expert bookkeeper, with 20 years' practical experience, will examine, post, or balance books, daytime or evenings; terms moderate. Accurate, Box 178 Times Office.

A Swedish middle-aged man wants position of trust. X Box 205 Times.

Electrical.—Young man, 22, at anything electrical; practical knowledge of electricity, mechanics, mechanical drawing; best references. George E. Baker, 1,182 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

Elevator Man, &c.—By young man, colored, as elevator man, hallman, or porter; best of reference from last employer. William Young, 214 West 64th St.

Experienced stenographer and competent correspondent desires traveling position in representative clerical capacity or secretaryship; United States or English-speaking colonies; excellent testimonials. Pacific, Box Z 175, Times.

Caretaker.—By man and wife; no children; private house; 8 years' reference. Call or address Mack, 50 West 53d St.

Experienced machine designer and draughtsman wants work to do in leisure time; best references. X Box 210 Times.

Janitor.—Long experienced; understands steam heat, hot water, &c.; can do small repairs; best references from former employer; good collector; can furnish bond. Blaney, 425 Lexington Av.

Painter, paperhanger, (German,) wants work; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (paper incl.;) first-class work guaranteed; kalsomining, plastering. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

Roofer.—Thoroughly experienced tin, felt, and gravel roofer; day or job; quick worker. John, 1,620 Broadway.

Tanner.—Thoroughly practical, married, American tanner wishes position as manager or foreman of tannery; strictly temperate; can accept position at once if necessary; can furnish best of references from past and present employer. B., Box 41, Wyckoff, N. J.

Watchman, doorman, bank, hotel, business establishment; active, intelligent, temperate, industrious, trustworthy; unexceptionable recommendations. Haley, 1,620 Broadway.

Young German, 21, rapid penman, best references, wishes steady position anywhere. P. Racska, 127 East 10th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage; reasonable rates; vans for moving; packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

H. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
529 EAST 134TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

Continental Storage Warehouses, 313-319 West 38th St., just off 8th Av. Telephone 2,597 38th St.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gold dollars wanted; $1.60 paid for any dates; gold halves before 1873, $1.00; gold quarters before 1873, 75c.; book of premiums paid for rare coins, 10c. LOW, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box [illegible] Times Office.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 184th St. & Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, 3c. yard.

SENATOR DEPEW TALKS OF NATION'S RAILWAYS

His Speech to Railroad Men at the Buffalo Exposition.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. McKINLEY

The Senator Tells of Advance in Transportation Service Since He Became a Railroad Man in 1866.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Delightful weather ushered in Railroad Day at the Exposition. The special programme arranged contained many novel features. The first event was the parade, following which were a carnival of aquatic sports on Mirror Lake, a vaudeville performance in the Stadium, a wedding in a cage of lions, and Oriental races, all concluding with a display of fireworks and battle of confetti.

Senator Depew held a largely attended reception at noon in the New York State Building, and later was the guest of honor at a luncheon in Alt Nurnberg. At 8 o'clock he addressed the railroad men and their friends in the Temple of Music as follows:

"I have been for thirty-five years in the railway service. It was my good fortune in the earlier days and subordinate positions to have those confidential relations with the executive which gave me an intimate knowledge of every department of railway work. The most treasured recollections of this period are the friends who, once made, have never failed, and who were from every rank, from the footboard to the Superintendent of motive power, from the track to the General Superintendent, from the machine shop to the Master Mechanic, from the desks in the offices to the Traffic Managers, the General Passenger Agents, the Treasurers, and the whole staff. An active and energetic pursuit of politics, running along with railway work, has brought me also in close contact with citizens of every profession, business, vocation, and trade in the country. In this way I have been able to form a judgment upon the characteristics, the good citizenship, the intelligence, and the character of railway men as they are like or differ from men in other pursuits.

"So much has been said of late years about railway power and influence that, in order to have a clearer view of the dignity and usefulness of our profession, we should take a short hour for a review of the rise, development, and present position of the great carriers of the world. Empires and cities have grown and decayed as they were favorably or unfavorably situated along the great highways of commerce. The flourishing mart of to-day is the deserted hamlet of to-morrow, when new routes and better ones have diverted the course of traffic to other channels than those on which the ruined city is located. Transportation in its modern sense is one, and the most important, of the mighty agencies which made the nineteenth the most important century in the history of mankind.

"It has always been possible for commerce to thrive along navigable water courses, but the difficulty in reaching the interior, the cost of transportation increasing for every mile by old methods, made population and industries impossible upon any modern scale. The imagination is appalled in the effort to grasp where the world would be to-day and what the condition of its inhabitants if the steamship and the railroad had not been invented.

"It is hardly seventy years since Stephenson built his locomotive. I found a book of minutes of the Directors of one of the earliest railroads—the Mohawk and Hudson. This was one of the links which now form the New York Central. At the meeting of the board in 1831, a committee of the Directors and the engineer had reported in favor of substituting an iron for a wooden rail. The Directors were not convinced. They reported it back to the engineer and the committee for further investigation and report. Among the members of this board were the first John Jacob Astor and Hamilton Fish. The latter lived to see all the marvels produced by the railroad of to-day. The rail of the period was a thin strap nailed upon the wood, and this strap, getting loose at the ends, would be caught by the wheel and run up through the cars, frequently impaling the passenger or cutting off his leg or arm.

"Without the railroad there would have been no Northwestern, no Mountain, and no Pacific States. The few people in the vast territory between Chicago and the Pacific Ocean would have been engaged exclusively in agriculture. Their harvests, their flocks, and their herds would have been useful only for the food of themselves and their neighbors. The cost of transportation would have been prohibitive. Cheap transportation by the railway has enabled the Dakota farmer to sell his wheat to the miller at Minneapolis or at Buffalo, and the miller to sell his flour to New England and the Middle States. It has permitted the West and Northwest to successfully compete in the English markets with grain from Russia, Egypt, and India. It has made the vast plains beyond the great lakes, which were the feeding grounds of the buffalo fifty years ago, the granary of the world. It has enabled the artisan to live, the factory, the mills, and the furnaces to exist, the mines to be opened, and comforts and luxuries to be enjoyed by all the people.

BENEFITS OF TRANSPORTATION.

"With a modern system of transportation wholly developed within the threescore years and ten allotted to the span of life, every family, without regard to its position in life, enjoys the comforts and luxuries in the products of other climes, other countries and other continents, which even the richest could not procure 100 years ago. Upon the table of every workingman is the food which has come thousands of miles across the continent and the oceans, and in his family are the clothing, the furniture, the tools of his trade, and the equipment of his home, which represent a lesson in geography of varied industries, of raw material and its place of growth and place of conversion into the manufactured products and of the lives and conditions of far-distant peoples which was hardly within the possible information of a college professor in the time of his grandfather.

"Since the construction of Stephenson's locomotive, seventy-two years ago, there have been built in the whole world 475,000 miles of railway, which are capitalized at about forty billions of dollars. The aggregate length of the railways of the United States is 193,000 miles, and is capitalized in stock and bonds at eleven billions seven hundred and nineteen millions of dollars. The mileage of our railroads is six times greater than that of any other country, and many thousands of miles longer than all the railroads of Europe put together. While the United States occupy but 6 per cent. of the land surface of the earth, they have over 40 per cent. of its railway mileage. The internal commerce of our country is so vast that the tonnage annually carried by our railroads is greater than the totals for Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany combined, and to that may be added the ocean tonnage of all the seas also.

"Railway development in the United States commenced in 1830. In that year forty miles were built. Up to 1860 we had reached in the thirty years only 28,000 miles or less than a thousand miles a year. The civil war, by death and wounds, took two millions of men out of the active industries of the country; it destroyed over ten thousand millions of dollars' worth of property; it added three thousand millions to our National debt; it devastated ten States, and yet the benefits and the blessings of the abolition of slavery, the removal of the danger of disunion and the unification of the Republic in one great Nation were so great that between 1865 and 1870 21,000 miles of railway were built; between 1870 and 1880, 37,000 miles more, and between 1880 and 1890, 77,000 miles still additional, while from 1890 to 1897 there were added 21,000 miles more, and from 1897 to 1900 there were 9,000 miles built.

"These figures are more eloquent than the most glowing utterances that have moved armies to victory, Senates to action, and peoples to religious frenzy. Every mile of railroad built means tens of thousands of acres brought under cultivation and opened for settlement; it means villages and cities, happy homes and industrious and thriving populations. It is safe to say that without the railway development of to-day, if the population of Europe or America were the same, the congestion would lead to poverty, starvation, misery, and anarchy beyond the power of imagination to conceive.

"There were in the service of the railroads in 1900—that is, on their payrolls—over a million men, and there were paid to these men in that year $377,000,000, or 60 per cent. of the entire expenses of the railways for their operation. There were at least a million more men engaged in building cars and locomotives, in mining coal, in getting out ore, in making steel rails and their attachments, and in a multitude of other employments, which exist only to supply the railroads; so that one in every fifteen of the persons in the United States who are engaged in economical pursuits or earning wages or salaries get their living from the operation of the railroads of the country.

"The gross earnings of the railroads of the United States in 1900 was $1,487,000,000. Of this, $577,000,000 went for labor directly on the pay roll; material and supplies, which are mainly labor, rentals, interest, and taxes absorbed all the rest of the $910,000,000 earnings, except $118,000,000 to the stockholders. To make this situation more clearly understood, of every $100 earned by the railroad $39 go directly to the employes of the company, $27 go for supplies—which is labor—$23 go for interest on indebtedness and rentals of other people's and city properties, $3 are paid in taxes, and $8 go to the stockholders. These $8, distributed over the capitalization, yield in dividends on the stock a little over 2 per cent. To be entirely fair it must be understood that on about one-third of the capitalization of the railroads of the country no dividends are paid at all, which makes a higher average for the roads which do pay dividends.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATES.

"When I entered the railroad service, in 1866, the rate per ton per mile for freight was 2 cents, or 20 mills; the average rate per ton per mile on all railroads of the country in 1900 was about 7 mills. This reduction makes the rate of to-day little more than a third of what it was thirty years ago. Had our railroads received in 1900 the same rates for freight which they did thirty years ago their income would have been nearly treble.

"This reduction has enormously stimulated the productive energies of the United States. The interest on the bonded debt at that period averaged 7 per cent. It has now come down to about 4½ per cent., while most of the railroads which were paying 8 to 10 per cent. have come down to 4 or 5 per cent. The public has received the whole of this reduction; none of it has been taken off from labor. One bushel of wheat in 1866 would carry two bushels from Chicago to New York; one bushel of wheat in 1900 would carry six bushels from Chicago to New York.

"In this same thirty-five years of my railroad service, while rates have gone down nearly two-thirds for freight and one-third for passengers, the taxes have doubled. These reductions in the net earnings of the railways, because of constant lowering of rates by railroad wars and other causes, have not been felt at all by the employes. On the contrary, their wages have been constantly increased, having been advanced 87½ per cent., or nearly double, during that period.

"The building of 150,000 miles of railway in thirty years led to great confusion and to many errors and mistakes. On the one hand it stimulated an enormous immigration and settlement; the productive energies of the country were pushed to their utmost, and everywhere was feverish haste. Speculative spirit was aroused and periods of prosperity soon developed mad speculation and ended in a series of panics phenomenal in the history of business and finance. States, Territories, farming communities, mining centres, and cities clamored for railways. Agents swarmed over Europe presenting glowing pictures of the opportunities for homes, comfort, and wealth in these new communities, and along the lines of these recently constructed railways.

"Syndicates and construction companies pushed the lines as far and fast as the securities could be sold in the market. As fast as the construction company had closed its account upon one line it moved to a new enterprise, and the public became the possessors of the securities of the new corporation. In most instances the line at first did not pay, and the investing public lost vast sums of money by the depreciation of the stocks and bonds, or the foreclosure and reorganization of the companies. The communities which had been most clamorous for the railways, and had felt their benefits in the increased value of their farms, in the development of their water power, and in the sudden building of their towns, soon came into collision with the managers of the lines on the question of freight rates. Politicians and demagogues who had been most active in stimulating the popular demand for the railroad saw their opportunity in promoting prejudices against it.

"The railway managers of that period did not appreciate their duties to the public. They were autocratic and arbitrary, and in many instances untrained. The business grew beyond the education of men competent to manage it. It takes the qualities which produce a great general and make a successful business man on a large scale to manage the intricate relations of a railway company with its several communities, with the general public, and with its employes and owners. Enormous prices for salaries and in lump sums were bid for this talent, often without success. The difference between an able and even a moderately equipped manager will be to a great railroad so many millions of dollars that his salary cuts no figure.

"The inability of many railway managers to grasp the situation, the panics which threw whole communities into bankruptcy or suspended industries which meant extreme poverty, and the misrepresentations of the politician who hoped to climb to power on a new issue, created violent antagonisms in many States between the people and the railroads. Then came forward a class of statesmen who formulated bills as remarkable for their ignorance of the situation as they were injurious to both the operations of the road and to the people who patronized it. The greatest and most intricate scientific problem of the age could not be solved by sweeping measures of restriction or confiscation prepared by men, however honest and well-meaning, who could not possibly comprehend the subject.

"The consolidation of connecting lines was violently opposed as hostile to the public interest and the argument seemed unanswerable, but the enormous benefits to the public in the reduction of rates, the improvement of the line and equipment, the speed of trains, and the disappearance of frictions at every terminal, which have resulted from the consolidation of the eleven roads which make the present New York Central, or the half dozen which make the present Lake Shore, are so universally admitted that a proposition to dissolve them into the original lines, and change freight and passengers at each end, as formerly, would now raise a revolution. Legislation by the States done in this hasty and crude way threatened to sidetrack large communities and deprive them of the benefits of the seaboard and interior being brought together. It took years to grasp, even if it is now fully understood, the relations between a train of loaded cars of wheat moving night and day from Dakota to New York, requiring little for its service of the vast equipment at stations and freight yards along the line, and the local train which takes up a partly loaded car here and there and serves the communities within the State line.

"After a bitter struggle in our own State of New York, which lasted some years, and which threatened the commercial supremacy of the State and city, as well as the destruction of the New York Central Railroad as a dividend-paying company, I met, by the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, these commercial bodies. We discussed these questions for months; we took volumes of testimony. I became convinced that of the three methods of meeting the question—ownership by the States or by the National Government, universal consolidation, not only of connecting lines, but also of competing lines, and State and National supervision—the last was the true solution of the whole difficulty.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S WORK.

"It required the united strength of the commercial bodies and of the railroads to induce our Legislature, so heated had the public feeling become, to create a Railway Commission and give it these supervisory powers. It got in full operation about the time that I became President of the New York Central Railroad. For the fourteen years of administration and until its close I was brought in constant contact with the commission and its operations, and felt that it would be strengthened by having upon it a railway man from the working force, and securing an amendment to that effect, Michael Rickard, a locomotive engineer, was appointed. The New York Central has never resisted any order of the commission. Directly its orders have cost the company hundreds of thousands of dollars, but indirectly the benefits to the public and to the company have been incalculable. Every shipper and passenger and employe knows that a two-cent postage stamp will carry his complaint to Albany, and that it will be immediately heard. He need be at no expense, for the commission will undertake to act in his behalf.

"The legislation of Massachusetts and New York has been happily followed by the formation of a National Railway Commission. This body had performed excellent service. Its functions are so important and affect such vast interests that the places upon the commission should be made so attractive by length of term and compensation as to secure the ablest minds in the country. With some modification of the inter-State commerce law and increase in power in the commission, a tribunal may be created which would take railroads in the Nation out of politics, as they are in our own State. There is no reason why a railroad man should be discriminated against in the public service, and every reason why his training and intelligence render him as competent to fill office and execute with honor and ability the duties of any position as his fellow-citizens of other callings or professions.

"The railway service trains and educates. It develops the same type of men all over the world. They are quick to think and act, open-minded to suggestions and inventions, and free from bigotry of opinion. In England this Summer I attended an inspection and afterward a lunch with 150 of the General Managers and heads of the operating, traffic, passenger, motive power, and engineering departments of the railways of Great Britain, and was made at once to feel at home. If the shareholders could depart from old traditions and leave to these bright and progressive officers the reformation of their roads, every one of them would be up to date with American appliances and methods within a year. It was like an American railway convention, except that a Superintendent of motive power said to me he had not yet got over the habit of turning Greek into English, and translated a chapter of Thucydides history every day. I told him our master mechanics and Superintendents quit that as soon as they were promoted from the shop or the cab of the locomotive to high office.

"Nothing enlarges the understanding and liberalizes ideas like travel. The perpetual horizon of one's own town is the prison wall of the mind. Provincialism believes that there is no business man, orator, teacher, or genius like the village storekeeper, lawyer, preacher, or poet. But when men and women cross the county line and mingle with the world; when they meet the men whose hands are on the levers of progress and thought; when they see how infinitesimal we are except as parts of the vast and complex machinery of society, and the opportunities there are for larger activities and places—then they learn the most important lesson in life, which is, 'there are others.' This development is the peculiar privilege of our profession. Railroad men go everywhere. They rub against statesmen and politicians, fools and frauds, employers and employes, the successful and moderately successful, those who control and those who swim with the tide, and see the operations of great enterprises. They are the most eager and observant readers of newspapers. Among themselves, they are good fellows, in the camaraderie of an honorable and useful calling, and at home and abroad oracles of news and views.

"The development of the close of the wonderful nineteenth century is specially distinct in our vocation. Thirty years ago there were no schools for the education which is now required. The old-timer was a rule-of-thumb man. He was a rough-and-ready customer, and his language was as lurid as his administration was arbitrary and tyrannical. He hated the new men from the schools, and all what he termed 'new-fangled notions.' Though some of the best of our managers of to-day have come from this class, the difficulties of their self-education and equipment demonstrate their extraordinary ability. Now, however, the service demands at the beginning a training undreamed of in the early days. I remember one of these hard-headed old Superintendents who was overwhelmed with the sudden development of passenger traffic. The complaints of insufficient accommodations led to his being summoned before the Board of Directors. To the question why he did not provide more trains and more cars, his answer was, 'What is the use? No matter how many cars we put on, the people will fill them up just the same.'

CHANCES TO RISE FROM RANKS.

"Despair and pessimism have no place in the railway service. Its managers and heads of departments have risen from the ranks. Every young beginner can look up the hill which he wants to climb, and see every prominent position occupied by those who were once where he is, and his hopes will increase as he learns that merit and not favor wins promotions. Among the million of railway men who are voters there are no socialists and, thank God, not an Anarchist.

"The most valuable and valued political right in the world is American citizenship. Its liberty and opportunity can be had under no other Government and in no other country. It is extended freely to all who come from foreign lands to enjoy its blessings. The greater its privileges, the greater the crime of seeking and then abusing them. To accept hospitality for the purpose of murder and requite it with assassination, in the common judgment of mankind, is the most hideous of outrages. The citizen circulates all over our land without restraint, registration, or supervision. He has absolute liberty of speech, with his pen or upon the platform. The time has come when the law must draw the line between liberty and license.

"Teaching the weak or depraved or ignorant to kill our rulers is not the liberty guaranteed by our Declaration of Independence. We elect from among ourselves for a brief tenure those who shall govern us and carry out our laws. To-day our fellow citizen becomes a President by the fairly registered will of the majority, and to-morrow he is again one of ourselves in his private citizenship. No one could refuse a call from his countrymen to this great office, and it is within the legitimate ambition and possibility of every American boy. To make war on him for the same reason and in the same way as if he were a despot who recognized no rights due his oppressed subjects, is an attack on the foundations of our liberty, our social structure, and all that makes life worth the living. We must safeguard our citizenship. We must raise the barriers and increase the requirements for immigration. While thus protecting our country from the admission of its avowed enemies, we must place somewhere the power to expel them.

"We are here to visit this superb exhibition of the peaceful development of our own and of our sister countries of North and South America. But we are in the hall where President McKinley was so treacherously and foully assassinated. We cannot adjourn without expressing our horror of the murder, and hope for legislation which will specially meet this worst of crimes, and our love and reverence for our martyred President.

"There is but one sentiment among those who voted for and those who voted against him. Americans loved William McKinley. His domestic life and tender devotion to an invalid wife are part of every American home. He was always a warm friend of railroad men, and appointed a locomotive engineer to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, one of the most responsible positions in the Government. During his administration, by reason of increased prosperity, 194,000 additional men have been placed on the pay rolls of the railways and $110,000,000 more paid yearly in wages. His past is history, and an important and brilliant chapter of the most beneficent era in our country's life.

"Without prejudice or partisanship, we can all view with pride the great part he has played in the drama of nations. His legacy to his countrymen is the example of the acceptance and performance of every duty, public and private, with buoyant cheerfulness and scrupulous fidelity. He never complained of his lot or his task, but joyously did the work before him. 'It is God's will' was the motto of his life, as it was the consolation in his death. He was a soldier of the cross without cant or rant or fads or fanaticism. It was this idea which lifted him from the ranks to be Major of his regiment before he was of age, which gave him the leadership in the House of Representatives, which carried him into the Presidency and gave his administration such marvelous success. It made his last hours and dying words more pathetic, fullest of courage and resignation, and most calmly heroic. He died as he had lived—in the broadest and highest sense—a Christian and a patriot."

CARS RUN DOWN VEHICLES.

Two Collisions Near the Waldorf-Astoria—Occupants of a Carriage Injured.

Excitement was caused in front of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, when a westbound Thirty-fourth Street crosstown car crashed into a closed carriage, knocking it over on its side and smashing it to pieces. Mrs. M. E. Leavitt, who owns the carriage, and a gentleman with her, whose name could not be learned, escaped with a few bruises. They were carried into the Waldorf, where they reside, and were attended by their physician.

The driver, William Keenan, who lives at 151 East Thirty-eighth Street, and two footmen were thrown from their seats and landed in the street. The horses attached to the carriage became unmanageable and attempted to run away. Policeman Wickman of the West Thirtieth Street Station, grabbed the bridle of one of the animals and held them despite their frantic plunging.

William Kiley, the motorman of the car, told the police that he had stopped the car at Fifth Avenue to take on some passengers. He started it again and put the current on almost full. A carriage had just crossed the tracks, followed by Mrs. Leavitt's vehicle. Kiley saw the danger of a collision and turned the lever to shut the power off. It failed to work, he declared, and he then applied the brakes, but before the momentum could be checked the car rammed the carriage. None of the passengers in the car was injured, and the car was not damaged much.

Mrs. Leavitt says she will make a complaint against the motorman.

There was another accident in front of the Waldorf last night. William Hogan of 26 Goerck Street was the motorman in charge of cross-town Car No. 1,313, which was going east, it is said, at a high rate of speed. John C. Knapp of 510 West Forty-second Street was driving a cab west. He saw the car coming toward him, but on account of the fact that the street was filled with cabs on one side and a car was coming on the other track it was impossible for him to get out of the way in time to avoid the collision and just in front of the Astor Court they met.

The cabman was thrown from his box, and was badly bruised, though not seriously hurt; the horse was also injured. The motorman of the car was hurt about the head and face by flying glass. The cabman refused to make a complaint.

LEGAL NOTES.

RIGHT TO SPREAD HAY ON THE LAND OF ANOTHER.—When Nathaniel Tooker died, in 1799, his will provided that his daughter, Huldah Tooker, was to have the neck of land called Crystal Brook Neck, in Mount Sinai Harbor. Nancy Tooker, his other daughter, received all the remainder of his land and meadows. The item in the will containing the devise to Nancy concluded as follows: "Also it is my will that Nancy should have the privilege always of spreading hay that she may cut in the harbor on the neck which I have given to Huldah, and of carting it through said neck in a reasonable manner." In an action between Charles P. Metcalf and the Crystal Brook Park Association, the successors in title of Nancy and Huldah, respectively, the plaintiff sought damages for being prevented from spreading hay on the neck of land. A judgment for the defendant at Trial Term has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the court holding that the privilege given to Nancy of spreading hay on the neck was a personal privilege or right in gross, which terminated at her death. Justice Sewell, for the court, says:

"It is clear from the provisions of this clause standing alone that the privilege impressed upon the land was intended as a mere personal privilege or right in gross in favor of the plaintiff's grantor, which terminated at her death. The intention of the testator to create an easement, right, or privilege personal to the plaintiff's grantor also appears from the fact that the grant is without words of inheritance or perpetuity, which was then necessary to convey anything more than a life estate. Prior to the adoption of the Revised Statutes, in 1830, the term 'heirs' or other words of inheritance were required to create or convey an estate in fee. * * * It is evident that the testator knew that words of inheritance were necessary, from the use of them in the clauses of the will devising the real estate, and the omission of them in granting the privilege must be construed as evidence of his intention to limit the grant to the lifetime of Nancy.

"The whole instrument shows an unmistakable intention that the privilege should not be permanent or apply to any one but the grantee named. That was the established construction of a devise containing no words of limitation at the time of the making of the will. It is the literal, and hence natural, interpretation of the language used, and as the parties stand in the place of their common grantor each is held to a strict construction of the words of the grant."

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QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—The body of John McConnell was found between a siding maintained by the Solvay Process Company at its works, two miles west of Syracuse, and the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The deceased was in the employ of the Solvay Company, and on the night of the accident was to commence work at 6 o'clock. His body was discovered a little before that hour, and just after a passenger train had passed the works. No one saw the deceased killed. An action for damages was brought against the railroad company, the complaint alleging that death resulted from McConnell being struck on the head by a large piece of coal, which fell from the tender of the engine drawing the train. The sole claim of negligence on the part of the railroad was that the coal had been improperly piled on the tender of the engine. The plaintiff called two disinterested witnesses to establish negligence in the piling of the coal, who testified that the coal was piled at the centre about six inches above the edge of the tender. A co-employe of the deceased was called, and he testified that the coal was piled to a height of three feet above the edge of the tender. The Fourth Appellate Division has rendered a decision, holding that it was error for the trial court to deny a motion to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff. Justice Williams, for the Court, says:

"The verdict was clearly against the weight of evidence. The burden of proof was upon the plaintiff. Such burden was not met or sustained. The charge was unobjectionable, but the jury seemed willing to arrive at any conclusion suggested by the Court as necessary to support a verdict for the plaintiff. The evidence upon all the questions of fact submitted to the jury was very slight to rest a finding upon in favor of the plaintiff, but the evidence upon the question of the negligent loading of coal upon the tender, and such negligence causing the injury and death of the deceased, was too slight and unsatisfactory to authorize the finding made by the jury."

Justice Williams, after saying that the railroad had a right to so load coal that it should extend over the edge of the tender to some extent, continues: "There was no proof that the coal was loaded upon this tender in any other than the ordinary way in which such loading was accustomed to be done; that there was anything extraordinary or negligent in such loading. We do not think it was fairly shown that the piling up was at such a height as to be negligent. Coal is liable to fall from tenders when trains are running at a high rate of speed, and the mere fact that it did fall on this occasion, as stated by the trial Justice to the jury, was no evidence that there was negligence in loading the tender on this particular occasion."

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Incomparable Annual Comparison Sale.

A Conquest of Lowest Prices and Best Qualities Ever Offered Anywhere.

A general guide to everybody for the measure of value—the survival of the fittest—the electric current that sets in motion the trade of the season—the conquest of merchandising progress—is our Annual Comparison Sale. It has a spirit of prophecy—a knowledge by which the horoscope of the coming season's fashions, merchandising and prices may be correctly read. Comparison is an everyday conscious or unconscious act—and is a simple matter when applied to something we are acquainted with—but liable to be misleading when used to match goods by memory.

A price benefit is no benefit if later you find a skimped quality tax-levied on it. "What we buy in a broom, a carpet, a knife is some application of good sense to a common want." The good sense, the genuineness applied to the making of everything that we sell serves you with a value that multiplies with use. This comparison sale introduces you to the best and safest methods of merchandising. It gives you an opportunity to buy "quality-guaranteed" merchandise of every description at the lowest prices for which such goods can be bought anywhere; and, in fact, in many instances 20 to 50 per cent. less than many so-called great bargains. If you like our merchandise, buy it in full confidence that the price is always as low, or will be made as low, as any one else cares to quote.

Silks Lower Than Ever Sold.

Plain facts that every woman will know at the first glance and touch of the silks—the goods will talk much more forcibly than we can write. Briefly as follow:

59c. for 79c. Black Corded Taffetas.

Woven with five widths of cords.

59c. for 79c. Guaranteed Black Taffetas.

21 inches wide and extra heavy.

59c. for 85c. Colored Louisine Silks.

All the leading shades and black; pure silks.

Black and Colored Satin Crepe De Chine. 98c. for the Regular $1.75 Kind.

Never sold at such a price before. They are 24 inches wide and all pure silk. Indisputably the greatest bargain in Satin Meteor Crepe De Chine ever offered. Some have slight imperfections but no real injury. Note some of the shades—white, pink, ciel, lilac, nile, biscuit, beige, pearl, silver, gray, turquoise, black, old rose, castor, reseda, violet, black, &c., 98c.

A Wave of New Carpets

At Price to Mark a Record.

Little wonder that we are fairly on the jump in our carpet store to keep up with the work—because really we have done better for you in the carpet way this season than ever before—wonderful carpet selling—but here are offers to make some more, even if we are so busy—the chance came and is too good to keep. The prices are at least a saving of one-third.

27c FOR 45c ingrain carpets.

44c. PER YARD FOR 60c. extra super ingrain carpets.

53c. PER YARD FOR choice extra super ingrain carpets, the best quality from the famous Hartford mills.

69c. AND 79c. FOR $1.00 TO $1.25 all-wool Wilton velvet carpets.

99c. AND $1.09 FOR $1.35 AND $1.50 extra quality Wilton velvet carpets; one of the most durable carpets made.

55c. AND 64c. PER YARD FOR 85c. and 90c. extra quality tapestry Brussels.

98c. FOR $1.35 AND $1.50 Bigelow Lowell and Hartford body Brussels.

79c. AND 95c. FOR $1.10 TO $1.50 handsome Axminster carpets from the famous mills of Alexander Smith & Sons and Hartford Carpet Co.

AT $1.05 TO $1.25—The famous Bigelow and Savonerie, Axminster, the handsomest parlor carpet made.

AT $1.19 FOR $1.50—Inlaid linoleums that regularly sell for $1.50 per yard at $1.19 per square yard.

$1.39 to $1.98 for $2.50 to $3.00 Royal Wiltons.

A matchless collection of patterns of the finest royal Wiltons in the country, fresh from the looms, in parlor, library, dining room and hall and stair patterns; the choicest and largest line of these goods ever offered at reduced prices. $1.39, $1.59 and $1.98 per yard instead of $2.50, $2.75 and $3.00.

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

A Record Breaking Transaction.

Prices Lower Than Have Ever Been Known.

Briefly—a change in the partnership of a big importing house made cash easier for them to adjust matters with than goods—it was our opportunity, we bought a big lot and, of course, now pass it on to you with all the price advantage in it. Every yard in the lot is new. Fabrics made for this season; fashionable, practical, good, and all at revolutionary prices. There are prices among them that have never been known in the business. The facts briefly follow—see the goods and compare them anywhere in the country:

35c. for 65c. Black Diagonal Cheviot.

1,275 yards 42-inch strictly all-wool diagonal cheviot; no slip, no sag to this fabric; colors are navy and jet black.

39c. for 59c. Worsted Cheviot.

44-inch worsted cheviot serge; rough, stylish finish, medium wale, deep rich jet black.

49c. for $1.00 Zibeline.

2,365 yards 50-inch camel's hair zibeline, finished with a surface of long glossy wool—a leader among the fashionable fabrics.

59c. for $1.25 Zibeline.

1,475 yards diagonal zibeline, 50 inches wide, made from the choicest wool; an entirely new weave in this popular fabric.

Black Novelties at ½.

Several thousand skirt and dress lengths of French silk and wool and mohair novelties, ranging in value from $1.50, $2.50 to $3.75 per yard, at exactly half price, 75c., $1.25 and $1.49.

39c. for $1.00 Colored Cheviots.

3,500 yards 44-inch basket cheviot, not a thread of cotton in this fabric; six nobby pebble mixtures, tan, brown, green, Oxford, navy and French blue.

75c. for $1.25 Vicuna Cloth.

2,785 yards vicuna cloth, full 50 inches wide, made of the finest wool which gives a lustrous, attractive finish; in the leading mixtures, such as light gray, Oxford, castor, brown, green and navy.

49c. for $1.00 All-Wool Plaids.

1,000 yards 44-inch all-wool plaids, toile finish; warm and subdued colorings; serviceable and pretty for waists, skirts and misses' gowns.

59c. for $1.25 Plaids.

2,250 yards fine zibeline plaids, 50 inches in width, six of the prettiest of of this season's color combinations; this is the greatest value ever offered in fine plaid dress goods.

45c. for 69c. Crepe Cloth.

44-inch Victoria crepe cloth, an all-wool fabric suitable for waists and full gowns; colors are cream and jet black.

50c. for $2.00 Eyeglasses and Spectacles.

Gold-plated frames, just like solid gold, fitted with the best French periscopic ground lenses, sizes from 5 to 144. Eyeglasses have patent offset or adjustable guards to fit any nose; the spectacles, riding bows as well as straight temples to fit around or back of the ears; and, as a climax to all, a neat leather case given with each pair—at 50c. instead of $2.00—on sale both Monday and Tuesday.

Pocketbooks & Bags at Cost of Making.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.39—Large size black seal chatelaine bags, chamois lined.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.—Suede and morocco chatelaines, large size, in gray, black and brown.

AT 25c. INSTEAD OF 50c.—Dainty chatelaines for misses.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 98c.—Combination pocketbooks, in real seal, alligator and morocco, some with double frames.

AT 25c. INSTEAD of 50c.—Combination books, leather.

Silver-Mounted Usefuls.

AT 19c., REGULAR 29c. and 35c.—Photographic frames, cabinet size, oval and square, in gilt and silver, assorted designs.

AT 49c., REGULAR 75c.—Fans, in decorated silk and gauze, some lace edges, others spangle effects, carved bone and embossed wood sticks; white, black and colors.

AT $1.49, REGULAR $1.98 TO $3.50—Cut glass and Sterling silver puff boxes; tops extra heavy; assorted shapes and sizes.

39c. for 75c. to $1.00 Gloves.

A splendid lot of gloves for women—German kid, two clasps, one row of embroidery, all sizes and the fashionable shades; regular 75c. to $1.00 gloves at the remarkable price of 49c. Not c. o. d.

All our autumn and winter styles of the "Navarre," "Zara" and "Marvel" are in stock. These are gloves made exclusively for us and are the most famous gloves sold anywhere to-day.

10c. for Anderson's 25c. Black Percaline.

The lowest price this lining has ever been sold at—the genuine Anderson percaline that sells regularly at 25c. yard; every woman knows it.

Good Ribbons Cheap.

Right of Main Entrance.

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 28c.—3¼ inches wide, fancy taffeta, new design exclusive with us, a pretty neck ribbon, or for children's hat trimming.

AT 29c. INSTEAD OF 48c.—4 inches wide, satin taffeta, excellent quality, lustrous and soft, all the best fashionable shades—new green, rose, Nile, brown, tan, maize, blue, navy, lilac, cream, white, cardinal and black.

Black velvet ribbon (satin back).

No. 1, 38c. piece	instead	of	45c.
No. 2, 5c. yard	"	"	7c.
No. 3, 7c. yard	"	"	9c.
No. 4, 9c. yard	"	"	11c.
No. 7, 14c. yard	"	"	17c.
No. 9, 18c. yard	"	"	23c.
No. 12, 23c. yard	"	"	28c.
No. 16, 28c. yard	"	"	35c.

5c for Outing Flannels.

Not C. O. D.

Light grounds, colors are pink and blue, stripes and small solid and broken checks, manufacturer's loom ends, running 10 to 20 yards length, regular 8c. kind at 5c.

Waist Flannels at 39c.

Plain all wool flannels, full line of the most desirable colors; they are every thread pure wool and of a good firm quality; regular 50c. for 39c.

Writing Paper and Desk Helps at ½ Price.

Not C. O. D.

AT 4c. INSTEAD OF 8c.—A fine lot of mottled bond writing paper in white, azure and blue, Oxford size, 4c. a quire; envelopes, 4c. a package.

AT 5c. INSTEAD OF 10c.—500 boxes, containing 20 sheets of good writing paper and envelopes to match, at 5c. a box.

AT 59c. INSTEAD OF $1.39.—"In-and-Out" indicators, made of leather, with clock.

AT 25c.—Wooden ink stands, single and double wells, with pencil and envelope racks attached.

AT 29c.—Ink stands, brass base, cut glass bottle, imitation bronze figure.

AT 75c. INSTEAD OF $1.90 AND $2.10—An assortment of silver-mounted leather address books.

AT 30c. INSTEAD OF 60c.—A goodly lot of visiting lists.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF $1.10—Leather ink stands—red and green—with pen rest.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 95c.—Blotters, made up in assorted leathers.

Bric-a-Brac at ½.

ROYAL BONN VASES at lower prices than ever before. A special lot of this world-famed pottery, with its superb color treatment and artistic floral decorations, new shapes and color treatment. Large pieces from 9 to 15 inches in height.

87c.	regular	$1.75
$1.25	"	$2.50
$2.00	"	$4.00
$2.50	"	$5.00

AUSTRIAN VASES—Very pretty pottery vases, artistic color treatment. Attractive floral decorations tastefully gold trimmed. From small sizes for cabinet to the large sizes for mantel.

29c.	regular	50c.
50c.	"	$1.00
98c.	"	$2.00
$1.50	"	$3.00
$1.98	"	$4.00
$2.98	"	$6.00

AT 50c., REGULAR 75c.—Handsome bisque candlesticks. A table filled with a special lot of these pretty ornaments, made for two lights, with standing figure in fancy dress between, exquisitely tinted and touched up with gold.

Bronzes at ½.

Reproductions fine Vienna bronzes that sell regularly at from $5.00 to $10.00. Handsome ornaments for desk, cabinet, or mantel. A variety of subjects representing Arabs in richly colored costumes, water carriers, camel drivers, etc., standing under tall palm trees.

$1.25	regular	$2.50
$1.50	"	$3.00
$1.75	"	$3.50

Busts and Figures at ½.

Composition busts and figures, mostly one of each subject. All large pieces. The busts are bronze finish, the figures rich Oriental colorings. Attractive subjects, suitable for hall, library, or cosey corners—all at half price.

Dinner Sets.

AT $6.50 INSTEAD OF $10.00—English porcelain dinner sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, handsome floral border decoration, two color treatments to chose from.

AT $11.98 INSTEAD of $15.00—Porcelain dinner set, 100 pieces, including soup tureen, dainty new shapes, exquisite floral decorations in natural colors, all pieces gold trimmed.

AT $15.50 INSTEAD OF $20.00—English porcelain dinner sets, 113 pieces, including soup tureen, neat border decorations in a variety of color treatments, all pieces gold trimmed.

Lamps and Globes.

Fine hand painted lamps, best central draft burners, artistic floral decorations in a variety of tinted grounds.

$1.98	instead of	$3.50
$2.98	"	$5.00
$3.75	"	$6.00
$4.98	"	$10.00
$5.98	"	$12.00
$7.50	"	$15.00

Fine imported jewelled lamp globes, ruby, opal, citron and yellow; 9 inch, $3.00; 10 inch, $4.00; 12 inch, $5.00.

Fine ruby lamp globes with handsome etched design.

9 inch, $1.50; 10 inch, $2.00.
11 inch, $3.00; 12 inch, $4.00.

Jardinieres.

Fine pottery jardinieres, new shapes, rich blended color effects, artistic embossing, fancy cut tops, tinted and enameled inside, giving them a perfect finish.

29c.	instead of	50c.
59c.	"	$1.00
79c.	"	$1.50
$1.00	"	$2.00
$1.25	"	$2.50

Jardinieres with pedestals, new shapes, fine color effects under rich glazes.

$2.50	instead of	$4.00
$3.50	"	$5.25
$4.00	"	$6.00
$5.50	"	$8.00
$8.00	"	$12.00

Newest China.

A large assortment of Bavarian china, just arrived. Exquisite decoration of pink rosebuds entwined with green spray of leaves, gold trimmed handles. The collection embraces a number of useful and timely articles especially desirable because of the tasteful character of the decoration, and lightly priced. These are a few of the items only:

Toast and tea sets, 75c.
Cracker jars, 75c.
Chocolate pots, $1.00.
Condensed milk jars, 50c.
Sugar and cream sets, 25c., 39c. and 50c. the set.
Celery trays, 50c.
Tea caddies, 25c.
Tea pot tiles, 19c.
Soap dishes, 39c.
Mustards, 25c.

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THE MAN IN THE STREET.

ASKED the other day as to the truth of the story that he had been made a prisoner during the civil war at the time of destruction of the gunboat Mississippi by the Confederates, Admiral Dewey said:

"No, I was not captured when the Mississippi was run aground and burned. About 150 of our men were captured, but the Captain and I managed to pull away in a boat down the river and escaped capture. I have seen the statement made several times lately, and am glad to say that it is entirely incorrect. I have never been a captive."

◆ ◆ ◆

Sir Thomas Lipton was drinking tea at the Waldorf-Astoria with some friends the other evening, when it was noticed that he was drinking his tea from the saucer. One of the party, more inquisitive than the rest, asked the Irish Knight the reason for this peculiar action.

"Well, you see," answered Sir Thomas, "I'm rather afraid I can't lift the cup."

◆ ◆ ◆

J. Pierpont Morgan is not inclined to much letter writing. But last week a man whose office is not far from the Stock Exchange wrote Mr. Morgan a note in which he said he hoped he would be invited on board the Corsair for some one day of the yacht races.

Mr. Morgan took his pen in hand and wrote the following note:

> My Dear Sir: Unfortunately I have loaned the Corsair to my friend Mr. Ledyard for the yacht races. However, if you think you would care to go on the yacht of either Mr. Gould, Mrs. Goelet, Col. Astor, or any of the others that may be going down the bay, I will try to get an invitation for you, and will assure whoever may take you that they will have the honor of entertaining the cheekiest man I ever heard from. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

◆ ◆ ◆

Julian Mitchell, at present stage manager for Weber & Fields, was one of the late Charles Hoyt's most intimate friends and for many years acted as general stage manager for all of the humorist's productions.

Early in his career as a playwright, says Mitchell, and before he had met his first wife, Flora Walsh, Hoyt became infatuated with one of his actresses after seeing her for the first time. She did not reciprocate his early attentions, and on her first public appearance Hoyt came behind the scenes and handed Mitchell a bouquet of flowers.

"Deliver these to Miss ——, in her dressing room," he ordered. "Don't tell her who sent them;" then hesitatingly, "but if you don't tell her, I'll fire you!"

"I understand," said Mitchell.

After the performance the playwright approached Mitchell, who is very deaf, and shouted in his ear:

"How did Miss —— receive my gift, and what did she say?"

"Nothing," replied Mitchell.

"What did she do?" inquired Hoyt in astonishment.

"She kissed me," answered Mitchell.

Hoyt paused for a moment. Then he remarked: "Say, Mitchell, you buy the flowers to-morrow night and I'll deliver them."

◆ ◆ ◆

Samuel Newhouse, who is now quite a prominent figure in New York society, is a small man, clean shaven, with rather a restless, nervous manner. It is said that he owed his wonderful start in promoting and in managing mining companies to Mrs. Ronalds, in London, who when Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse arrived there, took great interest in them. To-day they occupy a very prominent position in London society, and Mr. Newhouse, in his apartments at Sherry's, has been entertaining the English contingent who are over here for the cup races. He may be seen dining every evening with Capt. Gordon and Lady Sarah Wilson, and the rest of the party. He is very fond of America and intended to build a mansion at Meadow Brook, but his wife, who likes London better, objected, and he is now to put up a simple cottage. Mrs. Newhouse, who was over here last Summer, is from the South, and is an intimate personal friend of Mrs. Orme Wilson.

◆ ◆ ◆

"Old Barnacles"—who is a person of prominence just now—told a story of Sir Thomas Lipton the other day which, veracious or not, has at least the merit of pertinency.

Sir Thomas, according to this legend, was chatting socially with King Edward a day or two before he started for this country on his quest for the America's Cup. The converse in some way shifted to the conferring of royal honors, apropos perhaps of recent decorations of returning heroes from South Africa.

"And who knows," said the King, "but an order may come your way soon, Sir Thomas?"

"It shall be duly attended to, your Majesty," replied the politic tea merchant.

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There is a story about [illegible] Smith at [illegible] which is [illegible] men who wear a monocle. In his case—and he is always ready to admit it—it is arranged to cleverly conceal a glass eye, Mr. Smith having had the misfortune to lose one of his eyes years ago. When golf was in the height of its popularity Mr. Smith went in for all the rigors of the game. He played under an instructor. This man was rather insistent upon his pupil following every rule of the game. He was constant in his instruction, "Put your eye on the ball." At last Mr. Smith, after making several flukes in his strokes, was reminded again, "Put your eye on the ball." Suiting the action to the word, and taking the meaning literally, Smith, to the astonishment of the instructor and the horror of the caddie, removed his monocle, and then taking out his glass eye, deliberately stuck it on the ball, and turning around exclaimed:

"Now there. Is that all right?"

◆ ◆ ◆

The men who wear monocles in New York are very few. Some time ago it was said that Asa Bird Gardiner was the only one. But there are others. No one has ever seen William Street without his monocle, and he is one of the best known figures in club life. He is a brother-in-law of Levi P. Morton, and has been for years a member of the firm which the late Sir Roderick Cameron established. Thomas Cushing also wears a monocle occasionally, and James J. Van Alen is another who sports this one-eyed glass. But there are few others.

◆ ◆ ◆

Eugene Higgins, who is now in town on his yacht Varuna, is a man of method. He is most particular as to the hours to be observed by guests when on his yacht. He plans everything ahead, and the programme of the day is laid out and his guests know well enough not to annoy him by deviating from it in the least particular. In fact, those who accept his invitations for cruises are made aware of this idiosyncrasy, and they respect Mr. Higgins's views, although there are a few grumblers. But these latter are never asked again, and as Mr. Higgins has a beautiful yacht and an excellent chef there are but few offenders against his dictates.

◆ ◆ ◆

James T. Powers is one of the hardest working actors on the stage. Not satisfied with the few hours devoted to the performance nightly, early morning often finds him on the stage of Daly's Theatre rehearsing and perfecting his lines. The other morning Powers was singing to a dark theatre filled with empty benches his song in "The Messenger Boy," called "Has Anybody Seen Our Cat?"

Daniel Frohman was engaged in going over a new manuscript, and was annoyed at the plaintive sounds that came from below. The manager called his doorkeeper and asked him whence came the noise and who was responsible for it.

"Why, it's Powers rehearsing by himself," answered the doorman.

"Well, you go down and tell him that his cat has been found, and if he doesn't stop crying about it during the daytime that some one will be singing 'Has Any One Seen Our Powers?'"

◆ ◆ ◆

Hugh McLaughlin, the venerable "Sage of Willoughby Street," was asked a day or two ago by a local newspaper man for an expression of his views as to the Mayoralty situation. The "Old Man" looked at the interviewer for a moment with a peculiar twinkle in his eye.

"I haven't spoken a word on this matter as yet to the reporters," he said, "but you seem to be a very nice young man and I don't mind telling you whom I think the Democrats will name for Mayor."

The visions of a political "beat" which flitted through the reporter's mind almost made him dizzy.

"You can quote me as saying," continued Mr. McLaughlin, with an air of positiveness, "that the Democrats will nominate as their candidate for Mayor the next Mayor of New York."

◆ ◆ ◆

The Duke of Cornwall, who has been visiting Canada, was in the side room of a banquet hall during the festivities in his honor and met a typical American promoter who had promoted himself up to an invitation to the function in honor of the Duke. During the small talk the American referred to some interests he had in New Orleans.

"Do you have any big shooting down that way," queried the Duke.

"Well, not lately," replied Mr. Parvenue. "During the Mafia riots there was some pretty tall shooting, and some time ago a couple of editors got at it on one of the main streets, but it isn't as frequent as it used to be."

◆ ◆ ◆

Thomas Brackett Reed, while out for a stroll the other afternoon, passed a group of [illegible] must have caused Mr. Reed some queer reflections," said one familiar with the ex-Speaker's career. "He was President McKinley's chief rival in political life. When Mr. Reed was elected Speaker for the first time the contest was between him and Mr. McKinley. Mr. McKinley, as the defeated candidate, was, as is the custom, given the best committee assignment, which is the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was thus enabled to frame the McKinley bill, which was the real foundation of his fame and gave him the nomination for the Presidency in 1896. At the Republican Convention held in 1896 in St. Louis the contest for the Presidential nomination was between Mr. McKinley and Mr. Reed. McKinley's victory was a bitter disappointment to Mr. Reed. When he retired from the Speakership it was announced that he did so because he felt the necessity of making more money, being unable to lay up a competence for his family out of the salary of Speaker, which is $8,000 a year. This was a fictitious reason. After the death of Gov. Russell, and while Mr. Reed was still Speaker, he received the appointment which Gov. Russell had held of arbitrator for the New York Life Insurance Company, which paid him $25,000 a year. The truth was that as soon as it became evident to Mr. Reed that he had no prospect of reaching the Presidency he no longer had a desire to remain in public life. The death by the hand of an assassin of his successful rival for the highest office in the land must have brought more forcibly to his mind than to that of any other man in the United States the vanity of political ambition."

◆ ◆ ◆

Col. "Jack" Chinn was standing in the corridor of the Hoffman House talking to some friends when a stranger was introduced. In the course of the conversation that ensued the new comer said to Chinn:

"That's an odd looking button you wear, Colonel," pointing to a Confederate veteran's button in the lapel of the coat.

"Yes, you don't see many of them," replied the Kentuckian.

"What kind of a button is it?" asked the stranger.

"Well, Sir, that is a button that no nigger can wear, and that no man who draws a pension ever did wear."

◆ ◆ ◆

John W. Gates tells a story about a friend of his who went into the Alps last Summer in an effort to escape from "all the modern improvements" of life.

"My friend began the ascent to the hospice of St. Bernard," said Mr. Gates. "When about an hour's climb from the pass he was stopped by a dense fog. He waited gleefully, expecting to be rescued by the dogs, and so be able to come back to us with a thrilling story. The dogs did not come, however, and the fog partly lifted. So he resumed his climb, and finally arrived at the hospice, where he was welcomed warmly by the brothers. His first question was:

"'Why did you not send the dogs out in so dangerous a fog?'

"He nearly dropped from his chair when one of the brothers said:

"'You did not telephone us.'

"'Telephone you?' he ejaculated.

"'Yes,' was the answer. 'You see shelters have been built all along the climb, and each shelter has been provided with a telephone. If a fog comes up all one has to do is to go to the nearest shelter and telephone. We immediately send a man and dog to that shelter. The dog carries bread, cheese, and wine. As we know at just what shelter the climber is no time is lost in looking for him.'"

Mr. Gates says his friend was so disgusted with having his romantic notions knocked in the head that he left Switzerland at once.

◆ ◆ ◆

James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, sat in his office with a party of friends on the afternoon that Czolgosz was sentenced. While the news was being discussed his secretary announced that a Mr. Goldman was waiting to see him.

"Goldman!" he said with a smile. "I don't suppose I ought to entertain a man with a name that smacks so of the Anarchist just at this time."

◆ ◆ ◆

Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court, when a practicing lawyer in Louisville, once tried his hand at newspaper work, taking the place of a personal friend, then editor of The Louisville Commercial. The Justice got along all right writing editorials, but had ideas as to news that were at variance with those of the city editor.

One of the reporters had written a clever story of a man who had fallen from the fourth story of a building and escaped without serious injury. It made a story of about a column in length. With a proof of the article in his hand the temporary editor came to the city editor and said:

"Mr. Smith, please have this story cut down. I can't see anything in it that makes it worth that space."

"But it's the 'star' story of the day, Mr. Harlan," gasped the astonished news man. "I think it's a [illegible] story and well worth all the space [illegible] to it." [illegible] man had jumped up four stories it would certainly have been remarkable. But even a fool could fall down four stories, or half a dozen for that matter."

◆ ◆ ◆

Samuel R. Callaway, President of the American Locomotive Company, was more than thirty years ago at the head of the shorthand writers of this Continent. He kept up his practice, and to-day could take a trick at an important assignment with the best stenographers. He won his spurs at this clerical work in the offices of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and his skill at pothooks and hangers had much to do with his subsequent advancements.

◆ ◆ ◆

A recent guest at Tandagaree, the country seat of the Duke of Manchester, was taken by the young Duke into a large room, which was fitted up as a nursery. The room was filled with toys of all sorts. Here were soldiers and hobby horses and the playthings of a boy, and here, again, dolls and doll houses and the various gewgaws and baubles which interest little girls. The young Duke, who is not credited with much sentiment, said to his guest that the room had been the nursery of himself and his twin sisters, both now dead. He kept it just as it was, with the toys scattered over the floor, as the three children had left them years ago. He is alone surviving. No one takes more interest in this room than his American wife, who always refers to this trait in her husband's character as one of the most lovable. From those who know the couple and who have seen them this year, it is learned that the little Duchess has absolute control over her husband, and that he obeys her as a child would an elder person. Her influence on him has been wonderful, and he has now settled down to a quiet domestic life. Occasionally the old desire to be a Bohemian is revived, but his wife watches him very carefully and makes him give a good account of himself, which he never fails to do.

◆ ◆ ◆

Apropos of the recent marriage of an impecunious Ensign in the navy a short time ago, some of the veterans at the navy yard recall this story of Rear Admiral William Kirkland, who was affectionately known in the navy as "Red Bill."

A young Ensign hesitatingly found his way into the Admiral's cabin one day, and with a great deal of circumlocution and coughing finally let it be known that he loved the Admiral's daughter, and would be the happiest man on earth if he had her parent's consent to marry her.

"No, Sir!" thundered the Admiral. "No, Sirree. Not now, anyhow. No pauper of an Ensign is going to marry my daughter. You'd better wait until you are promoted and are able to support yourself before you think of marrying."

The young officer astounded the Admiral by not retiring precipitately. He even ventured the reminder that the Admiral himself had married when he was but an Ensign, and that his married life had been a happy one.

"Red Bill" Kirkland glared at the presumptuous speaker for a moment, and then thundered:

"I know I married when I was an Ensign. My father-in-law supported me for several years, too, but I'll be hanged if yours will!"

◆ ◆ ◆

M. M. Shoemaker, author, traveler, and very busy man of leisure, habitat Cincinnati, Ohio, but to be found everywhere and anywhere, told a story the other evening in the Union Club to illustrate the idea that there may sooner or later be a universal language. It happened that during one of his pilgrimages from the soot that falls on his beautiful home in West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Mr. Shoemaker woke up to realise that the steamer he was traveling on must be off Yokohama.

The port hole was open, for there had been no waves, except the long rolls of the Pacific, for several days. Just as he was stretching himself, preparatory to rising from his berth, a Japanese face looked in at the port hole to remark "Ohio."

"How on earth did he happen to know my State?" asked the Cincinnatian.

"You looked like a politician," replied his companions.

"No," said Mr. Shoemaker. "He was simply saying 'good morning' in his own language, and he sped away in his canoe so fast with the change due me from the gold coin I handed him in purchase of some fruit that he reminded of certain clubmen in New York who, as soon as they see the point of a story, slip away before asking their friends what they would like."

M. M. Shoemaker's name was not on the slip of paper the waiter handed to the club clerk.

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Bishop Potter and Senator Depew were on their way to a function at which they were both to speak. The [illegible] greeting Mr. Depew, said:

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I am reminded of the experience of two oysters in attendance upon an ecclesiastical festival. They were swimming about in a very large tureen of highly diluted soup. One of them encountered the other and said to him:

" 'What is this, anyhow?'

" 'This is a church fair,' said the second oyster.

" 'A church fair! Then what in Heaven's name do they want with both of us?' "

◆ ◆ ◆

The record book, which in police terms is called the "blotter," in use during the present month in the Tenderloin Station, will go down in the history of the department as a reminder of the sad event of the death and funeral of President McKinley.

Sergt. Todd, who was an ardent admirer of the martyred President, was on duty on the afternoon of the funeral. It is a rule that the entries on the blotter must be made with the indelible blue ink furnished by the department, and the rulings between them made with red ink. When the Sergeant took the desk he ordered the doorman to go out and get a bottle of black ink. The result was that that "blotter" was in mourning for the funeral day. Inspector Harley, when he noticed the contrast, asked in severe tones who was responsible for the change and why it was done. He did not censure Sergt. Todd when he explained, but, on the contrary, remarked:

"It was a good thought."

◆ ◆ ◆

Edward M. Grout, who has been named as the fusion candidate for Controller, recalls the once popular saying in Brooklyn, "Go tell your troubles to Grout," with feelings of amusement. It was invented in the early days of his term as President of the borough. The people in Brooklyn had the strangest kind of ideas as to the duties and powers of the incumbent. There was a daily pilgrimage of people from all parts of the borough to the office of Mr. Grout. One man would want a permit to keep chickens in his yard, a woman would complain that her neighbor's children annoyed her by hanging dead cats to her front door knob, while another man would ask that a certain conductor on one of the trolley lines be discharged for refusing to give him a transfer ticket. This practice of taking all sorts of complaints to the Borough President was the cause of great annoyance to Mr. Grout, but after a while people got a better understanding of the duties of his position, and the daily processions of troubled people to his office finally ceased. For a long time any man about the borough who expressed a grievance would be laughingly told to "Go tell your troubles to Grout."

◆ ◆ ◆

"The success of the boat depends wholly upon the number of small pieces into which you smash the christening bottle," said Lewis Nixon to Miss Jessie Campbell Moore as she stood, champagne bottle in one hand and a huge bouquet in the other, ready to break the bottle across the blunt nose of the submarine torpedo boat Porpoise, which was launched last week from the Crescent Shipyards at Elizabethport. "Smash it, and smash it for all you are worth," Mr. Nixon explained an instant before he knew the boat would move.

"No fizzles for Nixon," said Admiral Farquhar, who was standing near by on the christening platform. "I have seen him direct many a launching, but never yet has he failed to educate his godmothers up to the occasion." And that instant there was a bang and a crash as if a revolver had been fired as the fair young godmother smashed the bottle hard against the prow, sending the wine flying against its sides, against herself and everybody within range, and smashing the bottle into a hundred pieces.

◆ ◆ ◆

Talking about the death of the late President McKinley the other day, Dr. Charles Phelps, an authority on gunshot wounds, always spoke of the necropsy. When asked his reason, he said:

"Well, I don't see just how a dead man could cut himself up. Do you? Autopsy as commonly used is etymologically absurd. Through popular usage too many words lose their real meaning."

Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn used the word autopsy, and when it was suggested that necropsy would be better, he replied: "Yes, in the classroom, but when I am talking to the laity I use the words they know."

◆ ◆ ◆

Mourning for a National calamity is not generally observed in this country, so far as dress is concerned. In Europe, however, it is well known that the Court goes into mourning at the death of a sovereign or a member of the royal family, and that society follows its example. It is considered an unpardonable sin against etiquette for a woman to appear in colors during a term of court mourning. The mourning for the late Queen Victoria was generally adopted, and during the entire London season no woman dressed in anything but black or black and white. The resident and traveling Americans as a rule adhered to the English custom, but in some cases it involved a great hardship, as people were travelling and their wardrobe at the time did not contain mourning garments. The Americans indeed were more loyal than the Court itself, and it is related that an American girl, one of the débutantes of last Winter, found herself in a sad plight at a concert given by Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, who is a daughter of Mrs. Astor, last Summer. As it was an American woman who gave the concert, and as she was simply passing through London, she wore a very effective gown of blue crêpe. If she had entered the room in the altogether she could not have excited more comment or harsher criticisms than came from the Americans present. Mrs. Potter Palmer found herself somewhat in the same plight at a dinner given by Mrs. Arthur Paget to the Duke of Cambridge in the beginning of the season. She wore a most effective gown of pink, and all her superb jewels. She was the one note of color at the banquet, and with true American aplomb and spirit she did not notice the sensation she caused. She was Mrs. Potter Palmer, however, and she had full knowledge of the usage of Courts, and there is a question as to whether she was not perfectly right in preserving her American independence after a six months' term of mourning had expired. However this is one of the stories of the London season, and it is certain that Mrs. Potter Palmer did not lose anything by her not carrying what would have been a mark of respect to a ridiculous extreme.

◆ ◆ ◆

Victor Sorlin is one of the leaders who love to play with the orchestra and prefers the soulful violoncello to the first violin. He was talking the other evening to a group of musicians in the Hotel Majestic.

"They are very odd," said Mr. Sorlin, "these requests that come to us when playing in a hotel. One wants light opera, another Wagner, and still another 'Coon, Coon, Coon.' Now, if there is anything the musicians like more than another it is Wagner, and if there is anything they despise it is ragtime. Tanhauser is their favorite, for the men love the music and play it for all there is in them. This Summer while playing in the mountains a young woman, and a New Yorker at that, insisted that I play a selection from Carmen in rag-time. She wanted to dance to it. Another woman, this time from Chicago, asked for a selection from Lohengrin, but I did not have the music with me. 'Well,' she said, ' "Whistling Rufus" will do.' The other day I received a card with a lovely contrast of selections on it—'Pagliacci,' 'Annie Moore,' and the overture from 'William Tell.' "

◆ ◆ ◆

George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, takes a lively personal interest in the pages and bellboys in his employ. "They are the future hotel men of the country," he has often said. A while ago Mr. Thomas, the assistant manager, reported to Mr. Boldt that there were two vacancies to be filled in the office. The latter requested that the two oldest and brightest boys be sent to him. After questioning the two boys as to their duties, Mr. Boldt went over a list of at least fifty well-known persons, and asked if they could point them out if they were in the hotel. Both boys replied they could pick out the majority of those named, and Mr. Boldt, after giving them the vacant positions, said:

"You haven't wasted your time. Continue to observe and learn, and you will succeed."

◆ ◆ ◆

One of the subway workers engaged at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street has expressed the opinion that he deserves a degree from Princeton University, and he insists that it ought to be a Ph. D. Michael Angelo Francesco was at work supervising the placing of a great rope blanket above a dynamite charged drill hole. His number among the contractor's men is No. 88. The foreman shouted "Ready 88?"

Now it happens that the Princeton Club of New York occupies the site nearest to the excavation. Capt. Cornelius Van Wagenen of the Seventy-first Regiment was in the dining room waiting for some other '88 men to take dinner with him, and at the question whether the twin numerals were ready, naturally yelled "Yes." Michael Angelo Francesco was not.

The fuse leading to the dynamite was touched off too soon. Fortunately the Italian was not harmed, but he insists that he was shocked to a degree superior to a B. A. He is certain that it was not like reciting the alphabet backwards, but rather mixing it up, and he wants a Ph. D.

◆ ◆ ◆

Rector Baxter of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Minneapolis, Minn., contributes an anecdote of Bishop Whipple, which the latter related not long before his death.

Cornelia Whipple, the Bishop's first wife, was a woman who seldom dreamed, but when she did, the dream invariably came true. On a Sunday morning in October, at Faribault, Minn., many years ago, she aroused the Bishop and told him that her son, who was living in New Mexico, was dying. She had seen him in a dream, and there could be no mistake about it. She described him as he lay on a hard bed in a miserable adobe hut, and declared that his serious condition was due to inattention. She urged the Bishop to proceed without delay to New Mexico and rescue the boy. A few hours later Bishop Whipple, obedient to his wife's wishes, was flying southward as fast as steam could take him.

He followed directions to the letter, and reached his son's side just in time. The scene was just as Mrs. Whipple had described it. The boy was sick unto death on a pallet of straw in an adobe hut. What medical attention he had received was doing him more harm than good.

It was apparent that he could not survive another day in such surroundings. Bishop Whipple had left in such a hurry that he had neglected to bring any more money than he needed for his bare traveling expenses. In his dilemma he went to the bank and told his story to the cashier—a manly young Mexican. He needed money to get his son out of the country; would the bank honor a draft? The cashier was impressed with the Bishop's recital.

"Any one could tell by looking at your face," said he, "that you are a minister of the Church of God, and that you speak the truth. I will be glad to accommodate you. How much money do you want?"

The Bishop drew on the bank for $500, and he and the sick man were soon on their way North. The mother's dream saved the boy's life, and the loan was repaid as soon as the Bishop reached home.

The New Opera "Judith."

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 28.—Mr. George W. Chadwick's new work, "Judith," gave uncommon distinction to the music festival that came to an end last evening. This annual series of concerts has never been a proving ground for novelties. On the contrary, the management has been extremely conservative in this regard, aiming ever to select only such works as had been repeatedly successful elsewhere. The risk, outlay, and nervous strain of a first production may be regarded in this instance as significant of the unwavering determination of the management to adhere to the progressive policy inaugurated a few years ago. Since then there has been a steady, though somewhat slow, clearing away of the antiquated and utterly provincial methods and ideas that had threatened to make the Worcester festivals inconsequential singing conventions. The annual event is certainly raised now to a plane of National interest. The merits of Mr. Chadwick's new work do not affect the main proposition. It is the fact that the rich resources of the festival were placed at the disposal of a composer for an adequate first presentation of a large work that makes the event significant.

Fortunately for the general cause of music, "Judith" was a success. It aroused no end of discussion among visiting musicians—no end because the discussion bids fair to continue for a long time. This is not because Mr. Chadwick is a bold iconoclast, or because "Judith" is a startling innovation. It arises simply from the fact that the work is an opera. In recent times there have been presentations of opera in concert form, but it is hardly customary to introduce them to the public in that style, or to make a staid old oratorio society the vehicle. The first question, then, is, What is "Judith"? I have called it an opera. Mr. Chadwick and Mr. William Chauncey Langdon, the author of the "book," call it a lyric drama. Up to the present lyric drama means nothing definite. If "Judith" should be put on the stage it might immediately acquire a definite meaning, for the work would prove to be quite unlike any operas now used. Opera is a generic term, and "Judith" is unmistakably a kind of opera. That is, it belongs to the stage and it can never be expressed in all its force until music and text are supported and enhanced by action and spectacle.

Constructively it is admirably adapted to theatrical representation, though whether it would succeed or fail is quite another question. It could be made a gorgeous spectacle; it has one episode of great dramatic force, and, though comparatively barren of incident, it has fairly continuous movement. What would distinguish it from operas generally is the fact that it would depend much upon the chorus. This is almost tantamount to saying that it would depend wholly upon its music. I should like to see whether there may not be a public for a theatrical work that is so purely musical as "Judith." It is deeply interesting when given in concert style, and I am convinced that it would be doubly effective with the accessories of picturesque scenery, costumes, and movement.

Mr. Chadwick has long been known as a skillful writer for chorus, and it seems to me that the best things in this work are the choruses. Some of them are massive and simple, with long passages à capella; others are frankly in oratorio form, though none the less dramatic. There is a highly developed fugue in the first act that lends its structural peculiarities capitally to the requirements of the situation, theatrically speaking. It might be remarked in passing that when the word "theatrical" slips into this commentary it is not used in any disparaging sense. The music of "Judith" is not cheap; it includes few or none of the devices commonly stigmatized as theatrical, and it is quite possible that it would be found too reserved for success in the theatre, but there is where it belongs, nevertheless, for, in the concert hall, while the musical sense is highly gratified, the imagination of the listener is too heavily burdened. He craves continually the assistance of spectacle and action.

There is abundance of suave melody in the solo parts, and to some extent there is characterization. Five personages figure in the play: Judith, the heroine, mezzo soprano; Holofernes, an Assyrian General, baritone; Ozias, a Jewish priest, bass; Achior, a subordinate of Holofernes, tenor, and a sentinel, tenor. The first three are clearly individualized musically, and in the choruses there is judicious suggestion of Oriental color. The orchestration throughout is as rich as the most modern of moderns could desire. Altogether the impression made by the concert presentation of "Judith" is that it is a beautiful work, and that covers everything.

On the whole it was a good presentation. For a first night it was very good. The chorus has improved remarkably during the year until there is little to complain of with respect to attention to dynamics. The solo singers, Stein, Bispham, Dufft, and Towne, were properly cast for their respective rôles, and left nothing to be desired. The orchestra was the Boston Symphony, which is saying a great deal, but there should have been more rehearsals. Not once were chorus, soloists, and orchestra brought together until the hour of performance. In other words, "Judith" was not played and sung through once before its critical trial on the audience. This is wrong, but it is inseparable from the conditions of the festival. There is too much to do here every year. Imperfect as was the preparation for "Judith," it had more rehearsals than usually fall to the lot of a large choral work here. The orchestra came a day earlier than is customary and worked at the opera fragmentarily whenever there was opportunity during the week. Of course the conditions should be changed. The management is well aware of that, and there is beginning to appear a sensible recognition that the enterprise attempts to cover too much ground. Seven successive concerts in four days is more than any sane person wants. It is more than is good for him. Toward the end he finds his attention flagging and he slips out in the middle of a Beethoven symphony, glad to rest the nerves with the noises of the street. That is to say, such is his desire. Perish the thought that even an irreverent critic from New York ever deserts his seat before the last thump on the tympani at the climax of the last number. No, no, we sit through the concerts religiously and try to enjoy them; but it is an effort and the excellent programmes are measurably wasted.

It will be greatly to the advantage of musical art if the next progressive step be taken in the direction of shortening the festival. Let us have three days and five concerts, but have the orchestra here the entire week, and so give more time to rehearsals. Some such plan as this would necessarily result in improvement in the performances and the public would gain doubly in that they would not receive more matter than they could digest. I presume that the financial problem will be made more difficult if there are fewer concerts, for the expense of the festival would not be reduced proportionately. An outsider may suggest that Worcester has been getting its festival music at too low a price. Until this year a season ticket cost only $6. It is now $7, plus a slight premium, for the choice of seats is determined by auction. As concerts go, such for example as we have had this week, really fine concerts, $10 for the season would be cheap.

The recent festival is said to be a financial failure. Probably the loss is very heavy, for the audiences have not been nearly as large as they were a year ago. This is deplorable, of course, for the gentlemen at the back of the enterprise give a great deal of time and energy to it with merely the hope that the public patronage will be sufficient to cover the cost. It must be a little disheartening to acknowledge that the best festival ever given here should have been attended by fewer persons than have been present at inferior festivals. Doubtless the leading reason for this season's defection of the public lies in the disappointment aroused by the failure of Mme. Emma Eames to keep her engagement. A considerable portion of the public is attracted only by the "star," and there was no persuading the malcontents that the programmes would be in capable hands and more replete with enjoyment than ever before. Fortunately the managers are brave men. They take the disaster philosophically and look forward. There will be no backward step, and unless human nature belies itself in Worcester the absentees of this year will scramble for the back seats in the future. That's the way with the public, or that uncertain part of it which is under consideration.

No statements are yet made with regard to plans for next year, but after the remarkable improvement effected in the chorus, which was especially manifest in the performance of the Manzoni Requiem, it is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Chadwick will be retained as conductor.

FREDERICK R. BURTON.

Novel Substitute for Handshaking.

Since the shooting of Mr. McKinley, the question of abolishing the practice of promiscuous handshaking by the President, as tending to detract from the dignity of the office, as well as offering the element of danger, has been agitated in pulpit and newspaper, but there are many persons who object to this mode of greeting, even in the form of one of the courtesies of ordinary life. This objection has become especially marked on the Continent of Europe, where the alarming warnings of scientists that handshaking—and, incidentally, kissing—is the means of disseminating pernicious microbes at the rate of 1,000,000 a shake—or a kiss—have not been without effect—at least as far as the grasping of hands is concerned.

The members of a certain club in Ostend who voted general handshaking a nuisance have conceived a novel way out of it without, in their opinion, infringing the rules of common politeness.

Just within the entrance of the clubhouse a wooden hand, attached to a silken rope, which, in turn, is attached to a bell, has been suspended. As a member enters he grasps the hand and pulls it, and the tintinabulation of the bell, which is audible in every room of the house, is accepted as the equivalent to a hearty handshake by all of his fellow-members.

During the Object Lesson.

Teacher—Now, children, we come to the apples. Surely you all know apples?

Voices—O yes—apples!

Teacher—Do you know them, too, Sadie? Have you ever eaten an apple?

Sadie—No, Sir.

Teacher—No? Do you never eat apples at home?

Sadie—O yeth, but mamma alwayth giveth each of uth half a one.

1901

THE WEARING OF AN ARTIFICIAL LEG

BY A WOMAN WHO WEARS ONE

THE hardest thing about wearing an artificial leg, if you must wear one, is in getting one fit to wear; if you succeed and there is anything left of you, physically or mentally, you have still cause for thankfulness.

Most people have a horror of an artificial limb. I had never seen one until I saw my own, but its evolution, from what appeared to be the trunk of a tree to the genuine article, was so gradual, that I did not have nearly so much repugnance to it as I thought I would, though I never contracted much real affection for it. This was probably fortunate, since it has been refitted and altered so much during the past year and a half, that scarcely a remnant of the original one remains.

To the woman of wealth, outside of the inevitable suffering, both of mind and body, which the loss of a limb occasions, the wearing of an artificial limb means inconvenience, the giving up of the more arduous social duties and pleasures, perhaps, and the necessity for submitting to added attention and consideration. Worst of all, to the American woman, would be the knowledge that it would prevent her being presented at Court, should the occasion offer, for while the artificial leg will walk forward in great style, even "in the straight and narrow way," is quite willing to insure your life in getting on and off cable cars and readily kneels for service or convenience, no power on earth could compel it to back gracefully out of a drawing room, and its American independence would rebel flatly—possibly in more ways than one—against making three genuflexions to Her Majesty.

To the woman who is dependent upon her own exertions for a living, the loss of a leg is indeed a serious misfortune. It means that it is almost impossible to find any employment, if it is known that, instead of the original leg which cost her nothing, she is wearing one that has cost her a good deal of hard-earned money to begin with, and continues to be a constant source of expense, but such is the fact, as I know from painful experience. I applied to a well-known charitable registry—where they charge a good fee to register—and was politely told that it was almost useless for me to try to get a position as private secretary, amanuensis, or to do other clerical work because of my artificial leg. One can understand that in the theatrical profession legs are of great importance, but wherein one's pedal extremities can affect the work of one's hands or brain I cannot see, unless it is a case of "extremes meeting." I must say I never appreciated the part legs play in the drama of life until I lost one.

It is not easy, at best, for a young woman to earn a living in New York City. If she has a profession, as I had, it is not so bad, but when the loss of a leg makes it impossible for her to resume a profession which requires her to be almost constantly on her feet, and she thinks of the months of past idleness, the hospital fees, the legmaker, and the months of enforced inaction before her, the future does not look very bright. She is not in the least thankful for her youth, which the doctor brings forward as something greatly in her favor; neither is she at all encouraged by his assurance that an artificial leg will be almost as good as her own. She can only hope she will not come through the operation, but she does; the doctors are skillful, the nurses kind and attentive, and in a few weeks she is introduced to the legmaker. He may not be able to do for humanity what nature sometimes does in the lower animal world—make another leg grow in place of the one lost—but he comes as near it as possible. Even yet, my friends cannot tell my artificial foot from my real one.

From the time one is measured for "It"—which I have christened my leg—one receives circulars containing wonderful illustrations and still more wonderful testimonials. One woman says, "I put your leg on and was walking with it out of doors two hours later." Another says, "I applied your legs, and two days later walked some distance without the assistance of cane or crutch, although I have both legs amputated."

Seriously, though, I often wonder why any one who has lost a limb—unless, of course, it is that she cannot afford one—should go on crutches instead of wearing an artificial leg. If it were known how much more convenient it would be and how much less conspicuous than crutches, I am sure the freedom and comfort would overcome the repugnance.

In about ten days your leg is finished, and then the fun begins. No one who has not worn one or known some one indulging in the luxury of one, can understand the trials and tribulations of learning to walk with an artificial leg. It refuses to go at all; then it goes, and you go, too; it bolts, bucks, plunges. You go back to your crutches and vow you'll use them for the rest of your life. Then the testimonials recur to you, and you think what others have done can be done by you. In a few hours you are at it again, and the day does come when you can really walk with it. You venture out of doors and cultivate the habit of cutting your acquaintances and staring at any one who has the least sign of a limp, wondering if she has one, where she got it, how much of her [illegible] learned to walk. Sometimes it runs away with you.

I was walking down Madison Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street, where there is a slight incline. "It" got going at a pretty good speed, and my friend said: "Don't go so fast."

"I can't help myself," I answered. She ran ahead and stopped me, or I might be going yet.

I had not mastered the intricacies of the knee joint, nor had I learned to seat myself gracefully when I ventured on the street cars. I entered a car and seated myself very carefully near the door. Two women opposite immediately began a very confidential and animated conversation, and I knew they were trying to decide as to whether I had "one." Their doubts were set at rest, and mine as to their decision, for as I rose to leave, the car gave a sudden lurch. I sat down again very abruptly, and "It"! Well, you might have thought I was a "high kicker" from the way it tried to reach the roof of the car. I wasted no time upon the order of my going, and as I left I heard a voice behind me murmur in a very audible whisper: "She has."

Fortunate indeed is the woman who wears an artificial leg if she possess a sense of humor and philosophy. I have never been so thankful for mine as since I became a "remnant." Especially when one has to struggle for existence, humor and philosophy are fine antidotes to discouragement. I would advise any one seeking employment to take along a large reserve stock; she will find she needs all of it. However, the leg itself is not as black as it is painted, and you soon learn to appreciate it; but, like the bicycle, while it charges you nothing for transportation, it is in constant need of repairs. It may be necessary to send it to the leg maker for a day or two, and, as it is only the wealthy who can afford two legs, you are dependent on your crutches and give it a warm welcome when it returns.

My leg was away for several days, and when it returned I was a little out of practice. I was walking along Park Avenue when an old woman with a large bundle rolled up against me. "I beg your pardon, ma'am," she said, and promptly lurched against me again. I walked on quickly, and in my hurry, walked rather unsteadily myself. She caught up with me, and, with a knowing wink, remarked: "I see you've been taking a little yourself."

I was going down town early one morning. The car was filled with business men, and only one woman besides myself. I was thinking of my own affairs when I became conscious that all the men had dropped their papers and were gazing at the other woman. She was reading, and, in an absent minded way, running a long hat pin through her leg above her knee. I realized at once that she also had "one" and was passing the pin through the ventilators of her artificial leg. But what did they think?

Last Winter I was in a crowded Eighth Avenue car. There was a space of about six inches at one side of me, and when a large woman and her larger daughter came in the daughter insisted on "mother" sitting down by me, saying: "There is plenty of room." She had probably been brought up in New York. "Mother" looked at me, then at the six inches, then measured her own capacity, and sat down—on my artificial leg. She came down pretty hard, but "It" was equal to the occasion. I never felt it; but "mother!" She bounded up, glared at me, and fled to the other end of the car while I patted "It" and put to its credit that once more it had saved me—life and limb.

The one and only advertisement I ever answered was for the position of office nurse in a doctor's house. I sent in my card, on which were the names of three of New York's most eminent surgeons as reference. The doctor who interviewed me, (his wife, gorgeously arrayed, came in and inspected me from all points of vantage and disadvantage,) threw out his hands, palms upward, and said: "What, this your card with all these fine references and you walk lame!" Then I realized what an awful crime I was committing by combining good references with a wooden leg, and he did not know I wore one.

These are some of the amusing things which have happened to me since I made the acquaintance of "It," and this is the side on which we smile. There is another and far different side; but why discuss that? Most people have troubles of their own, and there are few who care to hear the troubles of others. Life is not all beer and skittles for any one.

I can only say I have found out all the disadvantages of wearing an artificial leg and I am still looking for some one who has no prejudice against employing as private secretary or for other clerical work a woman who wears an artificial limb. I can assure any such person positively that I do not write with my toes, nor is my brain worked by the same machinery that works my leg.

E. A. W.

DEWEY'S HEROISM AT PORT HUDSON

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Last Tuesday, when the Schley court of inquiry adjourned, on receiving the news of the death of ex-Judge Wilson, a bent old Irishman made his way, with some difficulty, through the excited and confused crowd which was pressing around the gate, and succeeded in getting up to the rail which separates the court from the reporters. He attempted to go through, but the orderly told him it was impossible. Judge Advocate Lemly, happening to pass at the moment, was attracted by the altercation and stopped to ask what was the matter.

"I am very anxious to get in, Sir," said the old man. "I want to see Admiral Dewey."

"You can't come in here," said Capt. Lemly.

The old man's face fell. "I am very sorry," he said. "I haven't seen him since the battle of Port Hudson, and I want very much to see him and remind him of what he did for me there."

"What did he do for you?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"He saved my life," said the old man, simply.

Capt. Lemly's tone changed. "If that is so, my man," he said, "you stand right here at this gate, and when Admiral Dewey comes out you stop him. He will be glad to see you."

And the old man took his stand at the gate and waited until his old commander should come out. While he was waiting he was asked to tell the story of how Admiral Dewey saved his life.

"My name is Patrick Doolan," he said. "I was thirty years in the Marine Corps, and in 1863 I was a Sergeant of Marines. I was on the Mississippi during the fight at Port Hudson, on March 16, 1863. When the Mississippi was set on fire by the rebel shot, there was the most imminent danger that the flames would reach her magazine and blow up everybody on the ship.

"The only thing to do was to abandon the ship, and Lieut. Dewey, the executive officer, took charge of the boat and started to convey the men ashore. It was a perilous occasion, not so much on account of the journey as because the flames might reach the magazine at any moment and blow up everybody aboard.

"The boat kept coming and going, and taking more men off on every trip. You can imagine how we men who were left on board watched for the return of that boat. Every moment seemed an eternity. All the time the flames were stealing nearer and nearer to the magazine. Each time the return of the boat was more perilous to the men who were manning her, and at each trip the men who were left behind [illegible] to them that on their next trip they might be blown up. There were symptoms of weakening, and Lieut. Dewey saw this. He sat there in the stern sheets, and the moment he saw the signs of weakening he drew his revolver, and, holding it before him, announced that he would shoot the first man who laid down his oars. There was not a sign of weakening after that, and Dewey, sitting there with his revolver ready for action, made trip after trip, until every man of us was safe ashore. The flames reached the magazine, and the ship blew up, a few minutes after I got ashore. I know that it was Dewey's firmness and courage that saved us. The Captain was the last man off the ship."

"He was a fine officer," added Sergt. Doolan, in a tone of admiration. "He had the esteem and respect of every man on board the ship. No man in the service was better loved, and no man who served in that campaign and is now alive was surprised to hear of Dewey's victory at Manila. I never laid eyes on him again until his return here this month, and I have not had a chance to speak to him until now."

"Did you ever hear the story that Dewey was captured at that battle?"

"What's that?" said the old marine, with an incredulous laugh.

"Did you ever hear the story that Dewey was captured?"

He laughed again, as if the very idea was absurd. "No, I never heard it," he said, "and it's false, whoever told it. He wasn't captured. What he did there was just as I have told you. He saved us, and did it in fine sailorly style, and he wasn't captured, either."

Patriotism and Expediency.

The man who repairs typewriters had finished tinkering with the mechanism of the machine and sat down to try it. Five or six times successively he wrote this line:

"Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party."

The machine, he then said, was in satisfactory working shape.

Three months later another man who had been sent to repair a typewriter in the same office finished his labors by writing the identical line. That suggested a query.

"How does it happen that all of you people express such patriotic sentiments when testing typewriters?" was asked.

"Oh, you see, it's this way," said the mechanic, "that sentence calls for the use of all the finger movements used in typewriting, and it has become a stock one. Almost every man who repairs typewriters makes use of it in testing the result of his work."

The man's statement was borne out by subsequent observation, for in a number of [illegible]

Herrmann and His Trick Coat.

REMEMBRANCES of Alexander Herrmann have a variety, for the magician was a practical joker and didn't hesitate to practice sleight-of-hand anywhere with friends who were close to him. In many cases the victims of cigars loaded with feathers, coin that was substituted for others, and the mysterious disappearances of scarfpins and trinkets too often awaited Herrmann's pleasure as to reappearance upon their rightful owners, and a bottle of wine was generally Herrmann's apology.

All these tricks were good things, in a show way, for Herrmann, and he made his boast that he couldn't be "bothered" by any circumstances. He had a test of it, once, during his first appearance at the Academy of Music in this city, and his business manager was the unwitting cause.

An afternoon had been spent at Bellevue Hospital, where, at the instance of big "Tom" Brennan, a performance had been given for the amusement of the patients. Herrmann had played all kinds of tricks, and some of them in the wards, where, as he had once studied surgery in France, he found much of interest. A poor little fellow who had been severely injured by burns claimed his attention, and the medicine he was to take and whimperingly demurred at had been given him hidden in an orange, after Herrmann had apparently thrown the bottle out of the window. He had puzzled some of the convalescents by his tricks up in the arena, and the business manager, who had carried rouleaux of dollars, packs of cards, closely packed balls of flowers, and lots of other things in his pockets, had nothing left in them save his own possessions—and it was hurry back to the Academy for the evening's performance.

Herrmann was a stickler for etiquette to an audience, and the dress suit was deemed a necessity alike for the manager and magician, the dress suits of both being in Herrmann's dressing room.

There was a big house and a big programme, and just before its beginning the manager had gone across the street, with a nod to the boxkeeper of where he was. Soon there was a quick demand for his return to the Academy—a boy from the scene room, in breathless tones simply said: "Herrmann wants you!" and was gone, like one of the magician's spirits when the lights were turned away from the mirror in which they were shown.

Everything seemed all right at the Academy. Herrmann had evidently broken into his programme and mixed it up. His feather trick and his flag trick had not been given, and he was, and had been, throwing cards since the curtain rose.

Everywhere in the Academy cards were scattered—away up in the gallery, across the orchestra seats, up in the balcony, and upon the table on the stage were enough packs of cards to start a stationery store. Herrmann was nervous; he was unlike himself, and every once in a while wiped the perspiration from his face. Even his turned-back cuffs were awry, and as the business manager started to go to the back there was a fusillade of cards directly at him, and so fast, and so unerringly thrown, that it was quite a matter of safety to dodge them.

He put up his hands toward Herrmann to desist. More cards, and thrown with all the magician's force, till the audience applauded again and again, and the man with the key to the side door in his hands turned back toward the front of the house.

"No! no! Come on! come on! Quick, quick!" shouted Herrmann, still throwing cards. "Your life won't be safe till you get back here to me! Den I make you disappear, eh?"

He pointed frantically toward the rear of the lower box, and his voice suddenly became calm, as usual, and he whispered, confidentially to the audience: "The more you look the more you don't see nothing! Eh?"

Once out of view and at the prompt side of the stage, there was rough handling of the innocent manager by Herrmann's dresser. With no gentle motions the coat was taken from his back and held up so that Herrmann could see it as he came up the platform leading to the stage from the aisle in the parquet, and with the grace of a dancing master Herrmann made a slight bow to the house, stepped aside into the wings, and the dress coat was torn from his shoulders, ruining the garment, while a moment after, wearing the other one, he was again at work.

This time it was the feathers and the flowers and the flags, and the man seemed to be changed. All nervousness was gone, his voice had come back to him, and the speed of his action was remarkable. He kept it up till the intermission, and then to the business manager made the explanation.

"That's what comes from one man's coat fitting another man like a glove! You had my coat with all the things in it, and I didn't know it till the music stopped. But that trunk full of cards helped me out. I'll treat you to supper and a new dress suit, but don't give the boys the story, for the public don't know what a coat can hold sometimes."

Women's Higher Education.

Edith—Look, papa; now are you satisfied with my report? Art and music, good; astronomy, physics, and chemistry, very good; logic, excellent"—

Papa—I am much pleased with the report. Likewise with the method of your teacher, and also with your prospects for the future. Now if you can only get a young man that understands housework, has a knowledge of cooking, knows how to [illegible]

SEPT

Deer of Long Island

THE idea of hunting deer on Long Island is very likely to impress the average member of the American populace as closely akin to Simple Simon's famous fishing experience. For Long Island is associated in the average mind with New York City, and it is well nigh inconceivable that under the eaves of the City Hall there should be wild lands and wild deer. But this merely shows the danger of hasty impressions, for there are such deer, a very considerable number of them, and they come from the primitive stock that once fled to cover before Montauk and Shinnecock, and later on gave sport and food to the fugitives from New England, who fled thither to avoid persecution.

The strangeness of it all becomes doubly impressive when one has wandered over the mountains just westward of the Hudson and finds how thoroughly stripped of game are those ridges that roll away westward from the highlands. Perhaps it is in part accounted for by that strange phase of human nature that keeps us always looking for something a little further away. It is proverbial that the man who lives within walking distance of Plymouth Rock has never seen the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers. Perhaps it is the same trait that sent hunters to exterminate the deer of the mountains and left those on the near-by island. There is, too, another possible explanation. Deer may be frightened from a section where hunters become too numerous, especially if dogs are used. They could very well migrate from the mountains, following the southern trend of the Appalachian system, but there was no migrating from the island.

It is, of course, a fact that to-day the extermination of the deer is prevented by preserves. That was not the case, however, until 1866. In that year a party of gentlemen from New York, who had been in the habit of stopping at a certain hotel in the town of Islip on their hunting trips, found that their old-time host had died, and that his place was to be sold at auction. Not wanting to lose their place of entertainment, they bought the property, and the South Side Sportsmen's Club came into existence. In the beginning it had some eight hundred acres of land. This was posted and policed to prevent undesired shooting.

At that time deer on the island were scarce, and the few frightened animals that did roam through the second growth were hunted regardless of law, in season and out. Dogs were used, and it seemed certain that a few years would see the last of the deer. To prevent this became one of the objects of the club. The members themselves declined to kill them. Rules were enacted to prohibit shooting by club members, and the policing of club grounds became more and more systematic. Then the caretaker of the club began to plant turnips and other roots which deer like, and little by little the animals found in the club preserves not only a refuge from hunters, but a place where food abounded.

Rabbits are very numerous on the preserve, and club members in an early day had great sport chasing them with beagles, while they waited with shotguns for the rabbits to come within range. But the beagles would leave the smaller game when they came across the track of a deer, and would follow until the animal was pretty likely to leave the preserve, so rabbit hunting was given up, and bird dogs alone were taken upon the club lands.

This work of the South Side Sportsmen's Club to save the Long Island deer from extermination was not at all popular at first. The farmers and hunters of the island had been accustomed to hunting wherever they pleased, and there were not a few who declared that they would still fish and shoot when and where they saw fit. These gave trouble for a time, and it looked as though Long Island was about to develop a poaching class, like that which figures in so much Old World fiction. But the members studied the habits of the poachers, as they did those of the game, and once upon a time came upon the chief of them all, with enough forbidden game to send him to jail for many months. They were wise men, however, and they did nothing of the kind. Acting on the principle that it takes a thief to catch a thief, they forgave the man and took him into their employ. He entered into the work of game saving with as much ardor as he had shown in planning its destruction; in a few months those of his fellows who declined to reform had been fined, and game preservation from that time on was accomplished with less of strenuous exertion.

It was not so very long before the making of Long Island's great country places began. The Vanderbilts, Cuttings, Havemeyers, and very many other families turned their attention to the region along the south shore and made country homes that lack none of the splendor which we are accustomed to associate with the country places of England. In fact the whole region is built on an English plan, and rightly so. To look after the estates many a gamekeeper from an English estate and many a landscape gardener was tempted away from the Old World to show the Long Island farmhands how to care for game and how to keep up the appearance of woodland. These gamekeepers had fed wild deer in England and they did the same here, with the result that each place became a preserve for deer. The gamekeeper and landscape gardener at times came near the fighting point, for deer ate of the trees that had been brought from the ends of the earth, and compelled the building of high wire fences about the flower gardens. Nevertheless the owners preferred to encourage the deer. They did not shoot the animals themselves or allow others to do so.

One English gamekeeper who came over to one of these estates says he looked the place over carefully and kept a daily watch for signs of deer, yet it was some weeks before he saw tracks. He scattered vegetables about the spot day after day. Then he saw two deer eating cabbage he had put out. The feeding was kept up, and some months later, when the millionaire owner asked if there was any prospect of success in the project to save the deer, his man took him through the woods and pointed out fourteen eating cabbage and turnips.

This is merely an instance of what has gone on all along that portion of the South Shore, where the millionaires have colonized. It is the work of these men which makes deer hunting on the island to-day.

The question likely to be asked is, "Where does the public come in, and where is the deer hunting to be had, if the men with preserves neither hunt nor allow hunting?" They do not own all the land, and hence there is a great deal of wild country where any one may shoot. It is a flat, sandy country, covered with second growth oak. Here and there, in large patches that touch upon the preserves on a great many sides, lie public hunting grounds. There is no way to keep deer on a preserve, and, as a result, they are always wandering off and trespassing upon these other lands. Here is where the opportunity of the hunter comes in. When a deer strays, on the few days of the Long Island season, it is pretty apt to run foul of him. Several farmers who own land adjoining one of the preserves have pretty good sport, and one enterprising lot of villagers have made a good thing by buying and leasing two or three hundred acres of woodland that borders the South Side Club, policing it and admitting hunters from the city to the grounds at so much a day. As a rule the men thus admitted are novices from the city, who know comparatively little of deer stalking, so the deer do not suffer greatly. However, the owners of this land are pretty sure to bring home a few of the animals each season. This season consists of the first two Wednesdays and the first two Fridays in November.

The writer spent a day walking about the region when the season was open. He stopped at one of those little inns that still remain on the island to remind one of the stage-coach days. The landlord came home in the evening with a deer which he had shot on his own land, an insignificant bit of woods adjoining a large preserve. He had waited for deer all day, just over the line from the preserve. It was nearly sundown when one came into view from a thicket of little oak trees. It stood for several minutes on the preserve, and once started to turn back. Then it stopped again and crossed the line. The rifle was already pointing at a spot back of the deer's shoulder, and, now that it was safely off the forbidden ground, there was a crack, and the deer fell.

This sort of hunting comes very near to legalized poaching, for while the deer in question was killed on the owner's land, it was one that had been fed and kept on the grounds of the club. The same man showed me a dozen deerskin rugs, the pelts of animals he had killed on the same land.

On this shooting day on Long Island there was a continual scurrying here and there of private police, gamekeepers, and officials whose duty it was to watch the forests. The writer walked down a road that led through the preserve of W. Bayard Cutting. A man on a wheel rode hastily up, looked him over and said:

"It's a good thing for you you ain't got a gun."

"Do you have a good deal of trouble keeping gunners off?" was asked.

"Not so much keepin' 'em off the land as keepin' 'em off the edges," he replied. "You see, we can watch men pretty well, and they're afraid to come on the estate, but they get along the road and if any game steps over the line they kill it, and no one can forbid."

This was the general complaint of the police. One man employed by the South Side Club said there was one runway where deer were accustomed to go, off the preserve, and enter unprotected woods. The farmer-hunters of the surrounding country knew this, and one or two could be counted on to watch that point. The man and his fellows had tried to save the deer by lying on the runway just inside the preserve grounds, to frighten back any animals that started out. On the night before, this man said, it had been his turn to watch the runway. Just over the line were two hunters whom he knew. The opposing forces remained there chaffing each other like the pickets of opposing armies, until the hunters got tired and in disgust went home.

Thus the contest between the preservers of game and the local hunters goes on. The two parties are constantly matching wit against wit. Now, one of the farmers, whose land lies just over the line, will undertake to feed deer for some months previous to the opening of the season, in the hope to have them swarming to his land. The gamekeepers respond with some new device to keep them at the other side of the preserve, and so the strife goes on.

There is little hard feeling through it all. The farmers and other local hunters realize that they have the preserves to thank for the fact that there are deer on the island in any number. Then, too, most of them benefit in one way or another, by working for the men, who make preserves or selling produce to them. The clubmen, on the other hand, are sufficiently philosophical to realize that the country people are entitled to what fun they can have legitimately with the game. There has not been any of the opposition to game preserves on the grounds, which so many men have preached, that they take up good farming land that should be under cultivation. The land they cover is nearly all light, sandy soil, practically worthless so far as agriculture is concerned.

Nearly every season a few arrests are made. Last year two men went down the railroad, and, from the right of way, shot into the preserve of William K. Vanderbilt. A Deputy Sheriff was on hand, the men were arrested, and paid nominal fines.

It is by no means difficult to see Long Island deer. On the occasion mentioned above the writer walked up to within easy range of one, which stood by the roadside on the Vanderbilt estate. Later he saw another on the grounds of the South Side Club. They were both within easy range, and neither seemed at all afraid until approached closely. Then they darted into the woods.

The success of this attempt to save the deer of Long Island may have a bearing upon the attempt that is being made to restore the moose to the North Woods of New York. If the preserves which already exist there can be made places of refuge to which the animals may go and from which they may escape, may they not in time stock the Adirondacks with moose as these preserves on Great South Bay have saved the deer of Long Island?

L. HUBBARD, JR.

And It Was a Sure Thing.

The college man admitted that it was his first experience at a race track. Just before the second race he came up to his friend hastily.

"Old man," he rattled on, "I've just got the surest thing that ever was. He simply can't do anything but win. I'm not a plunger, but I'd like to bet $200 on that horse. His name is Water Cure. Would you advise me to? It's a straight tip from a very reliable source."

"Yes," said the friend, seriously—he knew what was coming—"put up your money."

All boyish enthusiasm, he rushed down to the betting ring and dashed up to the nearest bookmaker.

"I'd like to bet $200 on Water Cure for this race."

"Young man," retorted the bookmaker in a paternal tone of freezing superiority, "that horse won the last race."

The Heavens in October

AFTER one of the loveliest months of all the year October comes with its promise of rich Autumnal tints, the splendors of forest foliage, and of gardens radiant with the brilliant tones of chrysanthemums and dahlias, and an atmosphere permeated with tonic for debilitated humanity. While we may have cause for complaining of belated and transitory Spring, our Autumn denotes ordinarily the perfection of weather. The best of nature's wine is kept till the last, and invigorating tipple it is. The sun loses its fierce glare and becomes only a source of genial warmth. The humidity is squeezed out of the air, and the breath of life seems fresh and purified like the renewed vigor of health after a fitful fever. All the enervating influences of midsummer have spent their force, and pulses are stirring with forgotten energies. One week of invigorating weather follows another until the wonder grows when the traditional Indian Summer begins and whether it is ever to end.

In brilliant October, when all the colors in sky and wood are the most intense of the year, there is a radiance present to enjoy rather than a glowing past to recall. As the purple shadows fall at morning or at evening life is worth living for its own sake. It is not a pale reminiscent of a time of roses and Summer joys that has been buried out of sight under the Autumn leaves.

One of the most interesting of all the constellations comes fairly into view in the early evenings at the opening of October; this is the Pleiades. About 9 o'clock at night this group of small stars, set closely together, may now be seen in the eastern sky of the firmament. Being situated about half way between the northerly and southerly poles of the heavens, this constellation, when above the horizon, can be seen all over the habitable globe. Originally seven stars of the group were visible to the naked eye, although six are all that can be readily discovered now except through a glass. In the Grecian mythology these seven stars represented the daughters of Atlas. Various fanciful explanations have been given to account for the disappearance of one of the cluster. Whether the "lost Pleiad" ever returns to her bereaved sisters or not, she has certainly found a place in literature.

At 9 o'clock at night, in the opening days of October, the prominent first magnitude stars in the field of view will be distributed thus: Arcturus will be low in the west, Vega will be just west of the zenith, Altair southwest of Vega, and about half way between that orb and Jupiter. Formalhaut is low in the southeast, Aldebaran is east of the Pleiades and just rising above the horizon now makes his first appearance for the season, while opposite in the northwest section is Capella.

In a popular sense a new epoch in astronomical annals begins with the opening of this month. When the sun crossed the equinoctial on Sept. 23 on its apparent journey around the earth, the shortening day and lengthening night reached an equality in duration in the half of the globe north of the equator. For the next six months in this section of the sphere the day will be shorter than the night. In the first three months of this period the days will be steadily growing shorter and the nights longer, and then the conditions will be reversed.

When the month opens the moon will rise at 7:48 and will come to our meridian, or south as it is called, at 2:18. The last quarter comes on the 4th, and the new moon on the 12th. Up to this time Neptune is the only planet to be in conjunction with Luna, and this event takes place on the 3d, and is almost the closest of the planetary and moon meetings for the month. On the 14th there is conjunction with Mercury, followed the next day by a meeting between Mars and the moon, and on the day following we find Venus as close to the growing crescent as she gets for October. Not a very close meeting, however, as far as scenic effect is concerned. On the 17th it is Uranus's turn, on the 18th Jupiter's, and the 19th Saturn's, none of which will be particularly-striking, although the last two planets and the moon will form a pretty picture. On the 20th the moon quarters and comes to the full on the 27th. These interesting events are brought to a close on the 31st by Neptune for a second time being in conjunction with the moon.

Saturn reaches quadrature on the 3d on his way toward conjunction with the sun. This is the planet that is so close to Jupiter and sets about half after 10 in the evening. The two planets are drawing together and toward the close of November we shall have them almost touching one another. Saturn now is some twenty-two minutes later in coming to our meridian than his larger brother, but when the year closes he will lead by sixteen minutes, and will therefore become a morning star somewhat earlier.

Neptune is morning star, and it is a shame that his tremendous distance away prevents his being seen without astronomical instruments. The fact of his being twice in one month in conjunction with the moon would also add largely to his popularity were we only able to see him. His right ascension is 6 hours 6 minutes and his declination north 22 degree 16 minutes, which places him in the constellation of the Twins, but not sufficiently near to the places occupied by Castor and Pollux to definitely locate him.

Mercury reaches the extreme eastern end of his swing on the 12th, which shows him to be an evening star. On or about this date soon after sunset and at a point some 10 degrees to the left of where the sun went down, sharp-eyed people can see the planet twinkling away for almost an hour after daylight has faded away. Mars and Venus are in somewhat close proximity on the 10th, as less than a degree separates the two. The planet is also in conjunction with the moon on the 15th, and ranks as an evening star. This planet comes to the meridian rather more than two hours and a half after the sun, but before the year closes this interval will have been reduced by an hour.

Venus is now so conspicuously radiant that her position is well known to us all, as she shines forth as evening star almost before the sun has fully disappeared. She plays quite an important rôle in the monthly programme, being in conjunction with Mars, the moon, and Uranus as she sweeps with queenly dignity along the starry pathway. It is a genuine pleasure to know that Venus will increase in size more than twice her present dimensions before the year closes, and that her beautiful, bright face will grow far more radiant than it now is. Uranus, another of the evening stars, is rendered more important than usual this month by keeping in the excellent company of his more brilliant fellows. We still find this planet in the constellation of the Scorpion some 4 degrees north of Antares, the most important of this group. Uranus is now well on toward the time when it will be in conjunction with the sun, which event will occur early in December, and then we shall have Uranus numberede among the morning stars.

Jupiter has progressed perceptibly along his path, and we now find him more than half way between opposition and conjunction. Each succeeding night he gets nearer and nearer Venus, and gives us an ever-increasing cause of interest. From now until the middle of November, when they will be at their closest, it will be a very pleasant sight to watch these two rivals and form comparison between them. Jupiter after this meeting will continue on toward the sun, but Venus will for a while keep on widening her distance before turning again to approach Old Sol.

ETHEL BARRYMORE'S VIEWS OF STAGE LIFE

MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE, the charming heroine of Clyde Fitch's little play, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," is a personified essay upon the stage, the people of the stage, and the relation of the outside world to the stage and the players.

She belongs to the fifth generation of a family of players, and if there is anything in heredity and environment, she may be considered as a representative example of what the stage can do for the people who devote their lives to it. Miss Barrymore's relations to the outside world and its relations to her show what these relations may be, at their best, and, incidentally, the changes in the relations between the professional and non-professional world which are gradually taking place.

Miss Barrymore, aside from her profession, is a typical American girl. She is healthy, wholesome, fine-skinned, clear-eyed, slender but well built, natural, unaffected and unassuming in manner, and with a reputation for a kind considerateness for the world collectively and individually which should be one of the best features of American girlhood. She has done excellent work on the stage, for her age, and the six years' experience, since she entered, actively, the profession of her family when she was fifteen. She achieved her present stellar heights by the part she created in which she now stars, but which she undertook merely as leading woman. Socially she meets the best people in New York, though she disavows any purpose or intention of being what is known as a society woman.

If one were to make a choice of a profession it would seem, from Miss Barrymore's experience, that nothing could be more delightful than that of the stage, if, as in her case, it were possible to be born into it. It has made her life simple and natural, with a continual gravitation stageward without opposition and without apparent effort. This has its disadvantages in some ways. Miss Barrymore confesses that, with the best of intentions to an interviewer, the interview which is demanded by the public of any one, for whom it has an affection and esteem, is for her a most difficult thing to give.

Her views of her stage life are absolutely refreshing; they are so simple. She has made no special preparation for the work which she naturally expected to take up and which was expected of her, though she lived in the theatric atmosphere. She does no special work now in preparation for future efforts beyond that of doing whatever is assigned to her to do as well as she can, and she is making no special preparations for the future, because she has no special work in view. She does not say that she "loves her art," because it has never occurred to her to do anything else, or that she could exist without the stage. It is a part of her.

"I was educated in the convent in Philadelphia," she says, "just as any girl might have been educated without regard to going on the stage. I have been familiar with the life always, and expected to become an actress, and, I suppose, it has always been expected of me. I went on the stage when I was fifteen and learned what I know of acting by experience. I suppose that is the only way to learn. The only way I prepare for future work is by always doing my part as well as I can. I am not looking forward to any special kind of work, but taking whatever is given me to do. There does not seem to be anything else to do."

"And you have no special ambitions for the future?" some one asked her the other day. "You are not studying, hoping some time to become a tragedienne or to do some special line of work?"

"No," she answered, "I don't wish to become a tragedienne. I am not studying Shakespeare to be able to play Shakespearean parts, for I have no desire to play any of them. I have always known the Shakespearean parts, but I only read Shakespeare as literature.

"You see," she continued, "there is nothing at all interesting about me. I have no fads and never have done anything in particular. Society? No, I never should be content with what is understood as a society life. I should not be contented without a regular occupation. I couldn't lead a society life, if I would, with my profession. I have my friends, and I take luncheons and dinners with them. But one must always have luncheon and dinner, and it does not interfere with work to enjoy them with friends. When there are rehearsals it is not possible to do even that, and that is all there is about it."

If Miss Barrymore has one special strong liking aside from her profession, it is for music, which she studied during her convent life. She does not sing, but plays. Any one who hears a few notes she plays on the piano in "Captain Jinks" can tell that. There is an entirely different touch in even the drumming of a person accustomed to the piano from that of the novice who has learned a few notes for a special occasion.

"And yet," said Miss Barrymore, with almost a grieved air, "there are people who don't think I play at all on the stage, and that it is all done for me. They [illegible] make a successful "Brighton dip" in "Captain Jinks." She left that to a professional, who knew more about it. She does have ideas about her own wardrobe, however, and sees that they are carried out as far as possible. "Everything very plain, for people look better in plain clothes and always black and white by preference." She has no superstitions about jewels, and wears in the back of her collar a beautiful large oval opal pin, surrounded by diamonds. It has not brought her bad luck in this play.

For the pretty little dance Miss Barrymore does in the second act in the lesson to the eccentric ballet girls, she took two or three special lessons.

"But one must do the greater part of a thing like that one's self," she says. "No one can teach you, and I was always fond of dancing."

She is fond of all kinds of outdoor exercise, rides horseback, plays golf, though she is not a strenuous golfer, and likes tennis best of all these sports. She reads a great deal, everything good that comes out, and, in addition, devotes time to her music. She has a catholic taste in that.

"Beethoven—perhaps I care more for him among the great composers; but I like all kinds of music—Hungarian music—and Weber and Fields."

The latter fancies are easier to gratify than the taste for operatic music, for an actress is cut off from the opera as a rule, though there are the many good concerts that come at a time when it is possible to hear them.

This illustrates the simple, natural life of a simple, natural girl, and perhaps it is more interesting because of its naturalness and simplicity.

To return to the stage part of the life it is obvious, as Miss Barrymore says, that, being on the stage, it is more satisfactory to be a star than to occupy minor positions. The work is harder, but there are better parts, which are always more gratifying and enlist the best that is in the player. As for this particular part in "Captain Jinks," Miss Barrymore likes it thoroughly and has no thought of tiring of it, though to follow a second season in New York there is to be a long season on the road.

One wonders, in considering the relations of the public to the people on the stage, what the former have to say to the latter. That class of correspondence once known as masher's notes is becoming almost unknown, and a nice woman is seldom troubled with them.

"The world is becoming more civilized, isn't it?" said Miss Barrymore.

Her letters, since she entered the higher ranks of the theatrical world, have been almost all of them what may be called family letters. Letters of congratulation from other professional people older in the work and from old friends of the family.

There is one thing rather amusing to be said in writing of Miss Barrymore and her remarks that she always expected and supposed it to be expected of her that she should go upon the stage. A well-known stage critic in a book brought out in 1890, introduces an interview with Georgie Drew Barrymore, the mother of the Captain Jinks's star. In it he remarks from conclusions drawn from both parents at that interview: "I should like to bet that the three little Barrymores will never be seen upon the stage." Even dramatic writers cannot afford to make bets in connection with their prophecies.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

THE past week at the theatres was made interesting and important by the production of two notable novelties and the reappearance of two performers whose presence on the local stage must be regarded as cause for general congratulation. The plays were "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and "Miranda of the Balcony," and the performers were J. H. Stoddart and Mrs. Fiske. The advent of such players in such plays may be taken as an evidence that the Autumnal silly season at the theatres is to be curtailed, and that we are to settle down at once to serious work.

It would be idle to compare either of these plays with the literary work from which it was adapted. To be sure, something might be learned of the ways of dramatists and some mild wonder might be excited that certain good ideas in the originals were not utilized. But on the whole plays must stand or fall by their own merits, and the question for the theatrical public, or at least for that part of it which really cares for art in the theatre, is whether these two dramas are good work in themselves.

It cannot be fairly said that "The Bonnie Brier Bush" is a great or original play. It does not contain a single fundamental idea that has not been common property of the stage for years. The story of an erring child, a hard-hearted father, (who is not half as hard-hearted as he thinks he is,) a lonely old man, a returning penitent, and a final forgiveness, has been told many times. But in the present instance it is told with charming naiveté, with freshness, and spontaneity. The characters in the drama are practically Dr. Watson's, and they were in the first place studied from life. Thus they have become natural and convincing pictures of humanity, and in their transfer to the stage they have lost nothing of their native charm.

One of the chief beauties of this play is its cleanliness. There is no lordly villain, trying to lead astray the one ewe lamb of the grim old Scotch father. The lover of the girl is an honest, manly fellow, a little afraid of his father, and not quite ready in the beginning to face the consequences of marrying a shepherd's daughter. But when he finds that the girl has been put to great suffering by his lack of courage, he comes forward at once and says that she is his wife and that he wants her. Of course he married her by a Scotch marriage, and that is the cause of all the trouble. Her father knows that such a marriage is not binding in law unless there was a witness, and neither of the contracting parties knew that there was one. But the young man meant honestly—and there was a witness, the low comedy man, of course. The girl has not been betrayed and deserted. It is only that her stern old father thinks she has, and for that he turns her out of the house.

It is in this scene that Mr. Stoddart reveals in all their fullness his splendid dramatic powers. His anger is tremendous, but when the girl is gone and he sits down to blot her name from the family Bible the consciousness of his loss overcomes him. Here the actor touches a note of pathos so profound as to be [illegible] The scene is [illegible] and accomplishments. But throughout the performance he maintains a lofty level of dignity and expressiveness. His quiet, touching delivery of the Biblical lines with which the play ends is a study in consummate theatric art.

A capital piece of comic acting is Reuben Fax's McKittrick, the postman. It is delightful not only in its embodiment of a quaint personality with common weaknesses, but in the unfailing strength of wide human sympathy. Mr. Fax deserves especial praise for his consistency. He does not strike a single false note in his performance. Mr. Jennings contributes to the performance a most admirable impersonation of the rugged, good-hearted physician, William McClure. Miss La Pierre has a pleasing personality, but she does not yet, as Flora, show a high development of skill in acting. The best that can be said for her is that she does not injure the general impression of the performance. The play has been handsomely mounted. The scenery is excellent in design and execution and the accessories, such as the singing of Scotch airs by a tolerably good male quartet, are engaging.

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Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske is an actress whose every appearance affords material for study. One of the best qualities of "Miranda of the Balcony" is that it affords her an opportunity to present a very subtle delineation of a woman of character. The play is not without merit, though its crudities in construction make it open to unfavorable criticism. It is not rich in dramatic cunning. It uses theatrical device awkwardly, and in places discards such device with equal awkwardness. But its study of character in the leading persons is sufficient to give it vitality.

The love of Miranda and Charnock is the passion of two strong and mature natures. It is not the love of younglings, exuberant, demonstrative, flashing with surface lights. It is the love of two people who have passed the flush of youthful enthusiasms and who find a deep and stern reality in life and their own experiences. Charnock is a most admirable specimen of manhood, though some unimaginative theatregoers may find it difficult to accept the readiness with which he throws aside his business to penetrate the African desert for the stake of a woman. But then one does not often see upon the stage such a woman as Mrs. Fiske presents in Miranda Warriner. For a woman of that sort a man may be pardoned for throwing away the forethought of a practical person. Her character justifies the action of Charnock. She is of the stuff that inspires men to brave deeds.

As Mr. Haines brings out all the manhood and strength of Charnock, so does Mrs. Fiske portray to perfection the womanhood of Miranda. Her method is altogether her own. Perhaps it would be better for her to be a little more observant of the demands of the auditorium to which her performance is addressed. It is not always easy to hear her in the early scenes of the play. But there is a subtle fascination in her peculiarly restrained manner of expressing the varying emotions of a lively, yet profound nature. She does almost nothing according to the traditional manners of the stage. She makes almost no "points." [illegible] nature, battling against its own self-control.

The audience which attended the production of the play on Tuesday night was deeply impressed. The new venture of Mrs. Fiske and her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske, was accepted in the spirit in which it was launched. That the desire of the new manager to offer plays in an artistic manner is sincere was demonstrated by the manner in which "Miranda of the Balcony" was produced. The scenery was uncommonly beautiful. Its elaborateness was one of its notable features. The stage carpenter and the scene painter had been allowed ample scope, and the result was that they had made scenes in which richness of detail heightened the general effect.

Nothing handsomer than the chamber scene of the third act has been seen on the local stage. The desert scene was wonderful in its atmospheric reality. The management of the light effects was admirable. But the perfection of the stage management was notable throughout the play. The dumb personages in the ballroom scene had all been drilled in interesting and realistic action, and those who had only a few unimportant lines to speak spoke them intelligently. And all the people were properly garbed and looked as if they had worn evening dress before. It is in the careful treatment of details that the promise of the management was fulfilled on Tuesday night. For the rest Mrs. Fiske's notable acting should keep "Miranda of the Balcony" before the public for some time to come.

Unique Camp Bird.

CAMP BIRD MINE, at Ouray, Col., which affords Thomas F. Walsh his princely income, has a vein traceable for five miles, every foot of it owned by Mr. Walsh, and is unique in other ways. There at all times one will find students of technical schools, not only of America, but from many foreign countries, who have come to take a post-graduate course in practical mining, under the supervision of J. W. Benson, manager of the mine. It is a valuable experience for any young man whose professional work lies along these lines.

The Camp Bird boarding house is famous. The ordinary mine boarding house is usually an unattractive place, sometimes a mere barracks. But the Camp Bird has the appointments of a very good hotel. It was erected at a cost of $75,000. To the left of the main entrance is a lavatory, with plenty of marble-topped basins, silver faucets, mirrors, and towel racks. The bedrooms for the 350 to 500 men who board there are comfortable in size and furnishings, and for each five apartments there is a bathroom. The dining room is an immense apartment, well lighted, and furnished with a mammoth phonograph, a present from Mrs. Walsh last Christmas, which gives forth musical selections during the meals. There is a good library and reading room. These comforts make positions on the Camp Bird desirable, and Mr. Walsh has his pick of the best labor to be had.

All about this mine, and, in fact, all about Ouray, the scenery is of a grandeur almost awe inspiring. Tourists who have seen the mountains only from the middle distance of Denver, or even from the closer quarters of Colorado Springs, know nothing about the wonders of the Rockies. Running from Ouray to Red Rock, up on the crest of the range, is the famous toll road built by Otto Mears, who has in late years transferred his railroad operations to Washington. This toll road creeps along the side of the range, with an awful precipice on one side and tremendous cliffs upon the other, just as the burro trail, along which the hero conducted the two frightened girls, ran up to the mine in Hamlin Garland's "Her Mountain Lover."

Mr. and Mrs. Walsh had a house party of Denver friends up at Ouray this Summer, and the programme for one of the days was a drive up this marvelous toll road. Returning the driver stopped at a point midway between Bear Creek Falls and Ouray. The guests plunged down a tortuous trail, which seemed to run almost perpendicularly. Stumbling on between the pines, they suddenly came out into an opening in the timber, at a point near the roaring torrent of the Uncompahgre.

An Aladdinlike scene greeted them. A plot of ground was covered with white canvas. Upon this was spread tablecloths, whereon was laid an elaborate picnic luncheon. Ice tubs filled with champagne bottles stood in pleasing proximity. Colored waiters in immaculate dress suits stood in expectant attitude. From behind a natural screen of pine thicket came the strains of an orchestra, playing a gay operatic air. From a flagpole in the centre the Stars and Stripes floated to the breeze, and the stately pines, the rock-bound walls of the cañon, and the marvelous blue of the Colorado sky made the setting for this unwonted picture. At the sight the guests broke into a round of applause, and, indeed, it is likely that old Uncompahgre never saw just that sort of picnic before.

This is the [illegible] way in which Mr. Walsh loves to entertain. If the Camp Bird ever "peters out," and he is reduced to the chill shades of penury, he can make another fortune by managing spectacular shows.

General Failing.

Woman Lecturer (addressing an audience on her favorite topic, "Woman")—I have never yet seen a beautiful girl on whose cheek sits the blush of dawn, but I [illegible] longing to embrace her and to [illegible] the [illegible]

WHEN ACTORS FORGET

Little Incidents Not Down on the Bill That Make for Tragedy or Mirth.

THERE is probably no profession, unless it be that of the soldier, that calls for more punctilious promptness in attending to duties than that of the actor. The conditions under which his work is performed and the necessity for taking up his part in a performance, be it small or large, are such as to require the most absolute attention to duty.

Actors realize this fact, and, as a rule, they live up to its requirements. It is the exception which marks the departure from it, and which, to the casual observer, provides some ludicrous situations. To the actors themselves, however, these derelictions from duty are anything but humorous, and in cases where dismissal from a company follows such an offense the occasion takes on a quality akin to the tragic.

It is a noticeable fact, too, that whereas repeated performances of a play are generally supposed to induce smoothness in representation, stage waits are apt to be more frequent as a result not altogether of carelessness, but of increased familiarity with the demands of the performances.

On a first night and for a few subsequent nights, the actors spend as little time as possible in their dressing rooms. As soon as the changes in costume and make-up are made they group about the wings ready to make their entrances on the moment that the proper cue is noted. This cue is sometimes in the form of spoken words, a line, or, may be, a mere interjection. Often, however, some bit of action or "business," as it is termed in the theatre, marks the signal of an entrance.

At rehearsals the average actor is apt to be so busy memorizing his lines, while not actually engaged on the stage, that he does not familiarize himself with the current action of the entire play and its dialogue. For a few nights after the opening, therefore, he is pretty apt to hover in the wings from the time that the first curtain rises until he has finished whatever portion of the play may be assigned to him personally. Then he usually loses no time in removing his make-up and going home or wherever else his inclinations lead him.

It is a fact that will seem strange to the general public, but which nevertheless is well known in the profession, that plays may run for many months and some actors in the cast never see more than a fragment of the whole. If, for example, a man has a scene in the first act, with nothing in the acts that follow, he is just as likely as not to leave the theatre every night as soon as his scene is over.

Of course this is not true of all, but it is general enough to be noted as a fact. It is generally the novice who is likely to hang about the wings to see the entire performance for nights after the play has opened.

Occasionally an actor, after he has finished his scene, will go to the front of the house, and from a secluded place in the rear, see how it all "looks from the front." And his comments, when they are not merely malicious or pure flattery, are valuable to his brother and sister players. He will note little flaws in make-up, little crudities in business or speech, that have escaped the management, and he provides valuable advice to his fellow-players, who usually take his comment in good part and act upon it.

In general, in this city, there is a rule against the assembling of the actors in the front of the house after their own work is done, but this applies rather more to the better-known players, whose faces would be at once recognized, and the interest in whom would detract more or less from the efforts of those still on the stage.

In theatres other than those in which the actors themselves are engaged they are generally welcome, however. It is a common thing for the actors of one company, as soon as they have finished their parts, to seek some other theatre, where the presentation of their personal cards is the open sesame to the house. And there is never an opening night in New York in which a line of unemployed actors and actresses cannot be seen standing in the lobby, waiting for the manager, to whom they appeal for admission.

These requests, it may be added, are not always granted, and there have been occasions when managers have gone into temporary retirement to avoid the necessity of "turning down" their professional friends or acquaintances.

On the road the actors are seldom refused at rival houses. It has come to be recognized as a part of the business to encourage visits from members of other companies, and especially where two organizations do not have matinées on the same days, is there a large contingent of the profession present.

And the knowledge that actors are in front is not long in making its way to every dressing room, with a resultant effect on the performance as a whole. Gowns are carefully smoothed out, make-ups are put on with more than usual care, and the whole performance takes on a renewed freshness. In return, there is always much enthusiasm in front, for though, in their own dressing rooms that night, the rival players may tear to tatters the efforts of their rivals, they are not chary of applause at the performance itself.

The desire of actors to get out of the theatre as quickly as possible is at times accountable for such contretemps as may occur, and, on the other hand, the habit of putting off until the last minute the going to the theatre is even more responsible for them. But in a majority of instances absent-mindedness, due to too great familiarity with the text of the play, is in itself responsible.

After the actor has watched the performance a few nights he recalls without effort many of the lines spoken by the other actors. He is then given to spending the time intervening between his entrances and exits in the dressing room. It may be a pipe, or a book, or a funny story that interests him. But ordinarily a line spoken on the stage, the ringing of a bell or some other bit of noisy stage business awakens him to a realizing sense of the near approach of his own entrance.

The wig may have been discarded, the coat shed; he quickly dons both, takes a hasty glance into the mirror, daubs a bit of rouge on a neglected spot, hastily passes a powder puff across his face, and is again down in the wings ready to take up the lines. But on some nights the book happens to be more than usually engrossing, the comedian's story is just reaching an interesting climax, and, as a result, the actor forgets business absolutely until a sudden pattering of feet and a whispered calling of his name brings him to himself.

When such a break occurs the moments seem hours to the actors on the stage. Cheeks pale beneath the rouge, and everybody tries to do something or say something to cover the breach. These makeshifts are seldom very successful, and finally the missing actor breaks on the scene, out of breath, and not infrequently out of the picture entirely. He is lucky if such dereliction brings only a sharp reprimand. Often it means a fine, sometimes dismissal.

Some time ago an actor in a company playing in the West had an odd experience. Besides playing a small part he acted as stage manager for the company. During the performance he had occasion to go up into the fly gallery far up above the stage to reprimand one of the scene handlers for a failure of some kind. While he was there he suddenly heard his cue. Hardly realizing what he did he made a jump, and the next instant the audience was amazed to see one of the characters making his entrance into a fashionable drawing room apparently through the ceiling.

More often the actor is apt to be on the wrong side of the stage when his cue comes, and he enters at a point exactly opposite from that to which the tender heroine has pointed, with the words:

Ah, he is here—see he comes!" indicating, it might seem, that her visual apparatus is concentrated in the back of the head.

A well-known New York actress some time ago had a bad headache during the afternoon. She took a dose of headache powder, and the next thing she remembered was finding herself wandering on Staten Island. Day was fast merging into twilight, and she made a wild rush for the ferry. Fortunately she caught a boat just leaving the pier. An elevated train brought her to within a few blocks of the theatre just as the hands of a street clock were lingering on ten minutes after 8. As she scurried past the corner of the street that led to the stage door the manager was talking to a friend in front of the theatre.

"Why, there goes Miss W.," remarked the friend.

"Nonsense, she's on the stage by now," was the answer.

The men quickly made a wager and entered the house. Just as they did so the actress walked on the stage, speaking her usual lines in the opening act.

The manager's friend paid the wager. He did not know that the actress's thoughtful maid stood at the stage door and the moment the belated player appeared threw a shawl over her street dress, in which she played the scene that night. The costumes were modern, so the makeshift was not noticed.

A prominent actor playing in a stock company made his first exit in the part of Brismouche in "A Scrap of Paper," in which he wore an outing suit. It was necessary for him to reappear on the stage almost immediately in the same costume. Forgetful of what was to follow he removed his leggins, coat, and trousers. Then a cue awakened him to his position. There was no time to dress again, and seizing a bath robe, he made his entry into fashionable society in that guise.

The actors are not always responsible for the "bad breaks" that occur, as the following incident, due to scene shifters working over time will illustrate. Some years ago an actress who was at one time leading woman at Daly's Theatre, essayed a starring tour in a version of a Dumas play, entitled "Catherine Howard, the Throne, the Scaffold, and the Crown."

The play, like its title, was of the gory old-fashioned kind, in many acts and many scenes. In one act, a coronation scene in a castle interior was followed by a comedy scene played in front of a street flat.

As the coronation scene ended, Henry VIII., at the back of the stage said to Catherine Howard, who was down front:

"Come, Catherine, my queen, I will lead thee to the throne."

The scene shifters disregarding signals closed in. Catherine Howard was left out in the cold, cold street, and the King had to make his way around and lead her off amid the laughter of the audience, who quickly saw the humor of the situation.

Two character actors, who were obliged to appear as twins in a play, had to use all the resources of make-up in order to look as "like as two peas," that being the way they were described. One of the actors was blonde, the other brunette, and to get the desired resemblance both wore black wigs with long, curly locks.

One afternoon one of these actors left his wig with a hairdresser for some slight repairs. He forgot all about it until nearly time to go to the theatre for the evening performance. Then he rushed to the hairdresser's shop, only to find it closed.

Inquiry revealed the fact that the man who kept the shop lived in the suburbs and could not be reached. No one else had a key. The actor was in a quandary.

A good-natured policeman happened along and agreed to allow the actor to summon a locksmith to pick the lock. After some delay a locksmith was found, and, while he tinkered, the usual street crowd gathered about the flustered actor. But the locksmith failed to work the combination, and finally gave the job up as hopeless.

"Climb through the transom," suggested a bystander. No one had thought of that before.

The suggestion was acted upon. The actor removed his long frock coat and silk hat—it was midwinter—a ladder was brought, and he ascended. Then, through the narrow opening he let himself down into the shop. The rest was easy, and the "Twins" appeared as usual that night, though one of them was short of breath during the opening scene.

One of the commonest causes of stage embarrassment is due to the forgetting of what are termed "small props," which include any and all of the little things used by the individual actor on the scene. It may be a letter, a pipe, or a corn.

Now, if the actor has to hand a penny to a poor beggar it is easy enough for him to pretend to do so, if he has forgotten to supply himself. But such a thing as a letter may have a direct bearing on the plot—as in real life letters, on the stage, are potent factors in upsetting plans. And if the actor, with a sweeping gesture toward his pocket, about to discomfit the villain, hisses between his teeth: "Aha! Read here the story of your treachery," only to discover that he hasn't a single scrap of paper for a makeshift; there is a queer complication

And many a villain has fallen to earth when the hero pulled the trigger, even though no report followed to indicate that the cartridge had exploded.

Has the Only Absolute "Frank."

There is now but one person in the United States who enjoys an absolute "frank" on all mail correspondence.

Members of the House and Senate, Cabinet officers, and the President may send official documents through the mails or write letters on official business without paying postage, but they are on a level with other citizens when it comes to private correspondence.

Mrs. Garfield, whose husband, the President, died in office, was accorded the franking privilege for life by a special act of Congress. Mrs. McKinley will doubtless be granted a similar courtesy.

SOME OUTER-OFFICE "AMENITIES."

THE management of so much of the offices of large business establishments as are easily accessible to the general public—that is, between the door and the gate—is a detail to which the General Manager might very well give more attention than he commonly considers necessary. Much that goes on there he knows very little about, and in this fact is found a reasonable explanation of the continuance of customs which have no proper place in modern business methods.

The necessity for a Cerberus at the gateway of every office may be admitted without discussion. The world is full of people with a deficient sense of proportion and with no idea of the value of time. The busy men of an industrial or commercial organization would have very little opportunity to attend to the duties devolving upon them if accessible to every chance comer. Canvassers, solicitors for insurance companies, agents of one kind or another, people in search of gratuitous information of purely personal interest, applicants for positions they could not fill if they got them, old friends who would be welcome at proper times and places, cranks with "schemes," and the endless procession of callers of all ages and both sexes render it indispensable that rules shall be formulated and enforced requiring the casual visitor to account for himself before securing an audience with an employe or officer whose time is valuable.

It should go without saying, however, that the person charged with the responsibility of the wardenship of the outer wicket, so to speak, needs to be in an unusual degree intelligent and tactful. Almost equally true is it that youth and inexperience are disqualifications for the proper discharge of its duties.

How these should not be performed may perhaps be best illustrated by recounting the experience of a gentleman who lately called at the office of a manufacturing concern on business so exigent that it could not wait for the slower medium of the mails.

He was allowed to stand for some minutes after entering the office, because the only person in charge was at the moment copying a letter in a leisurely way. Becoming impatient, the visitor rapped on the counter for attention, and the young man sauntered over and asked what he wanted. He said he would like to see the President, and handed the clerk his card. The clerk took it, and proceeded to read it with great deliberation, as who should say:

"Seems to me I have heard that name somewhere. Wonder if it's old Gorgon of P. J. Gorgon & Co. Don't look much like a bloke who trains in that class. Don't believe old Gorgon would have come here himself, anyway. Bet this feller's a life insurance agent"—and more to the same effect.

Still reading the card, he started in a leisurely way for the inner office, stopped, returned, and said, with the unconscious impertinence of intellectual immaturity:

"Do you want to see him personally?"

The visitor was going through a new experience. He answered:

"Considering the fact that I asked for the President by name, it is a fair presumption that I did want to see him personally. Yes, I think I can say I do."

"Is he expecting you?"

"No."

"What do you want to see him about?"

"I have some business with him."

"Well, you'll have to say what your business is before you can see him."

For a man whose time is worth more per minute than that of the best paid of clerks is for an hour and perhaps for a day, this sort of conversation with an overgrown office boy was becoming monotonous. The visitor lost his temper—not with the system, which is rigidly enforced in his own office, but with the fool method of carrying it into effect.

"Young man," said the visitor, "you are wasting my time, which is valuable, and your own, which I presume is of less consequence. It is possible I have the pleasure of addressing the President, though this did not at first occur to me—in which case I shall have much pleasure in stating my business to you. If this is not the case, do me the favor to advise me if the President is in."

"I dunno."

"Well, suppose you find out. If he is in, give him my card, provided you are through examining it, and say that I would like to see him. If he wants to know my business, come back and tell me—and be quick about it."

Not deeming it quite safe to indulge in any further discussion with one who spoke as if used to obedience, and who might be old Gorgon, after all, the clerk sulkily gave out the information that the President was out.

This incident is typical of the way in which the average caller is liable to be treated in a majority of the offices in which it is necessary and proper to conserve the time of those within and transact unimportant business over the counter.

Attention might also be given with advantage to the manners of the person who presides at the telephone of the well-appointed office and manipulates the switchboard. The telephone has established usages peculiarly its own, which are like the virgins of the parable of the wedding feast, in that some are wise and some foolish. The foolish ones are apt to predominate in casual business intercourse. For example:

"Is this 9963 Walker?"

"Yes."

"Is Mr Smithson in?"

"Which Mr. Smithson do you mean?"

"Is there more than one?"

"No."

"Well, I want the one there is."

"Who are you?"

"Never mind who I am. Is Mr. Smithson in?"

"What name, ple-e-e-ease?"

The path of least resistance is to give your name, age, color, previous condition of servitude, commercial agency rating, and any other little particulars the operator may find interesting. In no other way can you ascertain the fact that Mr. Smithson is not in and that you will have to ring him up at some other time.

The demand for a descriptive list is partly habit and largely the outgrowth of female curiosity. Who you are is a matter of concern only to the person you want to talk to unless you wish to leave a message for him, in which case your name is essential for purposes of identification.

A few days ago the writer, while obeying a peremptory injunction to "hold the wire," overheard the following conversation between instruments on the same circuit:

"Hello: is this the So-and-So Company?"

"Yes."

"Is Mr. Whatsisname in?"

"Who is it?"

"Never mind who it is. I'm in a hurry. Is he in?"

"I'll see. Who is it wants him?"

"That makes no possible difference to anybody but him. I want to know if he is in."

"No, he is not in."

"Why did you not say so? Here you've been keeping me in a perfectly useless and irrelevant conversation—"

"Thought you said you was in a hurry."

At this point the connection was broken, and what the caller might have said was not transmitted. Perhaps this was fortunate.

SEPT

Little Stories of the City Streets.

Waiting for the Owners.

"IT IS surprising now forgetful some persons are when traveling," said the clerk of a well-known hotel, in this city.

"In proof of what I say we have over 100 umbrellas in the property room, whose owners have carelessly gone off and forgotten to take them with them. Tht majority are high-priced umbrellas. We cannot, of course, undertake to advertise for their owners, but we keep them for a period of six months, and then place the lot in the hands of the auctioneer.

"Umbrellas, however, are not the only things that are left behind in this hotel by forgetful guests," continued the clerk. "One gentleman, who had been stopping here for several weeks, went off the other day in a hurry and left his false teeth on the bureau. He telegraphed, shortly after, of his loss, and we mailed the forgotten 'crunchers' to his address.

"One of the chambermaids discovered a valuable gold watch and chain under the pillow while making one of the beds last week. The occupant of the room had left that same morning. He has not yet informed us of his loss, and as we do not know his address we are unable to communicate with him.

"The most extraordinary thing, however, that has ever been found in this hotel—in fact, in any hotel, I dare say—was left by a lady guest. It was a hot-water bag filled with $10 gold pieces, among which was a will written on a piece of white wrapping paper, bequeathing the amount ($700) to a relative. The lady never returned for the money or communicated with us in any way. We wrote to the name and place she had given on the register book, but the letter was returned unclaimed. We finally communicated with the legatee, after holding the money for six months, and, after satisfying ourselves that the legatee was the person named in the will, we handed over the money. The most curious thing about that lost property was the fact that it was not concealed in the room in any way, such as under the pillow or mattress, but was found hanging by a cord to one of the bed supports."

In the lost property room of this hotel was seen every conceivable thing in the way of wearing and traveling apparel. There was, also, jewelry of all kinds, and pocketbooks containing money and valuable papers.

All these articles were neatly arranged, with the names of their owners affixed. The clerk stated that the total value of this lost property is somewhere in the neighborhood of $800—a strong evidence of the forgetfulness of the traveling public.

How Chinese Became Laundrymen.

CHOW TSZCHI, the Chinese Consul of this city, is anxious to raise the social condition of his compatriots. He believes they could fill clerical positions advantageously to business men as well as to themselves and obtain a better standing in the country than they now possess.

He has given much thought to the subject of why they have made laundry work a specialty here, and believes he has found the reason.

"When my countrymen first began to come to this country," he said, "in any numbers, mining was the great industry of California,—and they drifted to the mining towns. There, I suppose, they were obliged to do their own washing, and not being strong enough for the heavy work of mining, they gradually undertook to do the washing for the miners, became expert at it, and gradually adopted it as a profession. Work of this kind is never done by men in China."

A Rainy Day Financier.

"THE small boy—or at least one small boy—has found a new way of making money," said a young woman the other day who had made the discovery.

"Recently," she continued, "I went down town to do some shopping. When I left the sun was shining brightly and the skies were blue. Through the vagaries of our delightful New York climate, when I got out at the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street Station on my way home it was raining cats and dogs, or hailing cabs and omnibuses, as you prefer. I was gathering my skirts for a frantic rush when a boy's voice accosted me.

"'Take you home cheap under an umbrella, lady?' he queried.

"'How much?' I said.

"'Where to,' he asked promptly.

"'One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.'

"'Three blocks for five cents,' he responded. We were off in a moment, and I questioned him.

"'Yes'm; soon as school's out, when it rains, I get our umbrella and go over to the elevated station and take 'em home, three blocks for five cents for one person. When they's two together, I walk behind in the rain and let 'em carry the umbrella 'emselves. Oh, yes, I generally make about 25 cents at regular pay from the ladies, but always more if it don't look like rain early in the afternoon and the rain comes sudden.

"'I [illegible] sizes I'd have to carry a whole store to fit 'em. No, 25 cents isn't a great deal, but it's some money for a ten-year kid.

"'And then, you know, a good many of the ladies pays me extra. There was a lady before you, a few minutes, that gave me a quarter. You look so much like her I'd almost think you was her. A quarter? Oh, thank you, thank you very much, ma'am.'

"Yes, it's a paying scheme," said the young woman. "That chap is the sort," she went on, "who'll grow into a penniless young man, persuade some clever heiress to marry him, and then make people say they wonder how he ever happened to bind himself to such a girl."

People Who Lose Money.

SPECULATION as to the amount of money lost by the people in the City of New York in a year and perhaps found by others was occupying a crowd of men in an uptown resort last week. The topic had cropped up through reading the account of a Yonkers business man who had lost $7,000 from his hip pocket between City Hall Park and the Battery.

One man in the party, who is an expert accountant, said he had studied the question carefully because of an experience he had had about six months ago, when he had found $3,500 which a woman had lost on Fifth Avenue. He had advertised for the owner, and in the same edition of the paper the owner's advertisement of the lost money had appeared. His own ad. read:

FOUND—Sum of money on Monday. Address C. D. B., this office.

"I got," he said, "sixty letters from persons who had, or who said they had, lost money within a few days. The sums lost ranged from $5 to the $3,500 I found.

"This set me to thinking, and once every week since I have inserted the same advertisement, and it has never failed to bring me more than twenty letters. In all I have received a few over 500 letters.

"With these as a basis to work from I have figured that there is lost in New York City each day about $1,100 in sums ranging from 10 cents to $150. This would make the loss $401,500. It does not take many losses of $7,000, $3,500, and $15,000 to make the average a fair one. Bank messengers frequently lose large sums, as one did recently when he dropped a $15,000 package. It is a fine commentary on the honesty of the average citizen that of this sum at least 80 per cent. of it generally finds its way back to its right owners.

"At least $9,000," continued the self-appointed statistician, "is spent in advertising the losing and the finding of these amounts, and $400 to $500 a year is paid out for postage in the correspondence between the loser and the finder."

Latter Day Saint-Prohibition Beef.

"CAN you tell me," said the old-time customer, glancing down the bill of fare and pointing a long, lean finger at the prime rib of beef, "any particulars of this ox?"

"I don't know, Sir," said the waitress. "What, for example, do you want to know?"

"Well, to begin with, can you enlighten me on the manner of living of the deceased? Was his life that of an upright, trustworthy citizen? Was he morally as well as physically fit? Did he tread the narrow and thorny rather than the wide and rosy path? In short, was he a Christian in habits and thought?"

"I am not sure, Sir, but I think he was," said the waitress.

"A Christian, then; very good. And do you happen to know the denomination to which he belonged? Was he a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, or an Episcopalian?"

"If I am not greatly mistaken, I think I heard the proprietor say he was a Latter Day Saint."

"Hm! A Latter Day Saint might go well enough. How about politics? Democrat, Republican, or Socialist?"

"Prohibitionist, Sir."

"Ah, good. You see, a person likes to be posted on what gets into him nowadays. You may bring me one portion, then, of Latter Day Saint Prohibition ox, and have him well done."

New Means of Livelihood.

A NEW method of making a living has recently developed down town. It is along the line of the work of the street car "spotter," whose duty it is to watch the conductors and see that they ring up the fares. The new employment is, however, far more pleasant for the man who can stand it, and at the same time he will have the name of being [illegible] among his acquaintances who do not know what he is doing.

This new work is that of watching the employes in certain cafés. "You see, it is this way," said a man who has been engaged in the work for some time and has [illegible] sandwich. The waiter takes the order, which is really worth 20 cents. He gets the order, but receives a check for only 10 cents. This check he puts in his pocket, and when he serves the order he hands the business man one of a number of "dummy" checks he has calling for 20 cents. It is at this point that the cashier's assistance is needed.

"If the business man pays the waiter, all well and good. All the waiter has to do is to substitute the ten-cent check. If, however, the business man should go direct to the cashier and tender his twenty-cent check and it should be turned in, there would be a sad mix-up in the accounts. If the waiter sees that the man he is 'working' intends to pay the cashier direct he manages to give the latter the ten-cent check. The cashier takes the 20 cents and files the ten-cent check. This scheme is worked more often than you would believe, especially during the rush hours of the day.

"I have a certain allowance of cash each day from the three places on my list. The first move I make is to find some prosperous-looking friend to take along with me. If I went alone and sat in one of the places any length of time I might excite suspicion. We go into one of the places and take seats at a table where we can watch the cash register and the patrons at the same time. Only yesterday I saw a cashier and a waiter combine to ring up 10 cents on a thirty-cent order. With three places to watch I make good money, have plenty to eat and drink, and can entertain my friends."

Official Measurer of the Bridge.

THE "Official Measurer of the Brooklyn Bridge" is an overworked man on Sunday morning between the hours of 1 A. M. and dawn. During the week his work is not heavy, and he only has to keep an eye on the big trucks, which approach the New York entrance, to see that no vehicles which would block the wagon roadways are allowed on the structure. His badge of office is a rod about twelve feet long. When a truck approaches the entrance which seems to be loaded so as to exceed the width allowed by the bridge officials, the rod is brought into play.

"You are altogether too broad," the Official Measurer will yell at a diminutive truckman, probably on his way from Harlem to Brooklyn with a load of furniture.

Then follows a bandying of words, in the end the driver being ordered to go back and arrange the load on his wagon according to bridge rules.

Oftentimes words lead to the arrest of the truckmen, who plead, in the City Hall Station, ignorance of the rules. The Official Measurer of the bridge is a policeman assigned to this duty on each tour of the bluecoats stationed at the New York terminal.

Late on Saturday night the Brooklyn theatres are nearly all stripped of the scenery of the plays which have been produced during the week, and the wagons loaded with them start for theatres in New York, or for railway stations on this side of the bridge. The Official Measurer then has to have his stick in hand nearly all the time, for, if a wagon is allowed on the bridge with too great breadth, a blockade may last for hours. Many times the measurement is brought down to a quarter of an inch, and it requires a quick eye to determine whether a wagon will pass over without accident.

Little Use for Churches.

CONEY ISLAND is the only district in Brooklyn, the "Borough of Churches," wherein there is no Protestant church. There was one there once, but the members could not agree among themselves and the congregation failed to keep together. The church was the Coney Island Congregational Church, better known as the Brighton Chapel.

At one time the little church, on Neptune Avenue, near Courtland Street, was a popular one with religiously inclined cyclists, who would wheel down the Coney Island cycle path on Sunday and attend services there. The pastor made special efforts to attract Sunday bicycle riders to the little church by the sea, and preached sermons prepared for their particular benefit. But although the pastor labored hard, this the only Protestant church on the island thrived only for a brief time.

The trouble which finally brought about the end of the church began, it is said, when some of the members objected to receiving contributions from any of the children of saloon keepers attending the Sunday school. Other members figured out that nearly every child attending the Sunday school belonged to a family some member of which was in some way connected with the [illegible] on the island.

While this question was in dispute more trouble arose over an entertainment in aid of the church which it was planned to hold in one of the music halls on the Coney Island Bowery. [illegible]

These troubles ended with the closing of the little church.

Now there is a "For Sale" sign on the building and Coney Island is without a Protestant church.

Baseball Still Absorbed Him.

IT happened on Park Row about 2 A. M.—just a few minutes before the late President died in Buffalo.

A boy rushed out on the sidewalk with an armful of "first editions" of one of the morning newspapers. In an instant he was surrounded by a group of eight or ten ready customers. He had their pennies in less time than it takes to tell, and was away, with a yell, toward the Bridge entrance. The spot where he had sold the papers was almost directly under a large arc light, and the purchasers, although for the most part strangers to one another, staid there, eagerly scanning the headlines and latest bulletins from Buffalo on the first page of their papers. For a moment only was the silence unbroken—and then it was shattered most rudely.

"Well, what d'ye tink of dat?" came in a drawling tone. "De New Yorks won two games!"

The others, turning around, saw a rather faded looking but well dressed specimen of young manhood, with his head buried in the middle of his paper, close to the sporting page. Somebody said something about its taking all kinds of people to make up a world, and, as the little crowd broke up, there were inquiries for the address of the man who said that public interest in baseball is declining.

Smile Beneath the Tear.

An officer of one of the larger trust companies was speaking of the assassination of the President and of how remarkable both in its extent and in its depth was the display of public feeling resulting therefrom.

"But," he went on," there were a few jarring incidents, possibly the result of carelessness, but none the less distressing. When the day had been fixed for the funeral, several printers and stationers lost no time in getting out cards for distribution among their customers announcing a suspension of business for that day. Many of these were neatly and properly got up with a wide mourning band, and served their purpose perfectly. Not so with all of them, however.

"A young man with a bundle of cards under his arm came into our offices and said:

"'Suppose you're going to be closed Thursday—want to put up a notice?'"

"'Let's see it,' said I, and he held out this:

> "God's Will, Not Ours, Be Done."
> Closed Thursday.

East Side Pleasure Riding.

Children of the lower east side are enjoying a new sensation. It is a stage drawn by a pair of goats, and for a penny apiece the little people of the tenements are allowed to ride several blocks.

Painted a bright red, this stage, a three-seated affair, is calculated to appeal to the eyes of the juvenile element. The seats are always crowded to more than their normal capacity, and the joyful shouts indicate how keen is the zest with which the occupants enter into the spirit of their new pastime.

As to how the goats like it—that is another question. It requires considerable strength on their part to haul the loads, and the driver, who walks alongside of the stage, is at times obliged to use all the insistence of voice and whip to keep his vehicle on the move.

And He Went to the Chowder.

He occupies a very unimportant position in one of the city departments, but he was expected to work on Labor Day. That is how it happened that, as early as Aug. 24, he wrote to the head of the department asking to be excused from work on that day, "to attend a funeral."

The private secretary happened to glance over the note before it reached the Commissioner. Then he thought a moment, compared dates, and returned the note to the sender, indorsing it as follows:

"We don't keep bodies unburied for eight days at this season. Try again. Why not tell the truth?"

Soon the application came back, and this time it read, "To attend Councilman Foley's chowder."

And the request was granted.

Too Much for the Newsboys.

Newsboys had a hard time of it last Tuesday afternoon. Up to that time they had been able to make a fairly intelligible yell out of the big black words on the first page of extras, because all the news from Buffalo had had the President as its subject. [illegible]

SEPT

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Some of Their Newest Functions

THE public schools of New York are becoming centres of increased activities year by year. With the vacation schools, the Summer gymnasiums and play centres, the multifarious clubs, patterned after the settlement idea, all the year round; with the baths and the manual training and the domestic science, the modern school is touching the life of the people at many more points than the old-fashioned one.

Perhaps this can be illustrated by a day at No. 20, the big public school at the corner of Forsyth and Rivington Streets, one of the most densely populated districts of the city. The day chosen by the writer for such a visit was a recent Saturday afternoon, when they had "exercises." Around a vast quadrangle down in the basement chairs are arranged. Behind these are the kindergarten tables, so that tier on tier of children, sitting and standing, form an amphitheatre around the central space, where the exercises take place.

On this particular Saturday it rained, and the audience was small—only 600. On pleasant days they have 1,500.

At one end sat the little girls who were to "take part"; brave in snowy frocks and many curls, tied with little bows of ribbon, as befitted the importance of the occasion. They spoke pieces, mainly; just as the whole great American public "spoke pieces" Friday afternoons in its youth. And many an old standby that in its time has echoed from the walls of the little red schoolhouse up among the Green Mountains or out on the edge of the prairie was rendered with equal pride and patriotism by these little children of the steerage.

There was "Barbara Frietchie," for instance. A demure little maid in her best Sunday dress, and carrying the American flag, brought out the old heroine of Fredericksburg once more. "Barbara Frietchie," rendered with the all-pervading flavor of New York dialect, is a quaint and charming production. No one breaks down. No one even stumbles. The Jewish child has a memory like a tack.

Then some little girls gave a wand drill, a pretty thing, so well done that one can hardly believe they had practiced it only three days. Then a boy sang, and another boy accompanied him on an improvised cornet, made with his hands. The resemblance was so startling that it really doesn't seem necessary to have cornets when you can just as well sing falsetto into your hands.

Then the cornet boy gives an imitation of a phonograph, which is received with great applause. In fact, everything is vociferously applauded. But the instant the warning whistle of the Superintendent is heard the storm sinks into silence. Discipline is all right at No. 20.

The Glee Club, composed of a dozen or so of young boys, sings "Old Kentucky Home," introducing the alto into the chorus very prettily. Then a larger company of boys goes through a gymnastic drill, motions of the limbs and body. They work with admirable precision and spirit, although they have been in training only three weeks.

"Never saw anything like the work you can get out of these youngsters," says the instructor. "Put a set of Italian boys at that, and they would run away. If I were given my choice I would take a school down here in preference to any other portion of the city. You can get better results in a given time."

When the time came to go home it was raining furiously. "The children can't be sent into this rain," announces the instructor. And forthwith boys appear, dragging great cushions into the central space.

"We'll have a little tumbling till the rain is over," says the Superintendent. Then comes a line of boys, marching into the arena; young fellows of ten or twelve. But leading the line comes one little shaver, with bare arms and legs, who looks so very, very small beside the rest that the children begin to laugh as soon as they see him. This is Sammie, a small and famous Jewish athlete of five, the pride and delight of No. 20.

How the boys did enjoy that tumbling! What tricks they played on the cushions! And Sammie was in his element. He turned somersaults backward. He spun cartwheels. He gave a flying leap and stood on his head in front of the instructor, who caught him by his tiny ankles, whirled him neatly right side up, and then raised him straight into the air by his feet, Sammie holding his small person rigid as a ramrod.

Then he played all sorts of tricks and monkeyshines with Sammie. Sammie stood on his shoulders, and then on his head. The bigger boys made a pyramid, with Sammie for the apex. And at everything he did the children roared with delight. But no matter how much they laughed, Sammie went through it all like a graven image. He never cracked a smile, and that made it all the funnier.

"He is such a solemn little boy," said the visitor, who was laughing as hard as any one.

A fat old mother of many stood near. At the visitor's word she turned, her face convulsed with mirth, and the tears of laughter standing on her cheekbones.

"Oh, ya," said she; "sol-lem, sol-lem; das ist recht; he ees vun so-sol-lem leedle poy."

This made the visitor laugh all the more, and between them they had a high old time.

There are no such crowds of children at any other play centres or vacation schools as at those in the Jewish section.

"I have never in my life," says the instructor, "seen anything like these people. They are absolutely permeated with ambition. It fairly oozes from their pores. They can't learn or do enough. But you have to be very strict with them. I don't allow one word of 'back talk.' I command them just as an officer would command soldiers. I order them around in a way no American boy would stand. But they like it. They don't respect you unless you do that way.

"I asked a man who had made a study of them once why it was, and he said that they had been abused and persecuted so long that the instinct to look for a ruler was grained into them. I heard of a little incident the other day that amused me very much. An instructor who had been used to working with these Jewish boys tried the same method in a school in another section where he had American boys. The first day he spoke sharply to one little bit of a chap who had just reached the top of the stairs. The boy looked at him calmly, without answering, and then, turning, called to his chum below.

"'Hi, Bill!' said he. 'Come up here. Here's a guy that's gettin' fresh.'

"Then these people are far cleaner than any other nationality in the same station in life. Out of five hundred or six hundred children here we will have perhaps a dozen or fifteen who will be dirty. But in a school I had last Summer, filled with Italians and Irish, half of them would be indescribably filthy.

"Of all the nationalities we have in this race-varied city the negroes are the most shiftless and no-account generally. The Italians come next. With them it is not so much laziness as lack of ambition. Ambition seems to have been curiously left out of their mental make-up. As for the Irish boys, they are all natural born little policemen or politicians. If you can give one of them an office of some kind—make him a captain or make him responsible for order in the yard, or set him to drill an awkward squad—why, he's made. He will fill the office with dignity and efficiency. Talk about the Jews competing with the Irish on the force! Why, the Irish are a race of policemen. It is the peculiar place in the universal scheme of things which nature intended them to fill from the beginning.

"Do you know," continued the instructor, who is by way of being a quiet observer, "that this lower east side is a phenomenon? It is the mightiest invasion of history. Talk about your Goths and Vandals and Huns. Why, just think of this half million people, of sharply alien race and genius, coming over here and capturing this side of New York, and setting out, with all the feverish intensity that characterizes them, to learn everything that America can teach?

"It is going to produce a very marked effect of some kind upon our future civilization. And the day will come when Americans will have to hustle to keep up with them."

If you go into No. 20 from 7 to 10 any evening the year around you will find about 300 boys enjoying themselves there. These are not schoolboys, but boys who have left school and gone to work, from thirteen years of age upward. Many of the best current magazines are attached to tables, and the boys sit and read them.

But games are the chief amusement. On a recent evening 62 games of checkers were taken out, 46 games of lotto, 103 of crokinole, 50 of dominoes, and so on. They are fond of authors and of geographical and historical games built on the same plan. The school board does not furnish playing cards, but it furnishes a game called Quaker whist, and the boys play a straight game of whist, and a very good game, with these cards. But they excel in checkers.

"I would like to have some of these checker experts come down here some time and play a tournament with my boys," said an instructor. "The Jewish mind is essentially fitted for checkers and chess. Some of the boys play a very excellent game. A little chap came in here the other night and asked if he couldn't come evenings to play checkers. He was younger than we generally take them, about eleven. But I told him to sit down and play a game with me, and if he could play a good game he might come. And, do you know, that little monkey beat me five straight games? He was a crack player."

Probably there is no function of the schools more useful than this provision of moral amusement for the youth of the neighborhood. With this comprehensive scheme of education, amusement, and training, touching the lives of the people at many and varied points, the old-fashioned school, from 9 till 3, nine months in the year, and nothing more, seems a very narrow ideal.

Upstairs at No. 20 there are three rooms set aside for the clubs, and the clubs at No. 20 would make a voluminous story in themselves. Every few weeks there is a public debate, largely attended by the parents. The last one, only a few nights ago, was between two rival clubs of working boys. The subject was, "Resolved, That the United States should retain the Philippines," and more than 500 interested residents of the neighborhood listened to the arguments of the speakers chosen by their respective clubs. The imperialists had the best of it and won the decision of the judges.

By all of which it may be seen that the east side Jew is not growing up an illiterate person. His social station may be humble, his earning power may be limited, and he may live in the "slums." But ignorant he is not; and he is learning more every day.

HOW COLUMBIA MEN MAKE IT PAY

"WANTED—Columbia students to shovel snow from the campus walks. Twenty-five cents an hour. Apply at Superintendent's office."

This notice, posted on the Columbia University bulletin boards last March marked the initial effort of the university to give employment to its own students. But nature did not smile on the authorities' idea, for immediately on the posting of the notices it ceased to snow, and from then till now, there has not been even so much as a flurry of flakes. Those enterprising young men who straightway purchased snow shovels in order to be on hand bright and early, have an unprofitable investment on which the interest is yet to be earned in prospective snowstorms.

Since Winter's discouragement of the attempt to employ students, the authorities have left the work of aiding the undergraduates strictly to the Faculty Committee on Employment for Students. This committee aims to act as a medium between supply and demand. It is mainly originality that counts in the attempt to secure employment that will help pay college expenses. Snow shoveling is not the only unusual scheme that has been tried at Columbia. In fact, the man who investigates a bit will be fairly amazed to learn the heights and depths to which college men go to earn their way to an education.

There is the student, for example, who has organized a Boys' Club. He has gathered together half a dozen small boys ranging in age from eight to twelve years, and every day from 3:30 to 6 he has charge of them. He takes them to Riverside Drive and Central Park generally, and there under his supervision they play a mild sort of football, prisoners' base, and other boyish pastimes. They have been introduced, too, to a dozen new amusements, and when physical exercise begins to be wearisome and boyish quarrels become imminent, he entertains them with stories, versions of Oliver Optic and Horatio Alger, filled out by his own imagination when memory fails. Occasionally he combines instruction with amusement. He is not a tutor, nor is he a nurse, but his work combines elements of both.

It happened that a lady wrote to the university to know if there was any student who would look after her small son for two hours a day for $2 a week. He fell into the position that way. The first time he took the boy out he noticed that he was unwilling to leave his boy friends. When he returned he suggested that the boy's mother get up a club of six of her son's friends, and told her that he would take the half dozen for $6 a week. The idea appealed to her.

Another student has a variation of this scheme. He comes once or twice a week to a similar club and takes his charges to visit the Museum of Natural History, the Bronx Zoological Park, occasionally a theatre and similar points of interest. He charges 25 cents for each boy every afternoon.

Another undergraduate who has a complete photographic outfit proposes to constitute himself a purveyor to the needs of amateur photographers in college. He, also, expects to take snapshots of football scenes, views about college, incidents of the crew, pictures of hazing, and even portraits. These he will sell to the students.

One involuntarily pictures the wage-earning pursuits of the college man as intellectual, but there are many who in their eagerness to get money resort to purely physical work. There are not a few examples of this sort of man.

One chap gets up every morning about 3 o'clock and engages in the lowly occupation of driving a milk wagon. He has his regular route, and goes about his job with as much businesslike celerity as his brother who has not had the advantage of calculus and psychology to aid him in distributing milk. He is not fond of his work, but he has been unable to discover anything else.

Then there is another lone student who is a "tripper" on the Metropolitan Street Railroad all the year round. He has arranged his course of lectures so that he finishes his daily work at 1 o'clock. And from then to 6 he rings up fares on the Madison Avenue Line.

Down at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons the "meds" engage in a variety of work peculiar to the profession they are studying. Some of them become orderlies and assistant trained nurses in hospitals on certain days of the week, and many make up anatomical and chemical preparations. A few during busy times in the drug season become prescription clerks in chemists' shops, and one or two have these positions all the year round.

Those men who are gifted with voices turn an extra penny by singing in church choirs, and several manage to become the "mob without," villagers, peasants, soldiers, etc., in comic operas. Those who are choir boys make extra fees of from $1 to $5, according to the church; for singing at weddings and funerals.

Columbia has a philharmonic orchestra of about twenty pieces; two of its members have nightly employment during several weeks of the dramatic season in the orchestras of some of the smaller theatres. The theatres also furnish another occupation to students in the way of giving them employment as ushers. Undergraduates are also given the preference at football games to act as ticket sellers, gatekeepers, and ticket takers.

One of the students last year made his money by acting as a telegraph operator during the evenings, and another served as a collector of gas bills for the first week in each month. Around about the opening of college they earned a little extra money by securing roomers for their landlady, for which she allowed them a good commission on the new tenant's first week's room rental.

Reading aloud and secretary work have helped two men, and one student has a promising outlook as an advertising agent, writing and placing all the advertisements for a well-known brand of collars.

The repairing and driving of automobiles and other such work, for which their college instruction in electrical engineering, mining, surveying, and so on fits them supply funds to one or two students in each branch.

Expert athletes in their last year of college, who are willing to give up their amateur status to help themselves financially, make fair sums by instructing freshmen and outside novices in boxing, fencing, swimming, and kindred arts. This year a football player, who for several reasons will be unable to play with the 'Varsity eleven, expects to coach a schoolboy football team.

Starting Gates are Ancient.

INTEREST in and argument over the merits of the several varieties of race track "starting gates," or "barriers," have been revived by recent experiments with the several machines in vogue on the New York course, which have been instituted since the return from England of H. K. Knapp, one of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, who has been converted into an enthusiastic supporter of the so-called starting machine by what he saw abroad. It is somewhat singular, however, that turfmen generally regard the "starting gate" as something new. Modern turfmen, taking that view of the matter, insist on speaking of the barrier as a recent invention, and usually style it the "Australian method" of starting.

As a matter of fact the starting gate is older by a century or two than the Christian era, and in addition to that, was known as the "barrier" in the days when Rome ruled the then known world. That was a time when the judges of the racing, which then was exclusively "in harness" to chariots, were styled "hallonides," and had the power to punish fraud on the part of chariot drivers by bodily punishment, which took the form of slow torture when the offense was aggravated.

Pausanias of the year 479 B. C., has left the following description of the method used to start the chariots fairly and without favor:

"This course [that used for national Grecian games] was divided into two parts, the stadium for foot races and athletics, and the hippodrome, as the name implies, for equestrian trials. The barrier or starting post, was in the shape of the prow of a ship, with the beak toward the course. At the other side, where it became broader, it was connected with the Portico Agnampstus, as it was called, from the name of the architect. A bar appears to have stretched across the course at the extremity of the beak, and upon this was affixed a brazen dolphin. The space on either side of the beak extended 400 feet in length, and in it were various tracks, both for the horses and the chariots, these selected by lot for the various competitors. In front of these was suspended a rope. About the middle of the prow stood an altar of unburned brick, which was fresh plastered after each renewal of the games. Upon this was a brazen eagle, with outstretched wings, which at a fixed moment, operated by some ingenious mechanism, flew upward, while at the same time the dolphin before mentioned sank below the surface of the track. At this moment the barriers were let down and the chariots, each in its own particular booth, and on its own track, according to the order of the lot, moved forward, till they were past the point of the beak, whereupon the race began."

At this point likewise it is probable that the Grecian and Roman equivalent of the stereotyped "They're off," was roared out by the watching and betting crowd, and the "rooting" began just as it does to-day. From the description of the historian of the barrier of the hippodrome the machine in use then was somewhat more ornate than the flimsy thing of reeds or webbing in use nowadays, but the idea was almost identical. It is probable, however, that the "hallonides" were not so lenient to the obstreperous charioteer, who broke through the barrier, as are the stewards of these times with too eager jockeys, and it is quite likely that the punishments savored of the lash and the branding iron more than of the light fines that are common in these days of the resurrected "starting machine."

Then She Fainted.

Boarding House Keeper—I've got to have some money from you to-day.

Mr. Hall Roome—Madame, I'm just like the Columbia and Shamrock.

Boarding House Keeper—What do you mean?

Mr. Hall Roome—Why, I haven't got a cent 'er board.

1901

Fashions in War That Return.

THE return of fashions in hats and gowns has struck everybody at one time or another, and we are also accustomed to remark the same thing in games. Now they lose their popularity, now they regain it, according to some as yet undiscovered law of up and down, waxing and waning, come and go. The games of children, as we know, are subject to periodicity; marbles, tops, kites, and so forth belong each to its particular season of the year; but with elder folk the periodicity of fashions and habits runs on a larger scale, and the reappearance of an old idea may not occur for centuries.

There is many a man alive to-day who takes great credit to himself for invention and may gain no small profit for himself through what he has invented, who would be startled could he know how often that same invention was made in the past and disappeared. Every now and then some one patents or tries to patent swimming fins for water sports and bathers generally, sandals and gloves provided with collapsible fins which fall together as the hands and feet go forward for the stroke and open out like little parachutes when hand and foot are carried backward. This obvious imitation of the webbed feet of frogs occurs to several hundred people every year, with a surprise and delight at their own cleverness it would be cruel to mock.

I have before me a work that was highly popular in the sixteenth century, written in Latin by an Archbishop of Upsala in Sweden, translated into various languages and often embellished with woodcuts that are in themselves a joy to the bookworm, so direct, so naïve, so satisfactory to childlike minds are they! Simple performances with loom and pick are illustrated with no more and no less realism than scenes in which figure devils and ghosts, giants and monsters that have never lived except in fancy. It is the Italian translation printed by the Giunti in "Vinegia," in 1565, seven years after the death of the author at Rome. His account of the northern nations of Europe was long a standard work. Well, he describes just such aids to swimming as in use on the Baltic, and the obliging illustrator shows the fins attached to hands and feet.

There was then a fashion in Scandinavia during the later middle ages for using helps to swimming; but that fashion has gone out. Every year some one reinvents it, however, without having seen the woodcuts to the "History of the Northern Nations," a very rare and costly book, and without doubting that they are in each case the first to devise such conveniences for swift natation.

Or take the life preserver that goes under the arms and is blown up from a mouthpiece which can be reached by the swimmer. Olaus of Upsala describes it and shows a man in complete armor supporting himself in the water buoyed up by just such a thing. Does any one suppose that the owner of patent life-preservers of this sort has seen the old woodcut? Far likelier that he had all the glow of Columbus discovering Cathay when this brilliant idea occurred to him. The use of pigeons and swallows for carrying messages was known to antiquity, and we have in Germany of late a rediscovery of the usefulness of dogs as carriers of dispatches. The efficacy of oil in quieting tempests, and, in the northern seas, preventing the formation of ice by forming a skin that interferes with violent motion in the one case and the crystallization of the surface in the other was known to Northern Europe before Lief Erickson discovered Vinland. It is odd to see, practically, the same thing that is used to-day in our Fire Department, shown as the correct thing in scaling ladders of the fifteenth century.

Portable ladders that fit together and reach, by successive lengths added one to the other, a sufficient height to take people from burning houses, are shown in a rare Latin book by Valturius, published with quaint illustrations at Verona in 1482. A copy of this book has just been sold at Chrystie's, in London, for $250. But the purpose is not for saving life; it is to hoist soldiers into buildings, not out. The designs are to show, rather, how men can be captured by means of ladders to scale the walls of a castle or town. For it was written by an engineer and minister to the Princes of Rimini in order to please the most famous of their line, Sigismund Pandulph Malatesta, the condottiere, patron of art and letters, and builder of the famous Renaissance church at Rimini. Valturius dedicates his work De Re Militari to this "hero and most splendid and ever victorious King and Emperor of the Ariminenses" with good grace; for Sigismund was a famous General in his day, and introduced novelties in bombards and other death-dealing engines before his death in [illegible]. The bomb shell is shown of wood and of bronze, the latter being an improvement suggested by Sigismund Malatesta himself. They have time fuses.

Other woodcuts offer fair examples of pontoons and ingeniously constructed bridges in sections for transport, to be linked together as the pontoons are laid, and so form solid bridges for cavalry. The pumps to empty moats of [illegible] are designed on the same principle as [illegible]

such as Chicago is building in order to allow traffic across canal and rivers on the level of her principal streets; but the idea of these bridges may be found in Valturius carried out in wood instead of iron, and on a scale for troops instead of city crowds. And our ironclads are only following the path of the men of the middle ages, when the old designers placed armor over vital parts and the heaviest plates where a blow would do most damage. For the armorers of that day strove for strength with all possible lightness and varied the thickness of the top and sides of a helmet to allow for the heaviest blows.

What is more surprising is a combination of eight carronades, or "tormenta," as they were called after the catapults that hurled only spears. Radiating from a centre they are mounted on a revolving table, which Valturius shows. Another figure is a swivel gun with device to take the recoil. Wire-wound cannon and cannon with bands shrunk on the shaft are only returns to forms that were made soon after gunpowder came to be adapted to war.

One of the most curious examples of the renewal of a fashion long extinct in naval war is the "fighting top" we see in modern men of war. The heavy war galleys of the Romans and mediaevals caused the "crow's-nest" or basket at the head of the mast where lookout can be had to be enlarged to a regular tower where men armed with crossbows could stand. The crow's-nest itself is old as the Egyptians. Unless the fancy of the designers of woodcuts carried them away, there were built most unwieldy vessels of war with bulwarks crenelated like the walls of cities and from the centre of the deck a tower in stages to be occupied by bowmen. Such may have been the big ships of the Vendeans whom Julius Caesar fought on blue water at the mouth of the Loire when on his way to conquer Western Gaul and Southern Britain. They are the prototypes of the heavy galleons of Spain which were gradually destroyed by bad weather and the attacks of lighter moving craft when the Armanda sailed for Britain. The tall central tower whence the big guns send their messages of death is very like the tower for arbalest and crossbow which the mediaevals erected on their broad galleys.

Perhaps sailors are more conservative than landsmen. At least such things as oars, capstans, square sails, and rudders have not changed much for the past 2,000 years, while within the half century gone by our ironclads have introduced again the classical spur at the prow, in order to take the benefit of a chance to ram the enemy.

We who are familiar with the peculiar pointed hat affected by Frederick the Great for his tall grenadiers, having been made acquainted with them through pictures of the period, were unprepared to have the fashion introduced again by the present German Emperor. This, it may be said, is merely a freak, which is not meant to be extended beyond a small number of regiments, since the hats present too many obvious disadvantages in the field. But the same ruler has returned to one of the most venerable weapons for the greater part of the German cavalry—namely, the spear, and ordered that the sword be no longer attached to the cavalier, but to the saddle, thus going back to Tartar methods, which have their reason, provided the horse is trained to stop when the horseman dismounts or is thrown from his saddle—otherwise a dismounted man will have no sword to defend himself or attack.

It must be said that modern lancers do not, as a rule, look very happy with the weapon they must carry. Whether they rest the butt of the spear in the socket by their stirrup, or grasp it with butt loose, there are few riders who know how to carry a lance gracefully and as if used to it. The ancients, of course, having practiced horsemanship without saddle and the management of spears on horseback since their youth, must have had the ease one finds in the youths on Greek bas-reliefs or in our young men who have practiced polo and peg-lifting. But the lancer recruited from the peasant and burgher classes in Europe is a sad spectacle of clumsy good-will. The Boers in South Africa have had much solemn fun with poor Tommy Atkins as a lance bearer.

How Hussey Saved the Boy.

EDWARD HARRIGAN, the well-known playwright and actor, whose new and amusing book, "The Mulligans," has just made its appearance, tells a funny story about big Jack Hussey, an Irishman who figures in the book, and was a noted character about Corlears Hook. Hussey was for years employed as a gatekeeper at Castle Garden, and while engaged in that capacity made a life-saving record, to which many medals that decorated his breast bore testimony.

In one of the famous Mulligan plays, "Cordelia's Aspirations," there was a scene of Castle Garden, with a large body of arriving immigrants, &c. To add to its realism Mr. Harrigan conceived the idea of having Jack Hussey appear in his [illegible]

entrance so nervous and excited that he had forgotten completely all that he had learned at the rehearsals.

The orchestra began the opening music and the curtain rose showing Castle Garden and the arrival of the barge.

"Phwat do I say? Phwat do I do? Do I go now or whin do I go?" cried Jack to Mr. Harrigan, who stood by endeavoring to reassure him and refresh his memory.

Suddenly the gangplank was run out and the immigrants started to come from the barge. The boy fell into the water. "Go!" said Mr. Harrigan, and Jack sprang to the centre of the stage and shouted, "Be Heavins, I'm here!" Then he jumped upon the gangplank, which he knocked over, sending it crashing to the stage, as he leaped into where the water was supposed to be. Grasping the "drowning" boy he held him high above his head, while he walked all over the "river," and the curtain descended amid great applause.

The Mullah.

PEOPLE who read diligently the news see very often some account of the Mullah, or the Mad Mullah. In almost all accounts of rebellions of the Afghan tribes reference is made to the Haddah Mullah, or Mollah, who incited them to hostilities. The Mullah is a very important character, for he is both a priest and a Judge, civil and ecclesiastical. His opinion overrules that of the Cadi, and he is looked up to with awe by his Afghan followers.

Usually he is old and gray haired. He carries an official staff, and a large volume which contains the wisdom and law of Mohammed. Some of the Mullahs are said to possess great learning, and many of them acquire seductive ways of ingratiating themselves into the reverent esteem of their disciples. A few unbend their dignity at times sufficiently to tell lively stories, an art that the Orientals generally have made distinctive and well known.

It is said that the Mullah intervenes, often unofficially, to compose troubles and hostilities, and that he is sought out by many to further their private plans and social aspirations. The Mullah does not get this office by proclaiming himself or assuming it. He must be a real student of the Koran and Mohammed's precepts, and when he has passed a suitable examination he is ordained by some well-known officials of the class to which he is to belong. This ordination has for some of its ceremonies the investiture of a white cotton gown and a turban.

The Mullahs are not celibates, though some of them practice austerities and frown upon amusements. Light airs, or music on other instruments than those used in war, are not to their liking. Their vocation is profitable, for they are paid fees for everything they do. If any one treats them with disrespect, or makes light of their pretensions, he is likely to suffer for it by a public ostracism which their fanatical followers are easily incited to mete out. They have—or pretend to have—the keys to future happiness and future punishment at their disposal, and their ignorant adherents are pretty sure to flock to any standard they raise. A writer in The St. James's Gazette says that "when a Mullah dies, the place of his death becomes a sacred shrine at which miracles are worked."

The difficulty of dealing with wild tribes in the rough Afghan country who are under a powerful Mullah's influence cannot be well exaggerated. The English troops that have been pitted against the Mullah's followers deserved in the fullest degree Queen Victoria's once heartily expressed admiration.

Although the dictionaries spell the first syllable of this priestly title with an "o," as the preferable way, the newspapers and magazines employ the method which accepts the "u" almost exclusively.

PEACE-TIME HEROISM ON WARSHIPS

EVEN in the piping times of peace, when the man-of-war has ceased to be the rapt subject of interest that it is when within an hour it may figure in the making of history, danger lurks within the great iron-clad hulls, and the officer or the man-o'-war's man who neglects to keep a thinking head on his shoulders during duty hours may pay for his negligence by his life. Often—much oftener than the general public has any idea of—the most careful sailorman finds himself on the brink of disaster, and only quick thought and lightning action, accompanied frequently by tremendous risk to one or more of the crew, save the ship and those aboard.

Looking over the records for heroism among the men of the United States new navy, there are many striking examples of devotion to duty and absolute fearlessness in the face of danger. Before one of the earliest ships of the new navy had been three months in commission a level-headed apprentice distinguished himself by jumping into the powder magazine, and, at the risk of being blown to atoms, hauled with him to the deck a can of powder which threatened to explode and wreck the ship.

The incident happened before movable incandescent lights were installed aboard war vessels, and when even in the powder magazine the ordinary hand lantern used by trainmen to-day, had to be put to use, despite the enormous danger. The gun division of the crew was overhauling the after magazine, breaking out fixed ammunition and cans of power and guncotton and cleaning the bilges. Down in the pitch darkness of the magazine lanterns were stationed to light up the work of the men.

Under the direction of a division officer the chief gunner's mate was superintending the men's work. He was leaning over the hatch, giving an order and holding his lantern down into the dark hole, when the lighted lamp slipped out of the frame and fell on top of a can of powder. The two men in the pit had gone into the rear of the magazine, and, having their backs turned, could not see the danger.

The flame of the lamp was fast heating the thin metal of the receptacle. The men at the top of the hatch were in a stupor and stood as if paralyzed. At that moment a mere apprentice boy broke through the group and, without a word, jumped for the rope leading into the hatch, and, sliding down, grabbed the lighted lamp and smothered the flames with his fingers. The can was already so hot that it burned the boy's hand as he touched it.

"Hoist away!" he cried, and he was run up to the deck, holding in one hand the can of powder. Running along the deck, the boy then flung it into the sea. The brave act of the apprentice was duly reported and he was rewarded by promotion to the top of the line for the gunners' warrant.

Another instance, the hero in which was injured, likewise consisted in the saving of a magazine. This fire occurred aboard one of the small cruisers. A fireman and one other of the grimy gang were in the hold one morning cleaning the bilges. The section cleaned by the second fireman was on the starboard side of the extreme after part of the engine room. Immediately aft of the engine room and separated only by a steel partition was the magazine.

[illegible]

his pipe. He threw the match into the bilge, and, there being some turpentine left, it flared up, frightening him so that he jumped to his feet, upset the five-gallon can, stopped just long enough to see it blaze up in a mighty roar, and then ran yelling and screaming to the deck.

The only other man in the engine room was the second-class fireman, and he took in the situation at a glance. Already mighty flames were playing against the steel partition between the engine room and the magazine. The fireman grabbed the bilge covers and managed to throw them into place, though even at that early stage he was frightfully burned about the hands and face. Then he grabbed a wrench and knocked open one of the intakes from the sea, and a flood of water poured into the place from without.

The water rushed in so rapidly that it knocked off the bilge covers, but it gave the lone fighter a chance. He grabbed a bucket and dashed water against the overheated partition, and when men from above burst into the engine room in answer to the alarm, they found the fireman, with skin burned from hands and face and hair and eyebrows gone, dashing the water against the partition, which was so hot that it sent the water back in clouds of steam. There was some trouble in getting the intakes sealed again, and the engine room was a foot under water before the flow was checked, but the magazine had been saved. The fireman was promoted to be water tender.

There are a great many other examples of heroism on the records of the new navy, but a few examples about cover the character of all.

As is generally known, spontaneous combustion in the coal bunkers is one of the dangers that most threatens a man-of-war. A peculiar occurrence that turned out rather humorously happened on one of the big cruisers steaming along the Pacific Coast, and at the same time the incident proved the efficacy of the modern instrument which is depended upon to give the alarm the instant the temperature in any one bunker rises higher than it ought to.

It is one of the rules of a man-of-war that before a coal bunker is broken open to be unloaded of coal the chief engineer must be notified, and no bunker may be opened without the orders from the executive of the department. One morning as the cruiser was steaming along leisurely the fire alarm outside the skipper's door began to ring violently, and the marine orderly ran in to notify him that a fire had broken out in Bunker No. 8.

No orders had been given to open Bunker No. 8. Spontaneous combustion was the immediate assumption. A minute after the alarm the firemen were at the door with the steam hoses ready to fight the flames. The door was found open and the chief engineer could not understand the phenomenon, but ordered the steam turned on.

Enough had been sent into the bunker to push the vessel [illegible]

[illegible]

SEPT

THE RUNAWAYS

A Story of Ante Bellum Days

COL. RANDOLPH sat on the broad colonial porch of his ancestors' home gazing abstractly at the vista spread before him. In the foreground, stretched undulating fields of cotton, and in the distance, toward the Blue Mountains, the woods gleamed in all their Autumn coloring. To the left could be seen the long rows of the negro cabins and the little pickaninnies rolling in the grass. The soft stillness of the October day was unbroken, save by the occasional dropping of a chestnut from one of the old trees down the avenue. It was a typical scene of ante-bellum days.

Col. Philip Randolph was in an indolent, reminiscent mood this morning. The exhilarating air of Autumn brought back memories of his youth. Half a century had left its impress on his face, but at heart he was still a boy. Suddenly his peaceful reverie was broken by the appearance of a small negro, whose ebony face wore a curious mixture of importance, subdued mirth, and awe, as he approached the master of the house and said:

"Please, Sah, ol' Uncle Eph'um done run away again, Sah."

"What!" thundered the Colonel, starting to his feet. "This is the fifth year that negro has run away. I'll see about this." And catching up his cane and Panama hat he strode down the avenue toward the negro quarters.

He stopped before the cabin of Aunt Dinah, the wife of the recreant, and she met him by answering his unspoken question:

Yes, Sah, he done run away agin, Sah. When I git up dis mawnin' he done gone. It's pow'ful cuous, Sah. He'll come back; you know he allus does. Gawd knows I sho' is toah up in my mind about it. He knows what a kind massa he got, and peahs lak when he come back he pow'ful shame o' hisself, but he done gone ag'in."

As was always the case with him, the Colonel's wrath had subsided by the time he had reached Uncle Ephraim's cabin, and, after hearing Aunt Dinah's explanation, he said thoughtfully:

"Well, tell Eph to come and see me when he comes back, and we'll not search for him this time." Then he walked slowly back to the house.

At dinner that day the family discussed the runaway. He had been born on the plantation and was a great favorite with them all. He was only a few days older than the Colonel. They had been boys together, and the slave had been devoted to "his white folks." But every October for five years Eph had mysteriously disappeared, to appear again in about two weeks, a little shamefaced, and his only explanation to the darkies had been that he "jes' had to go."

The Colonel had maintained a discreet silence He remembered the long years of unbroken loyalty and devotion of Ephraim, and waited for him to explain his disappearance, but the explanation had never come. This time the Colonel had determined to ask for it.

About two weeks after this last October day a disheveled old darky walked into Aunt Dinah's cabin. His clothes were torn by brambles and covered with the mud of the swamps. He looked tired but happy. Uncle Ephraim had returned.

He said little by way of reply to the upbraidings of Aunt Dinah, who gave him a good "tongue lashing" for his "ongratitude to Ol' Massa to run off lak a common field niggah." He winced at the last appellation, for Uncle Eph was quite an aristocrat in his way, having been coachman in the Randolph family ever since he had arrived at man's estate. He said nothing, however, for he was rather a silent darky.

When Aunt Dinah had "had her say" she gave him the master's message. He stopped smoking, his cob pipe went out. At last he arose, put on his battered hat, and, without changing his mudstained garments, walked slowly up to the "Big House."

Col. Randolph solemnly surveyed the weatherbeaten runaway.

"Well, Eph," he said sternly, "I've never asked you before, but now I want you to tell me why you ran away."

Ephraim, fingering his hat and looking at his muddy shoes, said:

"That's jus' what I'm gwine to do, Marse Phil. Seem lak I couldn't wait to fix up none. I jus' got to tell you now. You know, Marse Phil," (and Uncle Eph coughed,) "we been knowin' one 'nudder a long time. You know my mammy wah yo' black mammy, too, an' you know we done play togedder, we did, an' we hunted togedder, we did, an' you know, Marse Phil, we could outride anybody in dis country—"

"That we could," broke in the Colonel, forgetting himself for the moment, unconscious of his rôle as judge of a runaway negro, and remembering only his happy boyhood.

"Well, Marse Phil, you know in de Fall, Sah, when de sun shines sort o' meller lak, an' when de muscadines an' foxgrapes an' 'simmons am ripe, an' de chestnuts am droppin', Sah, I jes' can't stand it nohow. I jes' 'bleeged to run away. 'Peahs lak I jus' recollect de time, Marse Phil, I do, when you an' me used to go possum an' coon huntin', an' den atterwhile, when I take de chillens—an' Lord sich times as we had. An' now dey's all married an' gone, Sah, but Ol' Eph, he jes' have to take to de woods, once a yeah, and kind o' curcumavigate 'roun, Sah, jes' foh de ol' times, Sah. I'se pow'ful sorry to discommodate you, Marse Phil, but I tol' dat trifiin' Joe how to tek keer of de hosses, Sah, an' I jes has to go, Marse Phil, I jes' has to."

The Colonel had turned and was looking out of the window. He did not speak at once.

From the distant cabins came the plaintive echo of a lullaby sung by a black mammy to a curly-headed pickaninny. The gold of evening was melting into the purple glow of twilight, and the air was balmy and sweet. To the Colonel there came the memory of days, long ago, when he had seen and felt all this so keenly, when the young blood coursed through his veins warmed by the fire of youth, and when all nature seemed but to be speaking words of welcome, inviting him to come forth and revel in its beauties.

"Well, Eph," he finally said, "I have one request to make of you. When you feel like running away again I want you to tell me and I'll go with you."

"You go, Marse Phil, sho' nuff? All right, Sah, I'll tell you, Sah."

The Colonel turned and took up his paper. "Don't forget," he commanded. "I shall expect you to tell me." And the interview was ended.

There were wild rumors afloat among the negroes as to the punishment Uncle Eph was to receive for running away, but Uncle Eph himself maintained a dignified silence. He sedately drove the Colonel and his wife to church, and through the country lanes to the houses where they attended the big dinners and teas. The sub-

old playmates.

The year passed by and Indian Summer threw again her shimmering blue mantle over the distant mountains, and the leaves became golden and red and brown. One night the Colonel sat late at his study table. He was writing to his lawyer, he was tired, and somehow it seemed a task to him to-night. Suddenly he heard soft footsteps in the hall.

Who could it be? His wife had retired and Rob, the only son at home, had gone with his young wife to a country ball and would not be home for hours. The door was gently pushed open, and there appeared the woolly head and ebony face of Uncle Eph.

"I'se ready, Sah," he said in a sepulchral whisper.

"Ready?" inquired the Colonel in amazement. For a moment he had forgotten the compact of a year ago, but only for a moment. He pushed aside the tedious letter and looked up at Eph expectantly.

"Yes, we's ready, Sah," said Eph again. "It's a mighty fine night, Sah. I'se got de guns, Sah, an' some meal an' coffee an' bacon, an' I lay we ken be a right smaht ways off by mawnin' if we step lively, Marse Phil."

"Yes," said the Colonel, and he stepped out on the veranda. How beautiful everything looked in the moonlight! The balmy October air of the South was like a caress. The woods seemed to beckon them. Philip Randolph, the boy, could not withstand the temptation. Grasping his hat he looked at Eph, as he had done years before, when he waited for him to tell him when to shoot.

Eph looked back at him, picked up a sack that was lying on the steps, then took up the guns:

"De Parker woods is mighty 'ticin', Sah," he said.

"Yes," repeated the Colonel, and followed him down the avenue. A few moments later and their figures were lost to view in the dense shade of the woods.

Both the Colonel and Eph had run away.

ANNA LAURA GRAVES.

The Cross-Country Ride.

THEY were hopelessly stuck when I came along on my wheel. The country was a desolate waste around—the nearest town ten miles as the crow flies. The roads were—well, my muddy tires would not recommend them.

"Broke down?" I asked, with that evident concern a man always feels for two helpless ladies stranded by the wayside in an automobile. Of course, I had anticipated my answer before the question was asked, for it was self-evident.

"Yes. The electricity—or something—has given out."

It was a sweet, girlish voice, which I admired, and the face harmonized with it. The other occupant of the vehicle was the mother, and not quite so attractive.

"A bad place to break down," I suggested, dismounting. "See what I can do for you."

"It's very kind of you."

"We wouldn't like to detain you, though," added the mother, looking at me as if she thought I was a highwayman.

"No particular hurry," I replied. "I was out for a pleasant spin, and got lost on this abominable road."

"And we, too, thought we would have a ride all alone. Papa never likes to have me go alone; but John was away, and I told mamma I knew how to run the machine. And I do!"

"Certainly! But repairing it is another thing."

"Yes. John had no business to let it get out of order."

"If you will dismount," I said, "I might make an investigation."

I held out an arm to assist her, but her mother protested.

"Is it necessary? The roads are so muddy!"

"No, not necessary for both," I added, already holding the arm of her daughter.

She stood by my side and watched me open the box, giving advice and directions about the location of the tools, which I appreciated.

"The electricity has not given out," I announced later, "but there is something wrong with the battery. There's power enough in it to carry you fifty miles, or kill a dozen men."

"Mercy, Stella! is there any danger?" queried the woman in the automobile.

"No, mamma!"

"Not any, madam," I added, reassuringly. "However, I must get at the board under your feet. If you will kindly hold them up a moment—"

"Wait! I will get out with Stella!"

"Not at all necessary."

But she climbed down in a hurry, and I proceeded to lift the board. It was a common enough battery and motor, but a little kinky in its actions at times. Being somewhat of an electrician, I promised to repair the injury in a short time.

"It's fortunate we met you," said Stella, laughingly, "or we might have had to walk back to town."

"Yes! It is very fortunate for me," I replied, without looking up, but through the machinery I could see looks of disapproval on the mother's face. That provoked me to work in silence for some minutes. Then jumping into the automobile, I said:

"Now I think the thing will go. Which lever do you use?"

"This one."

She sprang lightly into the vehicle and touched the handle, giving it a sudden twist. Then the machinery did go. There was a whirring and buzzing that made us turn in alarm. The wheels dug into the mud so fast that it flung a handful straight at the mother, who stood directly back of us. The vehicle darted forward like a racehorse.

"Shut off the power!" I said, quickly.

Stella looked at me with a peculiar smile and said:

"I can't."

"Why not? Let me try!"

I took the lever from her hand and turned it clear around, but there was no diminution in the speed of the automobile. If anything, it seemed to gallop faster. We were now a hundred yards from our starting point. I turned to see the mother running after us, shouting:

"Stop thief! Stop, stop! I'll have you arrested!"

But I was helpless. We were running too fast to jump. It was sure death to attempt it. So I tried to collect myself and said:

"This is serious. We must keep our heads."

"Yes, very serious. But I'm not afraid—not yet."

"Nor am I, out here in the country. It's like a cross-country ride."

"Yes; but we can't tell where it will end."

We were making twenty miles an hour then, unless my calculations were wrong, and I had difficulty in holding the machine straight in its course.

"I've been in runaways before," I gasped as the wind nearly blew my breath away; "but never in an automobile."

"Nor have I," she answered grasping her loosened hair, which streamed behind her; "but I've always wanted to be in one."

"Then you'll have all you want before we get through with this. I think we are increasing our speed."

We passed a team, which shied at our vehicle, and nearly upset the carriage in the gutter.

"We must be creating a sensation," I suggested grimly, trying again to shut off the power.

"Shouldn't wonder," she replied. Then eagerly, "But it's fun!"

"Yes, lots of fun," I assented, not wishing to be beaten by a girl.

"I'm glad you're not afraid," she added, "for if you were I think I might be."

"Oh, I'm not a bit afraid," I replied, trying to keep a tremor from spoiling my voice. "So long as we keep the thing going we are all right."

We bumped over a cat that tried to run across our path, and scattered hairs and screeches around that vanished almost as soon as we noticed them.

"Are you going through the village?" she asked a moment later.

"I wouldn't if I could help it. I like the country much better. But there are no forks in the road, and at this speed I'm afraid I could not turn around gracefully on this narrow road."

She laughed—softly and musically.

"I should think not. We might be spilled out."

"Yes; spilled out," I shivered.

"What's the matter? Are you afraid now?"

"Not a bit," as I narrowly escaped knocking a man over, who shook his cane at us. "I'm just beginning to enjoy it."

"I suppose mamma will be worried about us."

"Yes, about you," I answered with dif-

would like to see me killed and mangled."

"She thought you were trying to steal the automobile—or me. Now she must be sure of it."

"I wouldn't steal this old—this machine for anything," I gasped. "But you—"

"Well, what were you going to say?" demurely.

"You are quite another story, as somebody has said."

"Kipling, you mean."

"No; I mean you."

"Oh, I see; I meant the story, or the one who said that—"

"Here we come to the village," I interrupted desperately. "Are you afraid now?"

"No, not unless you are."

"Me afraid? Never! I don't know what fear is!"

"Neither do I—at least not when—I'm with you."

"That's kind of you. But I wish that old haycart would get out of our way, and that hearse in front. Say! Can't you toot the horn?"

"Can I? Just listen."

"That's it! Make them think Barnum's Circus is coming, and they'll give us the right of way. Now again, for there's a whole menagerie of people and horses in front."

It was the main street of the village, and we were dodging and dashing through it at a pace that frightened everybody and upset everything that got in our way.

"See that fool ahead trying to stop us! He's the town officer!"

"Well, he's a brave man if he can stop us."

"Do you wish he would?"

"Yes! No, of course not!" I stammered. "This is too much fun—with you—to wish anybody to stop us."

"There he goes now, shaking his stick at us! I'll toot the horn in his face. Isn't he mad now?"

"I suppose so!" I replied, "but I can't look behind. This thing requires all of my attention."

"You look tired. Why, you're perspiring. Are you getting a little afraid now?—just a little bit?"

"Well, now, I may. No, no; of course not; not a single bit. It's jolly; it's a regular lark. And there's the country ahead!"

"Another cross-country ride! How many miles did you say the electricity would carry us?"

"Fifty!" I groaned.

"How lovely!"

"Yes! Lovely!"

Outside of the village the road forked. One went down into the lowlands where the roads were good. The other climbed a steep hill. I saw my hope, and toward the hill I steered.

"Why, the roads are better the other way," she said.

"I thought they were smoother up here," I lied.

"No; this road leads up the side of the mountain, and we can never get to the top without stopping. I'm sure of it."

"I thought the other one led up the mountain. How provoking!"

"Yes; very provoking! It will spoil our ride!"

There was disappointment on the pretty face; but when we climbed the hill, and our vehicle panted and snorted under the exertion, my courage and spirits returned.

"Well, it can't be helped now. We've had a splendid ride together. I shall always remember it."

"Yes; splendid! I hope mamma won't worry!"

"She won't, I'm sure; but I think I'll leave you in the village, and not see her to-day."

Worn out with its exertions, the vehicle came to a sullen standstill near the summit. Stella dismounted, and I quietly disconnected the machinery.

"It's broken for good now," I said, examining it. "We will have to get a team to drag it back to the village."

"How mean! I thought we should have a good run down the hill! You wouldn't be afraid, would you?"

"Certainly not," I faltered, looking down the steep road; "but it's out of the question now."

"Then we'll have to walk it."

"Yes; but together, and that will be fun."

"Not half as much as if we were riding. That was such a lark! It was the best cross-country ride I ever had."

"Yes, the best I ever had."

Of course I escaped the irate mother's wrath; but I had to make a ten-mile détour to avoid it, and when I found my wheel I was thankful enough to get home without bodily harm.

GEORGE E. WALSH.

A Boy of Ancient Vintage.

The Man With the Mission—Have you been to hear the wonderful boy preacher lately?

The Man With the Axe—Nop.

The Man With the Mission—Why?

The Man With the Axe—Oh, I heard him twenty-five years ago and didn't approve of his orthodoxy.

Disappointment.

Student (to cabby, late at night.)—Hello, there, Mr. Man; are you at liberty?

Cabby (scenting a fare.)—Yes, Sir, yes, Sir, right this way.

Student (passing on.)—Then I congratulate you—three cheers for liberty.

Guying the Problem Editor.

How do you take 10 from 10 and leave 20?

Draw the ten fingers of a pair of gloves from the ten fingers of your hands. Give me a hard one.

1901

MANY TRYING TO SMUGGLE SPOONS.

THOUSANDS of souvenir spoons, from lands across the seas, have been seized this Summer by the Customs Inspectors in New York. They are from almost every city and village in the old world.

In hats, in shoes, in linings of coats, trousers, and dresses were they found, and also in trunks that have two bottoms, in all kinds of funny shaped boxes and bundles, and even umbrellas, parasols, and once the dark recess of a camera was employed for the purpose.

Of these seizures, the detection of the offenders, and the subsequent discovery of the spoons on their persons or in their luggage, those connected with the Customs Service tell many interesting stories.

Not long ago, on a liner there arrived a rather youthful looking Westerner. He was of slim build, and had it not been for a suspicious looking swelling about the waist line, he would have, probably, gone unmolested. When an Inspector asked him what the suspicious looking ridge was, he explained that it was an electric belt, that he was wearing on account of a rheumatic affection. This excuse did not go, and he was asked to step into the customs office and exhibit the belt. He did have on a belt, but it was not an electric one. It was of chamois skin, and sewed within it were several dozen spoons.

An Inspector saw a man whose trousers at the bottom had a rather bulky-looking appearance. In response to an inquiry as to why the trousers looked so peculiar the man said he supposed it was a fault in the make. The officer then turned the overlapped part down. Some exceptionally ornate spoons fell to the floor.

A young fellow with a rain coat hanging jauntily over his arm came off a steamer some weeks ago. He laid the coat over one of his trunks. An Inspector came along and leaned over the trunk. He felt some hard lumps. An investigation followed, and several score spoons were found in the pockets and lining of the coat.

In the band of a silk hat there was found once two or three spoons. The hat was in a hat box, and the owner thought the band a splendid place in which to bring the spoons in. He did not know that the scheme was an old one.

At the memorial services held at the Hamburg-American Line pier, in Hoboken, on the day of President McKinley's funeral, one of the men on the pier refused to take off his hat. His lack of courtesy resulted in an investigation, and the discovery of several dozen fancy European souvenir spoons. A man with a few more umbrellas than one person is supposed to have any use for arrived in New York a few weeks ago. He was asked to open them at the pier. Besides the ribs there was a very choice collection of souvenir spoons in one of the larger of the umbrellas. Pillow cases have also been used as receptacles for spoons.

Sometimes the inspectors imagine the bottom of a trunk is too close to the top. They then ascertain whether it is a false bottom or not. On one occasion, between two bottoms, were found a splendid collection of spoons representing nearly every city in Europe. In the frills and pleats of dainty lingerie spoons have also been found, as well as in seal skin sacks and various other articles of clothing and personal effects.

How do the inspectors know whom to search or whom to suspect, people often wonder. By simply keeping an eye open for peculiar looking bumps in clothing and for faces that don't appear at ease are two of the ways they have adopted. When a person is too anxious to show everything he or she has suspicion is aroused.

Of the spoons that have been discovered by the inspectors this season the number is so great and the designs so many that to describe them all would be almost impossible.

In the collection there are designs representing the churches of Estrella and San Roque in quaint Lisbon, the "Crouching Lion" of Gibraltar, while another in the shape of a slipper is a reminder of Tunis, the city where everybody is said to wear fancy colored slippers. Another spoon bears a picture of the Acropolis at Athens, another represent's Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria, while still another is a pleasing reproduction of the Citadel at Cairo. Others represent the Damascus and Jaffa Gates of old Jerusalem, while others give an idea of how the Golden Horn of Constantinople looks. There are reproductions of ancient churches at Palermo and Messina, while one of fancy design represents Mount Aetna, and several other views connected with the city and bay of Naples. In Rome the travelers secured spoons, some, of the many of which commemorate the Vatican, others the Colosseum and St. Peter's. Gay Monte Carlo is represented by a large collection, among which are scores of views of the Casino and sights connected with the famous gambling resort. From Marseilles the travelers brought home mementos in the shape of pictures of the harbor of the Chateau d'If. Grenada's memory is kept green with all kinds of pictures of the Alhambra. The handle of the spoon represents a luscious-looking bunch of grapes, the identity of which is disclosed by the embossed name of Malaga in the spoon proper. The castle of Fontainebleau, with the magnificent forest that surrounds it, was not forgotten, nor the beautiful Tuileries, the tomb of Napoleon, the Joan of Arc monument, the tomb of Richelieu, the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Fountain of the Luxembourg, besides numerous views along the Seine, and others representing Paris in all of its splendor and beauty. Avignon, with its Palace of the Popes, the fortifications at Toulon, the carnivals of Nice, views of Aix-les-Bains, Annecy, and picturesque Grenoble are a few others that were remembered in the way of momentos in the shape of spoons.

ODD LOSSES AND RECOVERIES.

NOT every instance of the unexpected recovery of lost property obtains so much notoriety as the recent return of the stolen "Gainsborough," but nearly everybody manages to lose things, and most people find things, too, now and then, and many of the losings and the findings are attended by circumstances that give them a picturesque interest.

A man who has been collecting stories of odd losses and recoveries told of a few of them the other day, and vouches for their entire authenticity. A Captain of the Great Lakes was his authority for the following:

"I had just put my vessel in dock for repairs at Duluth," said the skipper of the inland seas, "and left the ship for a hotel. It was late at night, with a heavy snow falling. Absent-mindedly I scooped up some snow in my bare hand from the steps of a church as I passed, worked it into a hard lump, and then tossed it away. On entering my room at the hotel I poured out a bowl of water to wash my face and hands. Then I noticed that my diamond ring was gone.

"I'm a Scotchman by birth, and perhaps gifted with what some folks call a touch of second sight; so I did what most any other man would have thought foolish—put on my hat and coat, walked right back through the storm, and then retraced my steps. The snow had fallen heavily about half an inch since my first leaving the vessel. When I reached the church steps I took a new handful of snow. I measured my speed, as nearly as possible to that of my first trip, working away at the snowball till it melted into a hard lump, and then threw it away as before.

"Then I went down on my hands and knees and carefully brushed the snow in all directions from where the ball fell. Just as I began to think my quest useless I found the ring."

Another story from the same Captain, whose lot of queer happenings seemed larger than the average, concerned a woman who laid her ring on the windowsill of her stateroom while washing her hands. She went to the dining saloon for breakfast, and forgot about the ring until her return, when she noticed that she had not put it back on her finger. She reported the loss to the Captain, and after a careful investigation he discovered a greasy handprint pointing inward on the windowsill. Ascertaining who had been detailed to clean the brasswork on the passengers' deck, he went down to the sailors' quarters. The Captain tapped his man on the shoulder and said: "Give me back the ring you took from the windowsill this morning!" The sailor without a word delved into his trousers pocket, and fished up the missing piece of jewelry.

Rings seem specially fated to have strenuous careers, and the collector of stories of odd losses told of a New Yorker who lost a valuable one at his country home over a year ago. A hopeless search of the premises was made at the time, and the article given up for lost. A few months later his gardener brought it to him, reporting that he had raked it out of the front lawn while removing the dead leaves.

A man rejoicing in the name of Smithers had a harrowing experience in finding and losing $50. This money he discovered in a neatly rolled wad on the sidewalk lying at his feet. He advertised the find in all the newspapers, but no one ever appeared. Smithers then decided that the money was his, so he invited all of his friends to a grand dinner and "blew in" his $50. The very next day Smithers's bank notified him that his deposit of a recent date was short $50, but that the error had been overlooked through the carelessness of the teller, and had just been traced to its source. As the bank clerk was forced to pay the difference out of his own pocket, Smithers felt conscientiously bound to reimburse him.

Most people have heard the story of the General who lost his leg on a battlefield in the civil war, to find it some years later beautifully mounted in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington as an example of a compound fracture. Rumor has it that from time to time he pays a visit of respect to the remains of his missing member.

A New Yorker whose means are sufficient to keep his wife supplied with expensive jewelry, was leaving the theatre one night when his wife suddenly exclaimed, "William, I've lost the diamond from the setting in my new ring. It must have just fallen out, for I know it was there a minute ago."

William looked around the floor of the foyer and to his surprise found what he supposed was the stone, which he put in his pocket. The next day he took it out, intending to have it reset at the jeweler's, and was astonished to find it was not his wife's diamond, but a much larger and purer stone. He looked up the "Lost" column of the daily paper, and saw an advertisement for the lost diamond he had found. He never found his own missing gem.

The perils of shopping are illustrated by the experience of a woman who took a piece of valuable lace to one of the large department stores in an endeavor to match it as nearly as possible. On reaching the place she occupied a stool just vacated by another shopper, laid her package on the counter, and turned to look for the sales clerk. When the clerk approached she stretched out her hand to pick up the lace—but it had vanished. The clerk disclaimed any knowledge of the occurrence, and after a few minutes of fruitless search the shopper was about to leave. The only explanation she could make of the mystery was that a shoplifter had taken the goods when her back was turned.

Then the clerk suggested that she apply at the lost and found department as a last chance. Thither she went, and after a great amount of questioning the piece of lace was returned. A floorwalker, passing by, had thought the bundle belonged to the woman who had just vacated the seat, and therefore promptly sent it to the lost article department.

ONE DOG SELLER'S LITTLE GAME.

DIVERSE are the ways of the Tenderloin. The latest success up there is Jim the dog seller. There are other dog sellers besides Jim, but they do not do business in the same way. It may be nothing remarkable, to be sure, that he should barter off mangy puppies and sick curs at anything from 25 cents to $2 each, but the fact that he can sell the same dog twice or three times, or even more often in a single night has excited the envy and admiration of all his fellow-craftsmen—if, of course, the passing off of worthless canines on unsuspecting, intoxicated customers can be called a "craft."

In the neighborhood of Long Acre Square and along the stretch of Broadway to the south of it one will meet several dog sellers a night, each leading or carrying a decrepit mass of bones and hair. The puppy limps along and looks down at the pavement just beneath his nose. The seller scrutinises everybody. If the passerby appears in his right mind he is safe, but if he shows any sign of mania, either habitual or temporary, he will hear an insinuating voice whisper close to his ear:

"Want a nice dog, Sir?"

There are many sales. But that is not so strange, considering all the freakish people who try to throw away their cash along Broadway. The wonder is how the one particular head of the puppy-vending business gets back his dog after he has sold it, how he has sold the same one, every night during the last month, and is still selling it at the same old price.

Most people who see dog and man every night cannot understand it, for neither of them will tell the secret. It happens, however, that one outsider knows, and he told a reporter all about it. The knowing man is Jerry, the big bartender just over on the corner from the police station, and he says that of all the Tenderloin games he has known in all the years of his experience in the district, this scheme of the dog seller's is the prize winner.

It seems that early last night Jim the dog seller, strolling complacently between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, saw a young man of unsteady gait approaching. Toward this apparently easy prey he made a dart, dragging the yellow seventy-five-cent puppy across the sidewalk by the twine cord used as a leader. He accosted the young man, and the latter from the start seemed to take an interest in the proposition of buying a dog. Within a few minutes a bargain had been effected. Jim took his seventy-five cents; the young man took the puppy. Then they separated.

With his new pet, the young man walked down Broadway. Once or twice he stopped to take refreshments on corners. He showed the dog to every one he met, declaiming on the beauty of the animal. Hours passed, and the idea of going home struck him forcibly. He leaned against a lamppost and thought, unsteadily. The dog looked much larger than it had. How much would it eat? Would the landlady raise a fuss if it was carried into the house? Very probably. But it had to be carried somewhere, that was a sure thing. Was there ever a dog that looked so hungry? It would be sure to eat several pounds of meat a day. It blinked its whitish eyes at him, as much as to say: "Now, you've got me; you'll have to feed me."

Then it began to grow again, until the small yellow ears were large and hung down flabbily to the lean knees. The emaciated body became elongated until it stretched all the way across the street, the tail protruding into the front door of Jerry's saloon. By the way, Jerry's saloon wasn't a bad place after all. It might be well to follow the dog's tail.

Into Jerry's the young man rolled, the giant yellow dog dragging behind. "What a little puppy!" exclaimed Jerry. The young man thought this a good joke and laughed long. Then he had a high ball. The dog filled the whole room, fairly crowding Jerry into a small corner. A brilliant idea struck the young man.

"Fine dog, isn't it, Jerry?" he said, a scheming, foxlike expression coming over his face.

Jerry assented.

"Will you take good care of it while I step out?" said the owner of the animal. Jerry thought the visitor's talk was far steadier than his walk.

"Yes," he replied. "I'll hold him for a few minutes."

The young man reached over the bar and gave the proprietor one end of the cord that held the dog. Then he slid past the yellow monster and into the street. Half an hour later he was trying to find the front door keyhole, a happy expression in his eyes, a smile on his lips, and he dreamed that the monster yellow dog had eaten Jerry up bodily.

Meanwhile Jerry tied the puppy in the back room of the saloon and waited. In walked Jim the dog seller. "Have you got my dog?" he asked. Jerry said "[illegible]" and there was some argument.

Then Jim explained his game; how, night after night he followed unsteady young men, who bought his puppy and were sorry afterward.

"And they always leave it with the bartender," he added, "and never come back. Are you in on the game?"

And Jerry decided that he was.

One Ivy Vine's History.

THE front of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, at St. Paul's Place and Washington Avenue, in the Bronx, is being gradually covered over with an ivy [illegible]

[illegible] Strader of St. Paul's Church, the complete history of this ivy is as follows:

The home of Sir Walter Scott was at Abbotsford, [illegible]

[illegible] commonly known in this country as "English Ivy," and the botanic name of which is Hedera helix, is a very hardy plant. The [illegible]

[illegible] Amringe of Columbia [illegible]

SEPT

YANKEE DOODLE

A FEW national airs are original compositions; many more are adaptations; our title to "Yankee Doodle" rests on the right of the strong arm—it was taken from the enemy in fair fight. Perhaps, as some investigators claim, the tune first tickled the ear of London as "Lydia Fisher's Jig" in the days of Charles I.; perhaps, as others hold, it was first sung as "Nankey Doodle" in ridicule of Oliver Cromwell; but, whatever its origin, it was very probably popularized in this country by the Dutch settlers of New York who appear to have used it as a harvesting song.

During the French and Indian war, when Gen. Webb was recruiting at Albany preparatory to the abortive movement for the relief of Fort Oswego, the rustic chivalry of the loyal colony of New York flocked to join the expedition. Their unconventional arms and appointments, their simplicity, and lack of discipline greatly amused the British officers who had yet to learn of their latent fighting qualities. The witty surgeon, Dr. Richard Shuckburgh, who was attached to Capt. Horatio Gates's Independent Company, sat down on a well curb, and, with the reaping song of the Dutch farmers ringing in his ears, scribbled off the rhymes of good-natured satire that were to furnish an unborn nation with a nickname as well as a National song:

Father an' I went down to camp
  Along with Cap'n Goodwin,
And there we see the men and boys
  As thick as hasty puddin'.

Yankee Doodle, keep it up!
  Yankee Doodle dandy;
Mind the music, keep the step,
  And with the girls be handy!

Being worthy ancestors of a race of humorists, the colonists were gifted with the ability to take a joke at their own expense—and thus to turn it against the joker—and the song soon attained great vogue. This is shown by the earliest mention of the song in the following paragraph from The New York Weekly Journal of Oct. 13, 1768: "The British fleet was bro't to anchor near Castle William, in Boston Harbor, and the opinion of the visitors to the ships was that the 'Yankee Doodle Song' was the capital piece in their band of musicians."

Even at this date the words varied. One popular country version ran somewhat as follows:

Cut the corners, Jonathan!
  Figure in, Jemima!
Mother, take the chairs away,
  'Twill make the room look.

Sister Sue is very sick,
  We don't know what ails her.
She yesterday ate fourteen eggs
  And now her stomach fails her.

Thus far the song had been sung good-naturedly enough, but now came the period of the Stamp act troubles and the Boston Port bill. British troops were quartered in the Massachusetts capital and collisions between soldiers and citizens became frequent. British bands played "Yankee Doodle" derisively before churches and used the air to drum culprits out of camp. The Lexington and Concord engagements soon followed. As Lord Percy hurried through Roxbury to the relief of his hard-pressed subordinate his bands played "Yankee Doodle"; and it is recorded that a prophetic small boy exclaimed: "You march to 'Yankee Doodle'; you'll come back to 'Chevy Chase'"—alluding to the ballad in which the Percy family has a peculiar interest. After this the air was often called "The Lexington March" in commemoration of the expedition so disastrous to British prowess. Thus "Yankee Doodle" became the "leit motif" of the Revolution. The ballads of the period, whether they favored King or Congress, ran to the rhythm of the well-known air. When the American yeomanry were gathering to the siege of Boston the British soldiers cooped within the city sang defiantly:

Yankee Doodle came to town
  For to buy a firelock;
We will tar and feather him,
  And so we will John Hancock.

Washington now assumed command of the unorganized army under the elm of Cambridge, and the satirical pen was naturally directed against his striking personality. It must have been at this time that some forgotten partisan introduced this stanza, which is sometimes included in what purports to be the original "Yankee Doodle":

There was Cap'n Washington,
  With gentlefolks about him;
They say he's grown so tarnal proud
  He will not ride without 'em.

"A Resident of New York" contributes a description of the General's progress in a rather scurrilous, but historically interesting, ballad entitled "The Trip to Cambridge":

When Congress sent great Washington,
  All clothed in power and breeches,
To meet old Britain's warlike sons
  And make some rebel speeches,

'Twas then he took his gloomy way,
  Astride his dapple donkeys,
And traveled well, both night and day,
  Until he reached the Yankees.

Here the writer explains that the particular donkey was named "Lily," presumably because it was white from chafing or mange. He thus proves himself an Englishman. No American Tory would have taken such liberty with the probabilities, even in satire, as to picture the magnificent Virginia horseman, who broke his own thoroughbreds, riding a donkey!

Old mother Hancock, with a pan
  All crowded full of butter,
Unto the lovely Georgius ran
  And added to the splutter.

Says she, "Our brindle has just calved,
  And John is wondrous happy!
He sent this present to you, dear,
  As you're the 'country's pappy.'"

Thus in scorn and from the mouth of an enemy came probably the first recognition of Washington as "the Father of His Country."

But the American satirist was also to have his turn at the old tune. During the British occupancy of Philadelphia an attempt was made by the Americans to blow up the hostile ships in the Delaware by means of primitive infernal machines concealed in kegs that were floated down the river. One of the kegs bumped into a log and prematurely exploded. The British sailors, thus warned of the mysterious danger, opened a grand fusillade at every object seen afloat, maintaining the discharge until sundown. Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a noted wit, thereupon composed the famous "Battle of the Kegs," which is easily the best humorous production of the Revolution. Here is the scene in which Sir William Howe is apprised of the danger to his fleet:

At his bedside he then espy'd
  Sir Erskine at command, Sir;
Upon one foot he had one boot
  And th' other in his hand, Sir.

Sir Erskine then describes the rebel onslaught:

The motley crew, in vessels new,
  With Satan for their guide, Sir,
Pack'd up in bags or wooden kegs,
  Come driving down the tide, Sir.

Then comes the description of the terrible "battle":

The cannons roar from shore to shore,
  The small arms make a rattle;
Since wars began I'm sure no man
  E'er saw so strange a battle.

The rebel dales, the rebel vales,
  With rebel trees surrounded,
The distant woods, the hills, and floods
  With rebel echoes sounded.

The fish below swam to and fro,
  Attacked from every quarter;
"Why, sure," thought they, "the devil's to pay
  'Mongst folks above the water!"

The kegs, 'tis said, tho' strongly made
  Of rebel staves and hoops, Sir,
Could not oppose their powerful foes,
  The conquering British troops, Sir.

The ballad then closes with several stanzas of laughing tribute to the valor of "the conquering British troops."

The failure of the combined expedition of the French fleet under Count D'Estaing and the army under Gen. Sullivan against Rhode Island in August, 1778, inspired a British sympathizer with a song entitled "Yankee Doodle's Expedition to Rhode Island," which was also published in England as "D'Estaing Eclipsed; or, Yankee Doodle's Defeat." These few stanzas will give an idea of the whole:

So Yankee Doodle did forget
  The sound of British drum, Sir;
How oft it made him quake and sweat
  In spite of Yankee rum, Sir.

He took his wallet on his back,
  His rifle on his shoulder,
And "veow'd" Rhode Island to attack
  Before he was much older.

In dread array their tattered crew
  Advanced with colors spread, Sir:
Their fifes played "Yankee Doodle-doo,"
  King Hancock at their head, Sir.

What numbers bravely crossed the seas
  I cannot well determine;
A swarm of rebels and of fleas
  And every other vermin.

As Jonathan so much desired
  To shine in martial story,
D'Estaing with politesse retired
  To leave him all the glory.

He left him what was better yet—
  At least it was more use, Sir;
He left him for a quick retreat,
  A very good excuse, Sir.

These verses betray the tendency on the part of many Englishmen of that time to despise the colonists as an inferior race, which was not the least of the causes of the war. In this expedition D'Estaing had a sharp naval action with Lord Howe off Newport, at the close of which the English sailed to New York and the French to Boston to repair. The army, thus deprived of naval support, necessarily withdrew. John Hancock, who is mentioned in one stanza, commanded the second line of the Massachusetts militia in this movement.

Among other variations of "Yankee Doodle" that reached England were "Yankee Doodle; or, The Negro's Farewell to America," and "Yankee Doodle; or, (as Now Christened by the Saints of New England,) the Lexington March." But a satire on Parliament, entitled "The Recess," printed in London in 1779 by "A True Friend of the King and the Colonies," is in an altogether different key:

We swear the transatlantic folks
  Shall all obey our orders;
While they turn all we do to jokes,
  And cry out, "Guard your borders!"

What's to be done? Well, end the jar.
  But how? Ah, there's the devil!
'Tis easier to provoke a war
  By far, than cure the evil.

These conciliatory lines were bitterly denounced as seditious by American Tories. That sturdy Tory organ, Rivington's Gazette, printed in its issue of Jan. 22, 1780, "Mary Cay, or, Miss in Her Teens, an Old Canterbury Tale from Chaucer. Air: Yankee Doodle," which was a rhythmical résumé of the war up to date. It begins:

Good Neighbours, if you'll give me leave,
  I'll tell you such a story!
'Twill make you laugh, I do believe,
  Or I'm an errant Tory.

To shew that Good from Evil comes,
  According to the Scripture,
When Mary Cay stole sugar plums,
  You know how Mother whipped her!

In this song the war is allegorized as a domestic quarrel between mother and daughter. "Mary Cay" is, of course, America, and the "sugar plums" represent the illicit colonial trade, which Great Britain, after long tacitly permitting, suddenly tried to suppress. The song tells how Mary, who was thirteen, plotted with Sammy (Samuel Adams) to play truant; how Dick and Will (the two Howes) tried to coax her back; how Jack (Burgoyne) was surrounded by a mob, and how the domestic strife raged between bedroom and parlor. Modern joke writers will please take notice that the "parlor" was New York and the "bedroom" was Philadelphia.

Rivington also commemorated the defeat of Gates by Cornwallis at Camden in the Carolinas by printing in his issue of Sept. 27, 1780, "A Pastoral Elegy, Set to Music by Signora Carolina."

ISAAC (ALLEGRO.)

O, wherefore, brother Jonathan,
  So doleful are your features?
Say, are you rather poorly, man,
  Or have you lost your creatures?

JONATHAN (PIANO.)

Ah, would to Heaven that were all!
  But worse I have to mention;
For Gates, our gallant General,
  Has made a new convention.

The last line alludes to the earlier convention that Gates made with Burgoyne at Saratoga, which, incidentally, Congress, to its discredit, failed to keep.

Even poor Major André could not escape the Yankee Doodle infection, for his celebrated satire on Mad Anthony Wayne, "The Cow Chase," while it opens in the meter of "Chevy Chase," eventually swings into the cadence of "Yankee Doodle," ending:

And now I've closed my epic strain,
  I tremble ere I show it,
For fear this Warrior-drover Wayne
  Should ever catch the poet.

And the "warrior-drover's" men did catch the unlucky poet on the very day the poem was published in Rivington's Gazette.

At last came the end, with Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, where the American and French armies paraded to "Yankee Doodle," while the discomfited Britons laid down their arms to the tune of "The World's Turned Upside Down." Shortly afterward appeared "The Dance"—the last of the Revolutionary Yankee Doodle songs—in which the closing campaign is cleverly described:

Cornwallis led a country dance,
  The like was never seen, Sir;
Much retrograde and much advance,
  And all with General Greene, Sir.

They rambled up and rambled down,
  Join'd hands, then off they run, Sir.
Our General Greene to old Charlestown,
  The Earl to Wilmington, Sir.

Greene, in the South then danc'd a set,
  And got a mighty name, Sir;
Cornwallis jigg'd with young Fayette,
  But suffered in his fame, Sir.

Cornwallis is made to complain that the conditions of the "dance" are hardly suited to the training and equipment of his troops, asking indignantly:

Yet are red heels and long lac'd skirts,
  For stumps and briars meet, Sir?
Or stand they chance with hunting shirts,
  Or hardy veteran feet, Sir?

The song then tells the story of Cornwallis's final "set" at York, with De Grasse, Rochambeau, and Washington, and closes with a significant menace to the unfortunate Tories:

Now hand in hand they circle round
  This ever-dancing peer, Sir;
Their gentle movements soon confound
  The Earl as they draw near, Sir.

His music soon forgets to play—
  His feet can move no more, Sir;
And all his bands now curse the day
  They jigged to our shore, Sir.

Now Tories all, what can ye say?
  Come—is not this a griper,
That while your hopes are danced away,
  'Tis you must pay the piper?

Those fastidious critics who scorn all music that is not strictly classical may decry the homely strains of "Yankee Doodle," but the old song is our first National air; it was heard at the opening of our war for existence, it told of the varying chances of that war, and rang triumphantly at its close. Apart from its associations, "Yankee Doodle" is a tune of just the type that appeals to the every-day American. It has the same joyous, never-say-die staccato, with opportunities for heartening smashes of the big bass drum that made "Dixie," "Marching Through Georgia," and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Time" the favorite songs of later wars. It will always be a favorite, because, in short, as one of its celebrants has said,

It's good for feasting, good for fun,
  And likewise good for fighting.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

Fruits and Flowers of Rarest Sort

Amateurs Vie With Professionals in Producing Beauties of Size and Color.

GARDENING for exhibition has grown in recent years into a distinct feature of general agriculture, and those who strive to compete for the prizes offered at the fruit and flower shows form a class almost by themselves. In addition to the incentive of prizes, the successful exhibitor of a new strain of roses, pinks, or orchids knows that he is apt to receive liberal offers for the flowers that he can raise from the new plants, and the orchard which takes the premium for the finest grapes, pears, or peaches easily finds customers.

The great floral establishments and seedsmen of the country make early preparations for the Fall exhibitions. Apart from their regular commercial gardens, there is generally a plot of ground devoted entirely to the culture of flowers for that purpose. Here the finest seeds and plants only are used, and the best talent employed to make them grow to perfection. In the large greenhouses orchids and roses have been handled with all the care and delicacy devoted to precious articles, and for a year or more they have been nursed and tended until they have almost reached perfection. It is not uncommon for the florists to begin preparation two or three years ahead of time for an exhibition. It is continual selection, crossing, and culture that produces extraordinary flowers. The famous Lawson pink, which a few Winters ago astonished the floral world, was the result of several years' close application to work. It originated in a plant that had shown a special tendency to yield large flowers. The best clippings of this plant were taken and planted by themselves and cultivated carefully and tenderly under the most favorable conditions. Then it was crossed with another pink that was noted for its delicate coloring. The product of the two was a large-size pink of a bright, rich color. Then, by good selection and further careful culture, a plant was eventually obtained that made the reputation and fortune of the gardener.

Likewise orchids for exhibition are the result of infinite amount of labor and loving care. There are probably 10,000 amateurs and professionals engaged in trying to produce mule orchids, which will prove superior to any heretofore raised. The uttermost parts of the earth have already been scoured for new orchids, and there can be but few further additions to the world's collection from these sources. The future improvements must come from the mule orchids, which are the result of cross fertilization and hybridization. There are infinite possibilities in this direction. No man can tell when he may discover a rare novelty by accident, but of the hundreds who experiment in this direction not more than one or two will have any success.

The secrets of the different growers are well guarded until the hour of exhibition.

The exhibitions of fruits and vegetables in recent years have become nearly as popular as the flowers, and at the annual show in Madison Square Garden in October thousands flock to find out what the country has contributed to the practical advancement of a science that comes close home to the palate if not to the heart of every one. The fruit and vegetable exhibitions are fully as attractive and interesting to many as the flower show. The fruit of the vine and tree present tints and colors comparable to the blooms of the garden plants. In fact, color has much to do in deciding the judges in their award of prizes. Peaches, apples, and pears that are colored by nature to rich yellows, pinks, and reds cannot be overlooked by the lover of these luscious fruits. The appearance of any fruit stimulates the desire for it, and marketmen attach so much importance to the color that they will often handle highly colored fruits, even though inferior in taste, in preference to the dull-colored products.

Owing to the qualities which decide the judges at exhibitions, the horticulturists who raise fruits for show have emphasized the importance of color and size. Everything is sacrificed for these two qualities.

Nature, however, makes some compensations, and, if she has thrown into one fruit a wealth of color and quantity, she is very apt to deny it the lusciousness, sweetness, and juiciness that make it dear to the taste of the epicure. Likewise the largest and handsomest flowers presented for exhibition are rarely the most fragrant.

Some of the most successful achievements in fruit culture in recent years have been attained through amateurs. The love for fine horticulture is increasing, and the rivalry stimulated by the exhibits in the city and county fair has produced excellent results. The amateur has more time and better opportunities to produce excellent exhibition fruit than the professional, for his every effort is concentrated on the few fine specimens under culture.

Many retired business men take up fruit culture as a hobby, and they associate themselves with some society which seeks to further the interests of their particular form of pleasure.

Science as applied to the propagation and development of plants thus receives a great aid, and the societies annually make experiments and observations in new fields. The sum total of these results is shown annually at the exhibitions.

Real Consolation.

Doctor—It is really a crushing misfortune that you lost your young husband, especially after so short a happiness. But I can give you one consolation, my dear Madame, he died cured.

Where Working Girls May Profit.

Settlement Workers Seek New Fields for the Wage Earners, While Studying Comparatively the Ones Already Open.

INTO settlement work in New York City there has come a new idea and ideal that may play no small part later on in the solution of the problem of woman's work, woman's pay, woman's privileges and duties. At present it is but a beginning in a field.

The "new idea and ideal" represents something practical—what may be called the first incursion among the poor to benefit them definitely in the direction of dollars and cents. There has been started (and much has already been done) a movement on the part of the largest settlements of New York that have women residents to study practically and thoroughly the conditions of the New York working girl. Each trade that girls have entered or might enter is being reported upon by picked investigators to see if that trade has possibilities for women or if it is hopelessly overcrowded. On these reports, digested, the settlements will form their policy how best to guide the great, increasing current of ignorant, unskilled working girls that now but plays into the hands of such employes as take advantage of the chances to get a vast bulk of labor cheap.

The entire field of woman's labor in New York must be carefully gone over before what are really the first practical beginnings can be made. But in the investigations the committee that plans this work sees possibilities that the future alone can measure. It has already found one practically complete new field for a number of working girls, a trade as yet little entered by women, where good and steady wages can be gained. More discoveries of this sort are expected.

The purpose of the research is thus twofold. The settlements want to say to the girls they are interested in, and to as many other of the working girls of New York as is possible, "Keep out of this trade; it is badly paid and there are already too many in it. Come into this; you can get good wages and there is any amount of room."

It has always been discouraging for those who took the interests of the people that came to them to heart to see the hardships that girls who became really "nice" had often to undergo. Brave little women, many of them; fate had hedged them in, necessity had made them know no law, literally, except to do the unprofitable thing that happened to lie at hand. It seemed as if it should be the work of the settlement to help them, not individually so much as a class. It came about, not as the experiment of one single settlement, but in that strong body, the New York Association of Working Girls' Societies, that includes nearly twenty-five organizations, with the leading settlements of New York among them.

Heading this consolidation of interests was, as President, Miss Virginia Potter, niece of Bishop Potter. As Vice President and Chairman of the committee that arranged this programme of investigating work was Mrs. Vladimir G. Simkhovitch, (Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch,) head worker of the Friendly Aid House, on East Thirty-fourth Street. These women, with Mrs. E. C. Henderson as Treasurer and Miss Margaret H. Parsons as Secretary, were the officers of the Alliance Employment Bureau, affiliated with the association mentioned above.

This bureau, though fairly prosperous over a course of ten years, had not touched the core of the situation. From its membership was formed a sub-committee, a Committee on the Work and Wages of Women in New York City, of which Miss Potter was made Chairman. All the settlements were asked to aid, and of the special committee that should apportion their labors Mrs. Simkhovitch was chosen Chairman.

At once practical and expert investigations were started out. Seven trades in which women had worked for many years were taken for the first investigation. Hartley House, on the west side of New York City; the Friendly Aid House, and Calvary Parish Settlement were the first to volunteer. It meant the detaching, in each case, of one of their best workers for several weeks.

Miss Mabel Hurd, a graduate of Columbia University, was assigned to the trade of the garment workers. Miss Alice Robbins of the Friendly Aid Society took up the pearl button factories. Artificial flower making was looked into by Miss Mary Lawrence of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor. Hartley House, whose head worker is Miss Helen French Greene, had sent out two investigators, Miss Mary Peckham, detailed on stenographers, and Miss Alice Clark Hubbard, who reported on laundries. Miss Hubbard also made a report on the conditions of the girls and women employed in the Eighth Avenue shops, between Thirty-eighth and Fifty-second Streets, giving each store in detail. Miss Potter herself made a careful study of the girls in fashionable dressmaking establishments, and [illegible]wrence of Calvary Parish Settle[illegible] on the making of paper [illegible].

On all [illegible] the detailed reports of the [illegible] investigators are now on [illegible] another body of women will be [illegible] look into yet other private libraries, the cigarette girls, and other special investigations.

Briefly put, the conclusion the committee arrived at after analyzing these reports was as follows: There is plenty of room for skilled labor in dressmaking, stenography, and laundry work; the wages of unskilled labor are either stationary or sinking; girls must be trained up to become skilled wage earners; the opening up of new occupations is one of the most practical means of advancing these interests.

Training to create skilled workers has indeed always been one of the ends and aims of the leading settlements, but these past few months the settlements have put forth new and special efforts to train in the directions of the most practical demands. Hartley House has had a laundry class, the Clara de Hirsch Home an upholstery class, the Friendly Aid House an operating class, (machine class,) and this latter settlement established early in the Summer a class for waitresses and found places in the smaller Summer hotels for the girls who took the course, thus giving a fresh chance for many a factory girl who was "laid off" in her trade and would otherwise have had no regular employment until Fall.

There was no hit-or-miss working up of the details. The questions that were to be asked by the investigators, a copy of which was furnished to each woman sent out, ran as follows:

Wages.—By week, month, hour, piece? Is overtime paid for? Fines.—Is there deduction for tardiness? How much? How are fines disposed of? Hours.—Is there seasonal employment? Length of slack season? When is it? What is the arrangement of hours? Length of vacation? Are wages continued during vacation? Do employes work independently? Do they work in mutually dependent groups?

Compliance with Law.—Is factory act posted? Is schedule of hours posted? Is there hour for luncheon? Is washroom satisfactory? Is toilet room? Is building loft, (in general construction and protected against fire)? Are there seats for employes? Apprentices.—Is there work period when no wages is paid? How long before first payment? What is first wages? What is rapidity of rise?

Do employes belong to union? Is lunchroom provided? Is restroom provided? Is occupation dangerous? Is occupation crowded? Is number of persons employed in occupation increasing or diminishing? What is proportion of machine labor to hand labor? What are the latest mechanical improvements in occupation?

Much that is of interest is to be found in these reports submitted individually. Miss Virginia Potter, in visiting eleven fashionable dressmakers, found that the wages per week for waist hands varied from $5 to $20, of skirt hands from $7 to $20, of trimmers from $7 to $22, of learners from $1 to $2 and $3.

In the artificial flower trade Miss Margaret Lawrence reported, wages averaged from 50 cents to $1 a day. Much of the work is done in tenement houses that are among the worst and most unsanitary in the city, with the workers usually Italians of low grade. In the large factories conditions and wages are fairly good, though the latter are seldom over $4 to $6 a week. The tenement workers are said to receive the same wages as the shop workers, but this is generally not believed to be the case. No rest or lunch rooms were to be found.

Pearl button factories are advised against for working girls, since in this trade wages have gone decidedly down within the past few years. Miss Robbins is convinced that few of the experienced earn more than $6 a week. The introduction of machinery has increased the number of girls employed in this trade. Very little variety in conditions was found.

The boxmakers earn $6 and $7 a week. The number at the trade is increasing, and work is apt to be slack during Summer and in the holiday season.

For laundry work the conditions are encouraging. There are many inexperienced workers, but comparatively few efficient ones. Experienced hands are much needed. The wages run from $3 to $9 a week, according to the work done, with overtime at double the usual rate. Because of the heat and steam the trade is a hard one, however.

Regarding stenographers, Miss Peckham says there is no over-supply of skilled workers, but a vast over-supply of third and fourth grade workers. She also says that the number employed is constantly increasing, that the expert worker earns $5 a day in rush seasons, that the lowest first wages are $5 to $8 a week; that the poor workers are due, in great part, to incompetent teachers who arrange for an indefinite number of 50 cent lessons. Stenographers, it appears from this report, are rapidly taking the places of private secretaries.

The working girl, according to Miss Mabel Hurd of Columbia, who goes into the manufacture of men's ready-made clothing finds self-support almost impossible, unless she is a buttonhole maker, an over-all maker, or a very superior finisher. In all of these cases the demand for skilled workers is, however, so small that there is absolutely no field for large numbers of women. There is a great oversupply of poor [illegible], as in every other trade weekly wage of from $5 to $7 is all that the most can hope for. "Overtime" is practically unknown in this trade. In all except the large shops Miss Hurd reported that she found the conditions most unsanitary, and, in the small shops and among the tenement workers, the hours most elastic, sometimes beginning at 6 o'clock in the morning and lasting until very late in the night.

A few girls might be trained into becoming first-class buttonhole makers, and such would readily find employment at very satisfactory wages. Under present circumstances it is difficult for a girl to learn this branch in the shops. Once she is expert, however, there is a demand for her services. In general any young woman who can run a machine exceptionally well has opportunities, but her work must be far ahead of what the average girl of the factories can do.

In addition the settlements are making a special study of what are known as "supplementary trades," that is, extra trades that a working girl can learn, to be taken up when work in her regular trade is slack and difficult to get. For many years in New York the artificial flower girls have worked on feathers in the off-flower season. This is a regular custom in this line, and these employes are equally expert at each.

The Work and Wages Committee hopes to find many a way by which the girls who work can become independent of "seasons," learning how to do more than one thing expertly. This end of the inquiry is being pushed almost more than any other.

WHERE GOOD CITY CHILDREN ARE BARBARIANS.

MY wife and I occupy part of a two-family villa in the outskirts of a country town. Our co-occupants, while at the seashore during the Summer just closed let their half of the house to a city family.

The children in this family were a boy of fifteen years, a girl of thirteen, a boy of nearly eleven, and a girl of nine. My wife and I highly enjoyed the society of these children in a peculiar way. They became to us a study as members of a barbarous tribe.

The very afternoon of their arrival I heard a racket back by the stable. As I hastened down the garden path to ascertain the cause, I saw going on in the stable yard a performance that instantly impressed me with the moral limitations of the youngsters. The boy of fifteen, wearing a cowboy hat, flourishing a toy pistol, and with a wooden sword in his belt, was astride of my pet Guernsey calf. The frightened little animal was plunging and bellowing, while the other three children were throwing sticks and stones at rider and charger and yelling, "Go it, Buffalo Bill!" I deemed it a just punishment when the calf threw the boy against a fence.

I refrained from scolding the children. I have a theory, which I try to put into practice, that there is a psychological moment when a presentation of the facts and their moral bearing to the mind of a culprit acts as sufficient rebuke. Besides, while I was examining the injuries of the poor calf the children ran away.

Next day, opportunity arriving, I spoke to the older boy of his conduct. He listened, not disrespectfully. He said he had had no idea the calf could be injured by his weight. He thought a calf was nearly as strong as a horse. The other children gathered about and made comments. I saw they knew farm animals only from reading. They possessed a jumble of vague ideas in the matter. Moreover, my experience they accepted as being about as valuable as their own. They fell into a wordy wrangle among themselves as to the comparative strength of horses, cows, dogs, and elephants, and I left them to settle it for themselves.

The same day, on going into the barn—our property includes a small farm—I found the older boy walking back and forth on the barn floor smoking a cigarette. Four tons of hay were hard by in the mows. Rye straw in large quantity hung over from the beams a few feet above his head. I asked him to walk with me into the garden to witness an experiment. He went. I carried to an empty vegetable bed a bundle of the hay and straw, lighted a cigar, stood by the heap, let some ashes fall upon it, and in a moment it was in flames. The boy, looking on soberly, said:

"What do you want me to see?"

This was not encouraging. I asked him to reflect on what he had been doing. After much thought he saw the point.

"But," he said, "you ought to see how I can fight a fire."

He could not remember hearing of the rule not to smoke in a barn.

My lawn is my pride and delight. This year it was nearly perfect—trimmed evenly, and of a beautiful green. When a few days after their coming I saw the children seated on the grass and tearing up handfuls to throw in one another's faces, I said nothing. But when on the Fourth of July they burned away large, well-distributed patches with their fireworks, I begged them to consider the damage.

"Oh," said the older girl, "I thought you could bring grass with dirt under it and mend the burned places."

She had somewhere seen men putting down turf.

The three younger children had never seen a cow milked. The first time they witnessed the operation their faces were a study. The older girl stared and blushed and appeared to be considering whether she ought not to be ashamed and walk away. The younger ones were puzzled at the phenomenon of milk production. The older boy grew humorous. He explained to the others that in some foreign countries the herdsmen use the cow's tail as a pump handle, working it up and down, while the milk pours from its fount in a stream.

To the two boys chickens were merely movable targets. A squawk from a hen hurt by a well-directed pebble brought from them a [illegible] children [illegible] nests, which were soft and warm beds, like tabby's in the storeroom of their city flat. When asked how many eggs a hen lays in a day, they made laughable guesses.

Two mental traits were noticeable in these four town-bred youngsters—indefiniteness of ideas regarding nature and indisposition to observe any of nature's processes. Every heap of straw or grain they saw was a "hay" stack, and while I often pointed out the distinctions, they manifested no desire to correct their error.

One day the big boy replied, "Oh, all stacks look alike to me," whereat they laughed heartily in chorus. I do not know why. They were astonished when told that the shepherd could distinguish his sheep. Once, when I was looking carefully over my tomato vines to find out what worm or insect was eating off the leaflets, the younger boy suggested, "Maybe 'twas a woodchuck."

None of these children displayed a desire to learn to name the species of trees. A tree was simply a tree. On the other hand, I found the three younger children in a field on one occasion, tearing up weeds and grasses and tasting the juices of the stems. "We're hunting medical herbs," explained the larger girl. They expected to make discoveries of things unknown to botanists. Several times I tried to interest them in learning to tell pine from oak and elm from maple.

Then came out some of their Central Park impressions. They had got by rote the scientific names of a few rare trees, but because of a reversal in perspective were unacquainted with the common trees, and had not observed which were common. Another of their Park experiences came out in our walks in the fields. In a pasture well cropped down by the cattle the smaller children would ask, "Must we keep off the grass here?"

As to property in trees and plants their moral sense was feeble. They had no compunctions of conscience in plucking their neighbors' flowers and fruits. No police were at hand. Berries on the bush, they seemed to believe, were common property.

Injuries to trees or growing plants they regarded as of little account. The boys would cut the tender bark of a growing tree with penknives while talking profoundly of bicycle races. They would dash into my vegetable garden after a ball, trampling down my young corn and lima beans. Remonstrance would call forth as excuse, "I thought they'd grow up all right in a day or two."

They could not understand the country house law "not to encourage strange dogs." They petted every stray mongrel that came along. In vain I talked to them about mange, rabies, nuisance, or damage to the garden. They would play with a tramp dog for an hour, feed him, and then forget him. The dog would tarry long, pleading in his way to be fed again. For a week after the family returned to the city three starveling curs hung around the house, or roamed up and down the road, just beyond my throw of a stone, waiting for their good Samaritans again to appear.

It was curious to note that these city children behaved very well in the house. There they were quiet, they walked properly up and down stairs, they sat decorously at table, they kept their books and clothes neat and clean. Their parents regarded them as well-bred children. Doubtless they were—in the city. But they lacked the refinements of country development. It was a matter of evolution.

These four children were readers. On drawing them out, however, I found their minds junkshops of intermingled bits of fact and fiction. Their mental arrangement of their bookish facts and fancies—whether of history, or travel, or biography, or "stories"—was almost as vague and disorderly as their knowledge of nature. Many ideas they had, but mostly wrong ones. Their continuous chatter was usually in erroneous strain. Their mental visions had been received from descriptions and not from objects.

Just as one may read twenty times how to tell a horse's age by his teeth and find it impossible to remember the points, while he may learn them exactly from seeing a horse's jaw once, so these children had read and not seen, and consequently had formed wrong conceptions.

Their first need was exact, objective knowledge of the growth of the essentials for human life. In the city they could pass as civilized, friendly little boys and girls,

SEPT

Growing Popularity of the Mule.

ALTHOUGH mules are not yet a familiar sight on the streets of New York, and may never become so—excellent beasts of burden though they are—the mule has during the past few years gained ground amazingly in the East, and especially in this vicinity.

New York used to be the great export city of the continent for mules; they came here in droves, to be shipped at once, usually to some port of the West Indies. To-day, while the export demand is in no wise letting up, South Africa being supplied as well as the West Indies, there has arisen a substantial call for mules locally, and the parties that once did little but ship away now in addition sell their beasts over the counter, as it were, in lots of any size, from one to a dozen or a hundred.

Over in Jersey City, on the flat at a distance from the river, back of old Communipaw, there is a congeries of sheds and yards, long, low rows of wooden buildings and square open places inclosed by high fences. In them is a shifting panorama of mules, mules large and mules small. In the early morning there is, of a sudden, a clatter down the street, a cloud of swirling, blowing, stifling dust, and with a man on horseback in front, another at the side, a third in the rear, a drove dashes forward, 50, 100 mules in it, loose, free to bolt, wildly galloping, only restrained by the mastery of the three riders and the magic that lies in their long black-snake whips that curvet out and in and swing through the air.

Jersey City has this distinction, little known, probably, of being the largest mule market in the country east of St. Louis. With only Kansas City in between, it ranks, indeed, next to St. Louis. Into the gates of this city corral, day following day, there dash with all the picturesqueness of their native Western States thousands of mules in the course of a year. For abroad and for work in the East the demand is constantly growing, and there are signs that it will not be long before this market rises to even greater relative importance.

Export figures show the new appreciation of the American mule. In 1897 there were $631,904 worth of mules exported; in 1898 mules to the value of $514,569 went abroad; in 1899 these figures rose to $2,000,000, and in 1900 they reached the total of $4,757,892. David Bishop, who, with his brother, Henry, conducts this Jersey City market, says that in the past two years 70,000 mules have been shipped to South Africa alone for war purposes.

The South African war demand, according to Mr. Bishop, has done much to establish the mule of the Southwest firmly as a staple product. The demand for the animal dates back many years, it is true, but it was a call that was one-sided; it came from one section alone, that fringe of islands south of Cuba, and to some extent the northerly coast of South America. Otherwise, outside of the Southwest, the American mule mostly went begging. Europe was no market, the Spanish and French supplying whatever demand there was.

History has it that it was Bourke Cockran that started the mule of America out to the South Africa campaigns. It was Mr. Cockran, at all events, who put Major Scobell, the English army agent who came out here to buy, on the right track. During these active years of shipping that began in 1807 New York suddenly ceased to be the great mule shipping port, New Orleans springing up as her rival. It was infinitely more convenient to dispatch mules by way of the Southern city, and the Jersey City mart shared only partially in the new mule prosperity.

Now with the flurry over and the demand settling down steadily, but with a great increase, the trade abroad has found its way back to New York fully, to the great outspreading of the Jersey City market.

This increasing demand has had one marked result. Mules have greatly risen in price over the figures of two years ago and are now 25 per cent. higher than they were. It is no uncommon thing to-day for a pair of handsome, well-matched mules of the largest size—and they are breeding the best quality of working mules as large as the average horse—to bring in the Jersey City market $500, or $250 apiece. Even the small-sized mule fetches over $100 nowadays, and some $125, where not very long ago the average price was $90.

Careful breeding distinguishes the mules that are now being raised. This is a science of the day no less than the breeding of fine horse stock. Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri have the mule farms of America. Spanish jacks are imported, largely from Barcelona, for this purpose, and for the smaller mules are crossed with Kentucky thoroughbred stock; for the larger and the more powerful, with Clydesdale or Percheron mares. This latter is, altogether, the most highly regarded mule of the moment for draught purposes, and a product that has been greatly developed of recent years.

The iron foundries, heavy trucking in the cities of the South and Southwest, coal mines, and the farms of the great Northwest are the industries [illegible] take up the mule. With the East developing a new demand, and [illegible] largely increasing export trade, [illegible]ook for the mule is brighter than ever before.

The market at Jersey City is, however, so far as its actual existence is concerned, a very old affair. It dates back to 1835, when the father of the present Bishops established it in New Haven, close to the fleets of sailing vessels, which in that day used to hold New Haven as their great port for the West Indies. Even then there was a large demand for mules on the part of the West Indian planters, and hardly a vessel went down that did not make mules a large part of its cargo.

The mules were brought from the West on hoof, taking weeks to make the journey half way across the continent. It was not until civil war times came, with their demand for quick transportation for the army mule, that the railroads were pressed into service and made use of for bringing the mule on East. Since that time railroad shipments have been the sole method of transportation.

In 1851 the senior Bishop brought his market on to Jersey City, and there it has remained ever since, upon the same site, managed in the same manner.

Round about the metropolis there is no more entertaining sight than a visit to this mule market, with its first scene the dash of close to a hundred mules from the railroad yards to the market gates. It may appear incredible, but it is seldom that a mule gets away during any of these journeys. Despite their wild gallops, the youths on stout ponies never fail to manage to keep their charges in line. They are husky, rough and ready youths, and they use their black snake whips and their lariats well. Not that it matters much to the mule, though, whose hide does not seem conscious of a rain of blows.

In a crowded city this tough-hidedness, his timidity, fear of pools of water, lack of ability to adapt himself to the rapid changes of base necessary in trucking jams, are what makes the mule, if not quite useless, at least not very practicable. In towns, in the less filled up streets of the cities of the South and Southwest, the mule is an even better beast of burden than the horse, and even more popular.

Contrary to the general opinion, the mule is more intelligent than the horse, and does his own thinking. That puts him at a disadvantage, for he can never be driven blindly, and his timidity makes him decide for himself where and at what pace he shall go.

The Jersey mule mart has under its shed roofs at least a dozen compartments, wide, airy "rooms," with low, open troughs scattered about. Barns and yards could on a pinch hold several thousands, but the droves are sold off so rapidly that there are seldom more than 100 to 200 mules here at one time.

A dozen to twenty only are put into each compartment. Here they are unhaltered, untied, and can wander about at will, Bran, hay, and corn are their bill of fare, with lumps of rock salt placed in each trough. They are docile fellows, and under ordinary circumstances, wander as a man may through the yards, there is not the danger of a single flying heel.

When the time comes for "roaching" any one of them there is a picturesque scene. "Roaching" is the clipping of hair and mane, making a shaggy beast presentable. The mule is driven into a pen that is bottle-shaped; he is forced up to the "neck" of the bottle, just wide enough to let him in. A stake before and a stake behind is slipped in, and he can move neither forward, back, nor sidewise. The man with the shears stands on a little platform the other side of the bottle's neck and the "roaching" is quickly and effectively done.

"Boss" Croker Outdone.

A PARTY of Tammany politicians made a tour of Canada this Summer and have returned with tales of a town in which they found a more absolute boss than Richard Croker himself. Stories of the ways and doings of the people of that town are now being told about in the Democratic Club to the delight of the members. Here is a description as given by a Tammany leader:

"Say, we people in New York are slow. Talk about 'graft'! Just go up to Canada, to Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island. It is the swiftest place for a temperance town in the world. The 'boss' of that village is an ace card for fair.

"The police force numbers six men. There are two Sergeants, who do desk duty; two patrolmen, and two assistant patrolmen. 'Boss' McDonald is the counselor, the head of the police force, the owner of all the liquor stores in town, and has other 'graft' on the side. McDonald never has any of his places 'pulled,' and if a policeman happens to see a drunken man coming out of one of McDonald's places, shouting and howling, he will take to a run and will not stop until he finds a hiding place out of the way of all prying citizens."

"How is liquor sold there?" asked a member.

"It's easy. The law says no liquor must be sold, but McDonald has a scheme to beat any law in creation. If you want whisky, one of the policemen tips you off to the game, or one of the political crowd will put you wise.

"The fronts of the liquor stores are all covered with heavy cloth, and no light is allowed inside. If you are a stranger you will have to buy a bottle of whisky. The orders you get must be followed to the letter. You must take a dollar bill, or the equal, out of your pocket, and go into the hall alongside the saloon, at the end of which you will find a little shelf.

"Lay your money on the shelf and walk out without saying a word. If you wait in the hall the little peep door would never [illegible] outside you wait a minute and then go back to the shelf, and there you will find a bottle of whisky all done up ready to be taken away. You can't tell how the whisky got there, or to whom you paid the money, but the 'goods' all goes into McDonald's pocket."

"How about the police force?" was asked.

"Those six coppers are birds. An assistant patrolman won't make an arrest without instructions from the patrolman, and the patrolman will tell you that he will go to the station house and find out if it is proper to lock up any one when trouble occurs. You see, if the policemen make an arrest and 'Boss' McDonald is offended he could discharge the entire force and get new men. Why, say, the boss of Charlottetown, P. E. I., can give Tammany Hall and all its leaders cards and spades on how to do things."

The Slaying of the Last Wild Buffalo

UNLESS different disposition has been made of it very recently, there is in the possession of a wealthy Londoner, B. E. Stainland, one of the largest, if not the very largest, specimen of the bison, or American buffalo, that ever roamed the plains of the great Northwest, where now the hoof-prints of one of its kind might be sought for in vain. It is the mounted relic of a bull buffalo, a bull that was not only unusual in size, but which was the last survivor of its race in the isolated region into which it was trailed and slain.

There is still standing at Portville, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, near the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania, a weather-beaten frame house, which for years was a noted landmark because of its novel adornment in the way of elk horns, deer horns, panthers' claws, wolves' claws, bears' claws, and other trophies of the hunt taken by the man who owned and occupied the house forty years ago, the trophies being the result of his years of life in the woods in Northwestern Pennsylvania, during which time the elk, the panther, and the wolf were still abundant in that wilderness.

The hunter's name was George Washington Rae, and as late as nine years ago there were still bristling here and there upon the gables and roof and sides of the old house not a few of those relics of his hunts, although time and the weather had crumbled and stained them out of semblance to their original striking form and color. Forty years ago the old hunter, the elk having run its course in those woods, and the panther and wolf having become rare denizens, although the deer and the bear were yet abundant, resolved that there was no game left there worthy of his time and skill, and he took himself to the Rocky Mountains, where he in time became one of the most famous hunters and Indian fighters on the wide and wild ranges of the great West.

George W. Rae was eighty-five years old when two wealthy English sportsmen, B. E. Stainland and his friend, a man named Bazely, came to this country for the purpose of hunting grizzly bears, buffaloes, and other big Rocky Mountain game. According to a letter written to a friend of his in his old Pennsylvania hunting grounds, from which letter the writer obtained this story, Rae said that the two Englishmen were recommended to him by other English sportsmen for whom he had acted as guide on previous occasions.

Stainland and Bazely were eager for a buffalo hunt, and more particularly so when the old hunter and guide informed them at his cabin near Blackfoot, Idaho, that there were not more than three wild buffaloes left in all that country—three big bull buffaloes, whose isolated retreat far back in the mountains was known to not another living person, either white man or Indian. "To be the heroes of a hunt such as those conditions promised," wrote old Hunter Rae, "these Englishmen were willing to put up what seemed to me a fortune, and, although I had made up my mind to let those buffaloes alone to follow out their own destiny, I weakened and agreed to lead the anxious sportsmen on the trail of the lost buffaloes in the Northwest."

It was a three days' journey from Rae's Blackfoot lodge to the locality where the three buffaloes had their retreat, high up in the mountains. The old hunter led the way, and at the end of three days established a camp among the hills, in a small basin, as headquarters. Then the hunt began. Mounted on horses provided by Rae, the party moved into the outlying wilderness.

In previous observations of the movements of the buffaloes Rae had found that their feeding ground had a range of twenty-five miles around, and this brought an element of uncertainty into the hunt that added to its zest. They might come upon the trail shortly or they might reconnoitre for days before they found it. The former good fortune proved to be their attendant.

The hunt began on a crisp October morning, and within an hour the hunters came upon the track of a buffalo, a bull buffalo, traveling alone. The enormous size of the animal was manifested by the depth to which its hoofs had sunk into the hard ground. The trail was fresh and was followed with ease. It became fresher and fresher as it grew longer, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at a stream where the bull had stopped in his rapid traveling to quench his thirst, it ceased to be a solitary one, for there it was joined by those of two more buffaloes, and the three went on side by side. The impressions of the footprints of the first buffalo's companions showed that the newcomers were but little less in size than he.

Together these lone and mateless bulls, sometime lords perhaps of noble herds, journeyed onward through the deep forest and narrow passes of that isolated region, stopping occasionally to feed, but evidently making for some particularly secluded pasture known to themselves alone.

"If we fail to come up with them before dark," said Hunter Rae, "and the bulls make up their minds to travel by night, I'm afraid that all we will ever see of them will be their trails."

But fortune again favored the hunters. The sun was getting low in the west, and even the tenacious old guide was losing hope, when he was encouraged by the actions of his famous dogs Jack and Crib, and was satisfied that the coveted game was not far in advance. The hunters had passed through a succession of small openings in the timber, and when they came out into another one the trail was so fresh and hesitating that Rae ordered a halt and the following of the trail on foot and cautiously.

The three men crept along silently through the deep wood, and when they reached the edge, from which they could peer out into the open, "a sight such as no one will ever see again on this continent," wrote Hunter Rae, "met our gaze. The three huge bulls were cropping the bunch grass leisurely not more than fifty yards away, and utterly unaware that danger threatened them."

Each buffalo stood broadside toward the spot where its foes were in hiding, offering a mark that no novice could miss. Each man chose the buffalo he was to fire at. At the order from Rae the three rifles rang out upon the air like one. Every shot had gone to its mark. One of the big buffaloes fell dead in its tracks. Another got as far as the edge of the timber, where it fell and died.

The biggest one of the three, the one whose trail had been discovered first, got into the timber. He was badly wounded. The two dogs rushed after him. The great beast stopped. He turned to meet their rush, his massive head lowered. The dog Crib caught him by the nose, and was instantly hurled upward into the topmost branches of a high pine tree. The branches broke his fall, and a moment after he struck the ground he was ready for another charge upon the bull, but was restrained by his master, who, with the two Englishmen, had followed the dogs into the timber.

The hunters fired bullet after bullet into the enraged bull, enraging him still more, until in his fury he turned and charged upon the hunter nearest him, the Englishman Bozely. The hunter hurried behind a tree, close to which stood another tree. The passage between the two, fortunately for Bozely, was too narrow to permit the huge bulk of the buffalo to get through, or in another instant the hunter would have been impaled upon the horns of the infuriated bull or trampled beneath his feet.

Stainland and Rae continued their fusillade of bullets, and the dogs attacked the beleaguered beast in front and rear. By and by Stainland's ammunition was exhausted. His supply was at the spot where the horses had been left. The bull at that moment made a wild rush for Stainland, and he ran out of the timber to escape it. The bull followed. Rae sent his last bullet into the furious animal as he tore past him, almost on the heels of the fleeing Englishman.

It seemed as if the latter's fate was surely sealed, when the buffalo stopped as suddenly as if he had run against a rock. For a moment he stood motionless, his eyes glaring, blood pouring from his wounds. Then, with a bellow that filled the woods with its mournful sound, he toppled to the ground and moved no more. It was just at sundown. The last buffalo of the great Northwest was dead.

The Englishmen took the hide and head and some of the greater bones of the buffalo to England with them, and Stainland had the specimen mounted and added to his collection. R. W. Herman, an Idaho guide, who was an assistant of Rae's, was in London while Buffalo Bill's show was there, and saw the mounted bull at Stainland's, "as fierce, big, and natural as it was in life."

E. H. MOTT.

An Improved "Rural Delivery,"

THE farmers of Fairfield, Nelson County, Ky., are not much interested in the free rural postal delivery system. Several years ago they solved the problem of rural delivery to their own satisfaction. James Stanley, who keeps a "general store" at Fairfield, is the Postmaster, and delivers the farmers' letters nine miles from town.

He uses the telephone to do it. About five years ago about forty farmers, who live on the various turnpikes within from five to nine miles from town, agreed to pay for private wires for their own use. One wire serves eight or ten of them.

When they don't want to drive to town for their mail they call up the Postmaster and ask:

"Is that you, Stanley?"

"Yes," replies Stanley.

"Any mail for me?"

"Yes, a postal card."

"Read it to me."

This is done. If it is a letter he is asked to open it and read it, which he does. In this way, as the farmers know when the mail gets in, they get their news sooner than a rural delivery could give it to them.

1901

TAILORS AND SOCIALISM

Student of Queer Things Offers Solution of the Connection Between the Two. . . . .

"WHY are tailors mostly all Socialists? I suppose you'll think this some kind of a joke, but it isn't," said a man who is a student of queer things.

"It is an indisputable fact that they are," he continued, "but while generally they are alive to that fact, they are apparently unable to state the reasons for it. For a long time I was at my wits' end to discover the causes of this strange condition. One thing was certain: Out of every ten tailors I met eight were regular dyed-in-the-wool Socialists, the other two were either atheists or overzealously religious. All were men of positive opinions.

"Now, this puzzled me considerably, and I asked several tailors for the reason, without getting any satisfactory answer. They all replied that they were Socialists because, in their opinion, that was the panacea for the ills of our civilization. 'But how did you first come to get those opinions?' I would ask, and they were unable to tell. I was about to give up the quest in despair, when one day I happened to run across a young chap whom I had known before he became a tailor. At that time he had been an assiduous attendant at churches, and even for a while, I believe, taught in the Sunday school.

"But scarcely had he been in the tailor shop for a month before all this changed. He left off going to church, and, instead, became a confirmed 'hanger-on' at Socialistic meetings. He even made several speeches and wrote a pamphlet. In other words, he developed into a red-hot disciple of Karl Marx.

"Now, there was a chance for me, I thought. 'All the old boys,' I soliloquized, 'have forgotten their conversion, but this novice, whose impressions are yet fresh, will be sure to remember.'

"'Look here, Jim,' I began, 'I have a conundrum that I have long endeavored to solve, but which I am afraid is beyond my modest intellect. Perhaps you can help me. Tell me, why is it most tailors are Socialists?'

"And as I said this I looked at him quite expectantly, but he merely smiled—a superior sort of smile.

"'Why,' he exclaimed, 'that's easy. You see,' he went on, by way of explanation, 'we tailors sit on a table in groups of three and four, and sometimes more. Our fingers are busy, yet we are not either physically or mentally exerting ourselves. Our minds are only partially engaged. Now, everybody knows you can't "rest" your brain unless, of course, while sleeping. Some idea will always germinate, some unexpected thought suddenly "bubble up." One, therefore, must do something, and so we fellows talk, and here's where the "rub" comes in, as they say, What shall we talk about?

"'Then one chap begins to tell of an account he has read in the morning paper about the wedding of a millionaire's daughter, where the flowers alone cost $2,000. Now, the man who relates this is a good-natured fellow. He is not envious, and he merely remarks with a laugh that that is more than he earns in two years. And now the ball has been set a-rolling.

"'Another fellow, then, reminded by what the first man has said, begins to tell of a sad suicide case he has read about in the very same newspaper. A mechanic unable to get work, seeing his family starving, on the verge of being evicted, in despair kills himself.

"'Of course, we all sympathize with the poor man; indulge in speculations as to the future of his family, and mayhap some one wonders why it was that he couldn't get work.

"'And then the "firebrand" among us—there invariably is one in every crowd—gets up and begins to declaim upon the inequalities and injustices of life. The "firebrand" is usually a fellow of some undeveloped talent, an enthusiast trembling on the brink of insanity. The two stories afford him what might be called a rhetorical trick to complete his picture of contrast.

"'A discussion arises, some attacking, some approving of the speaker's conclusions, while others—the thoughtful—remain passive, slowly digesting what they have heard. Arguments are cited, maxims quoted, the poets drawn upon, and finally the fanatic produces a neat pocket volume of Lassalle or Marx or some other famous socialistic high priest.

"'From this he commences to read extracts supporting his theory. The others listen attentively, and that night go home thoughtful. The next morning the fanatic, glowing with maniacal enthusiasm, starts in again. He has fortified himself with new authorities, and before the week is over that entire shop is socialistic to the core, the boss himself included!

"'But the funniest part is that that ends the dominancy of the "fanatic"; he is a person of no standing in his own clan, and after that is looked upon by the neophytes and the veterans both, as an insignificant though enthusiastic member. Still, it is such characters that do the work, and some statistician has yet to show how much trouble and injury the apparently half-witted fanatic has done in this world.

"'Anyway,' concluded the young fellow, 'I think that is the reason why, as you say, most tailors are Socialists.' And I," ended the speaker, "think so myself, and am glad to have found the solution of this strange mystery, for the thing was getting to have quite an uncanny fascination for me."

A Husband's Experience in Servant Hunting

"WANTED—A reliable middle-aged woman to care for an invalid and her seven-months-old baby; liberal wages and permanent position."

The above advertisement which was inserted in the papers a few Sundays ago and the experiences which followed it have brought home to at least one family the full meaning of the servant "problem."

The Monday following the insertion of the advertisement the home of the advertiser was overrun with applicants.

The first to arrive said that she felt thoroughly competent to hold the position.

"What has been your experience with waiting on invalids and the care of children?" she was asked.

"None," was the reply, "but I can wash and iron."

As the advertiser did not want a laundress she was not engaged.

The next applicant said that she thought she ought to have a servant to wait on her. She was not engaged.

Finally a neat-looking middle-aged woman made her appearance.

"I just love children," she said, "and I have had a long experience at nursing." She gave a physician for reference, and he said she was all right.

The woman was engaged to come the next day. She arrived with bag and baggage, and proceeded to make herself at home in the room where the invalid mother was looking out of the window. The baby was asleep in the nursery. Soon he woke up crying for food. The nurse heard the alarm, and looking at the mother said:

"Mrs. ——, the baby is crying; you had better go and get its bottle." The mother mildly, but firmly, insisted that this was the nurse's duty. The nurse retired from the [illegible], and for ten minutes the baby [illegible] cry; finally the mother went into the [illegible] where she found the nurse holding one of the cotton-stoppered bottles of [illegible] hand and the rubber [illegible]. The milk was ice cold, having [illegible] from the refrigerator.

[illegible] do anything, and the mother was too weak. Finally, a friendly neighbor was called in, and she performed the duties for which the nurse was engaged.

This situation was told to the husband on his return home and the next morning he had a talk with the nurse.

"You see," said she, "I really never did have any experience with children or invalids. Once I was a companion for a lady who wanted somebody to read to her. That was all I ever did. The physician who recommended me has known me a long time, and he supposed I was nursing."

The husband told the woman that he wanted her to pack up at once and get out. At first she became hysterical and told him he was cruel to take her away from those who had come to love her. Then her hysterics changed to anger, and she demanded a month's wages in lieu of notice. This was refused, and she threatened legal action. A compromise was made, and in thirty minutes she was out of the house. Other efforts to get a nurse who would and could do the work did not avail, and then it was concluded to make an entire shift of the household affairs.

The servant who had been doing the general household work had shown an aptitude to look after the baby, in fact it was developed that she was better suited as baby's nurse than as cook. A new servant was necessary, and the husband decided to take a hand in employing her. He announced that instead of himself advertising he would look up some of the advertisements of servants.

On Monday he started out with a long list that looked favorable. He soon found that there was a decidedly heavy demand for servants, and that dozens of others had selected the same names. At the first house he found six women surrounding the girl who had advertised. She had originally demanded $17 a month.

"I will give you $18," said one of the women.

"I'll make it $19," said a second. A third made it [illegible].

The girl was very cool [illegible]

ten cents. The man who was seeking a servant did the same. This servant never called on him, and he imagines that she had already decided where to go, and took this method of collecting the expenses of her advertisement.

At a number of other places where the weary man called to engage girls he found out that either they had already been engaged or else were receiving bids similar to his first experience. One girl he saw said:

"I want to work in a small family; no children. I prefer to work for a young couple. I must have a good light room. I want two evenings a week and Thursday and Sunday afternoons to myself. I will do no washing. I want a key to the night lock." What wages she sought was not asked of her after this declaration of platform.

With numerous other disappointments and some mishaps, the disgusted husband was about to give up his search. Desperate enough to kidnap a servant, he saw a neat-looking servant girl coming out of a house. Boldly he approached her. "What will you take to leave here?" he asked. "Name your price and you can have it." He then hastily explained the situation, and the girl came to his relief by sending her sister, who was about to advertise for a situation.

At present it looks as if the husband would not have to seek another servant for several days, at least.

Ungrateful.

Colored Mammy—Rastus, come out de street, dah—playin' wid de white trash! Dey lick all de 'lasses off yo'r bread, and den dey calls you niggah.

The Clock with Wicked Ways.

THERE is a clock in Long Island City which probably causes more merriment and misery than any other clock in the city. From the tower of the Long Island Railway station its great round face shines over the waters of the East River, unashamed of the confusion it causes, when it should be busy helping people regulate their living in an orderly manner.

Notwithstanding its wicked ways, the big clock is a very honest timepiece, marking off the hours and minutes with accuracy. An electric light was placed before the dial, and, that the illumination should fall directly where it was needed, the globe was hooded on the side away from the clock.

The result is that there are apparently three hands. The tin hood is arrow shaped, and its shadow on the dial resembles the digits of the real hands. If it would hang plumb, so that it would be always on the half hour, commuters would grow accustomed to it, but as it swings with the wind there is a variation of from one to twenty minutes.

As a result, passengers on the ferries, hurrying for trains, lose faith in their faithful pocket chronometers. They know that the boat left the slip at a certain moment and cannot understand how several minutes have so quickly elapsed.

But it is in the later hours, about the time for the owl trains, that the real amusement comes to those who are familiar with the situation. Then those who have looked upon the wine that is red or the liquor that is yellow are thrown into hopeless confusion by the self-contradictory clock.

DEMAND FOR GOOD STENOGRAPHERS

IT may be generally supposed that expert stenographers are numerous, and that all that is necessary to secure a competent shorthand writer is to pay a sufficient salary. This is far from being the case, however, for the demand for really good stenographers is much in excess of the supply, and the worry caused to business and professional men by stenographers of the indifferent and incompetent type is much greater than is generally imagined.

The schools in which systems of "pothooks" are taught graduate every month hundreds of scholars whose only ambition is to earn a small income. Many of these so-called stenographers and typewriters have a very imperfect knowledge of spelling and grammar. A word of more than two syllables is an enigma to them, and when it is put down in their notebooks it is a stumbling block over which they may waste half an hour or more in deciphering.

The difficulty of getting a capable stenographer has been experienced by nearly every firm employing this kind of help in New York. An old-established house doing a large South American trade is now undergoing that difficulty. The members of the firm are nearly all Germans, who speak with a strong accent. A few months ago a young woman left their employ to be married. They have searched high and low ever since for some one competent to do the work. The salary offered is a good one, but the holder of the position must be able to take dictation in German and English and should spend her leisure time studying Spanish.

In England stenographers have to put in a much longer apprenticeship and for smaller wages than in this country. For many years in that country there were no court stenographers and the work of taking what the witnesses said had to be done by stenographers hired by the lawyers who wanted the record.

The schools in New York turn out stenographers who can take dictation at the rate of 100 words a minute in less than a year. Few students from these schools can take dictation accurately at a greater speed than 120 words.

There is a great difference between a stenographer who is capable of taking the dictation of a business man in his private office, drawled out at slow speed, and the court stenographer, whose nimble fingers must frequently capture 200 words of talk a minute. The office stenographers are generally incapable of doing court work. They become accustomed to the tone of voice and rate of speed of dictation of a few persons, and when placed in a strange atmosphere they become flustered and incapable. There are office stenographers who by hard work become so expert that they could take dictation of fast-talking witnesses, but the instances are rare.

Where do the court stenographers come from and how are they trained for their work is a question which may suggest itself. The experts who do work in the Supreme Court here are men of great capacity and speed. They acquire their facility of taking testimony by years of patient work. The salary is $2,500 a year, but in addition there are fees for transcripts of testimony, which bring their revenue up to from $5,000 to $7,000 a year each.

Their work at times is extremely hard, but their pay is in proportion. The work of transcribing minutes taken during the day of a trial may last far into the night, but a revenue of from [illegible] to [illegible] a day is not infrequent during the trial months. After court adjourns [illegible] here to be taken into a [illegible] a young [illegible]

hand systems it is generally supposed that a stenographer is a stenographer for all kinds of work. As a matter of fact, a court stenographer may so train himself in the taking of the questions and answers of witnesses as to be a bit shaky when it comes to taking the charge to the jury of a Judge who talks fast.

There are stenographers who are perfect at general work, but place them among a crowd at a great political gathering and they fail completely. There are many instances on record of competent stenographers in court who, crowded into a small seat with persons at their elbows at a political meeting, become nervous, and the notes taken of speeches are unintelligible.

There are hundreds of stenographers and typewriters employed in the municipal department of New York. Their salaries range from $420 a year to $1,000, the latter being earned by some experienced women in departments who have become indispensable through knowledge gained by years of work.

All stenographers and typewriters who aspire to city positions must take a civil service examination and show their proficiency in grammar, history, geography, and typewriting, and they must be competent to take dictation at 120 words a minute as a minimum. The maximum expected is 170 words a minute.

Similia Similibus Curantur,

SOON after a train left New York the other day the conductor discovered that he had two passengers aboard who were extremely drunk. Their intoxication, however, showed itself in opposite ways. One, who sat in a rear seat, was drowsy and quiet, but the other, whose seat was well ahead in the same coach, was exhilarated to the point of being disorderly.

So long as the latter did not disturb his fellow-passengers the conductor let him alone, but when he climbed upon the seat and began to sing songs of doubtful propriety, the ticket puncher decided that it was time for him to take a hand in the fun. The celebrator was well dressed and had paid his fare, so the conductor did not want to put him off the train unless it were positively necessary.

A happy thought struck him. Going to the drowsy man's seat he shook him vigorously.

"Wha'sh wanted?" [illegible] fellow asked when he had been shaken to a sense of the reality of things."

"I want you to do me a favor."

"Wha'sh 'at?"

"See that little man standing on the seat down front and singing? Well, he's drunk—dead drunk—disgracefully drunk. Understand?"

"Yesh. Too bad, too bad," sighed the sleepy man in a tone of virtuous sorrow.

"Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do. You're a big man, and he's a little man. I want you to go up and sit by him and keep him quiet. Will you?"

"Sure."

It took some skill and diplomacy to steer him safely through the swaying aisle, but the conductor accomplished it. Then he left the two drunks together. The big, quiet man began operations by punching the noisy little passenger several times in the ribs until he quieted down. Then the guardian dropped off to sleep. Every time the other became noisy and disturbed his sleepy companion, he got such a forcible admonition in the ribs that he finally gave up his jollification in despair, and quiet reigned all the way to Buffalo.

"There's more than one way of doing a thing, I guess," observed the conductor.

SEPT

Women Here and There

POESY is a gift which does not belong to the cultivated or educated alone. One of the little maids of the Woman's Exchange, who received the benefits of the vacations the Exchange gave all its assistants this year, was delighted with the country and everything she saw during her two weeks' absence. She wrote back to the Exchange to tell them of her enjoyment and the happenings and incidentally of a thunder shower which had been one of the doubtful pleasures.

"It was a hard shower," she wrote; "it was like the voice of an old man in a rage, and every one was much frightened."

◆

This is the story they tell of a cunning little five-year-old girl whose nurse had been promising her all Summer a little coon doll when the family reached the city if she would be very good and obedient. This was a delightful promise, and the little girl was as good as a little five-year-old could be. Then the family came back to the city a little earlier than usual, and something interesting happened—a brand-new baby came to the house. It was a funny, red-faced little creature, which only a loving mother and experienced nurse could possibly consider beautiful, but it was a great thing for the little girl, who had never before in her short life seen a real live baby.

"There is a great surprise for you," said the nurse, taking the five-year-old up stairs, where the little new sister was lying snuggled up under a canopy of muslin and ribbons. "What do you think of that?" she continued, lifting the little girl so that she could see the funny little face on the white pillow. And the little girl was as much pleased as every one had expected she would be. She gave the nurse a big hug as she cried:

"Oh, nursie, is that my coon doll?"

◆

"Isn't it strange," said the observant young woman, "that you almost never see a woman the back of whose head is beautiful, who has a pretty face? I don't know how many times I have seen women the back of whose heads were covered with pretty rippling, wavy masses of hair, dressed so delightfully that I have taken great pains to get a view of the face of the owner, only to be disappointed. The woman is either old or noticeably plain. Perhaps pretty women are so pleased with the reflection of their faces in the mirror that they can't give the time to arrangement of the back of the head, or the plain woman may dislike so much to look at her face that she turns her attention to her hair, from which it is possible to bring about satisfactory results. But if you don't believe me, just notice, and see if it isn't the exception which proves the rule when a woman has a back head view which is attractive and an equally pleasing face."

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Every housekeeper should have attended the seventieth annual exhibition of the American Institute last week, if for nothing more than to form a mental standard as to what vegetables should be. She would have seen fine large potatoes, beautiful beets, turnips, and cabbages. They were poems in their way, and the woman who cooks nearly wept over some of the beautiful round green squashes, a lovely soft green which she compared to fine china, and told of serving ices and other dishes in the hollow shells for Thanksgiving Day dinners, vegetable poems becoming culinary epics. Some of the biggest squashes were thirty inches long and weighed 100 pounds, a little large for the average household, but with a suggestion of hospitality which was delightful.

◆

There were very few of those vegetables whose praise is sung chiefly in New England, the pumpkin, and it is not often, except in the farming districts, where they know the difference between pumpkins and squashes, that the famous New England dainty, the pumpkin pie, is made of anything except squash. To tell the truth, there is not an infinite amount of difference between the two vegetables, and that was one other thing to learn at the exhibition, for the authorities there confessed that the distinction was so delicate that it was difficult to tell where the squash leaves off and the pumpkin begins. There was one rule given for telling the difference, and that was that the stem of the pumpkin has many angles, almost square corners, while that of the squash is comparatively round. As to the pies, not one of them would say that the difference in the taste between pumpkin and squash pie was so great that any one who had a good pie made of the one vegetable need complain that it was not made of the other.

◆

Among the interesting fruits was one but little known in this country, but said to be common in England, the medlar, a popular dinner table fruit. The fruit raisers say of this that it is not ripe until it is rotten, and this is practically true. When it is ripe it is hard and bitter, and it is not until it begins to decay and the centre is dissolved into a sugary liquid that it is edible. It is a small apple like fruit, brown, about the size of the large part of a seckel pear. It has permanent, well-developed calex lobes on the top, which give it a peculiar appearance. It is more of a primitive fruit than those better known, and has four large, hard seeds in the centre.

◆

To return to vegetables, the kohlrabi was one of the unfamiliar and interesting ones. It is called the turnip-cabbage, and both those vegetables are cousins. The kohlrabi has the features of each, and belongs to the same brassica family. It is about as large as a medium-sized turnip. For cooking it is said to be delicious for any one who has a weakness for any member of the brassica family, being first boiled, and then sliced and fried. That sounds rather good, and, at least, offers a change when housekeepers are apt to think there is nothing new in the culinary line.

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Fine-looking vegetables, among those exhibited, were the vegetable marrows, a foot and a half long these, pale, smooth, oblong yellow vegetables, fine grained on the inside and tasting much like Summer squash. There was the okra, another vegetable of which the ordinary housewife knows comparatively little, though okra in soup is excellent. In appearance the okra is an odd little green thing, shaped like a long-drawn-out green pepper, not more than an inch in diameter at the top and several inches in length, tapering down to a sharp point. The Celestial pepper is a small, very pretty sweet pepper, which it would pay to raise for its beauty, for the plant grows about as high as a large tomato plant, and is a solid mass of the fruit. The peppers are pretty things, in a pale yellow and red, and some of the yellow fruit covered with delicate lavender blushes. These are good to flavor salads and any number of things. The largest of them is not more than two inches in length, and the greater number not more than half that size.

◆

Tomatoes are a surprise to the uninitiated; there is such a vast variety of them, such a number of small yellow and red ones, to say nothing of the prime large ones, of which there are such splendid varieties. Among the prettiest of the tomatoes is a little red currant tomato, which grows, like a currant, in clusters, each little tomato about the size of a gooseberry. None of the growers knew anything of the eating qualities of this little tomato, and there is room for experiment.

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No one who has not tried it knows what a charm there is in the little yellow egg tomatoes. They give a variety of color tones upon the table, and are charming, either used alone for a salad or with red tomatoes. If red tomatoes have been used in any cooked form for a dinner it is an entire change to have a salad of the small yellow tomatoes served whole with the skins removed and piled upon a dish like fruit when very cold. Decorating a dish of red tomato salad they are charming, and they make a pretty feature of fruit salad.

◆

There is another thing that the grower of vegetables says. The curly cabbages are much better than the others, much more delicate.

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A woman who has not the love of humanity she should have, hasn't it at least to the extent which makes her content or even willing to share her seat in the car with another passenger, has discovered a method of warding off obtrusive individuals. In the first place, she spreads her belongings around to occupy as much space as possible, and if stray passengers come her way, when she is not entirely prepared, she puts on as grim an air as possible to keep them off. Her special precautions are taken, however, when the train in which she is riding is about to enter a station. Then she prepares for business. She removes her hat, drops her head upon the back of the seat, and takes as recumbent a position as possible. When the passengers begin to board the train she allows a melancholy expression to overspread her face. She closes her eyes, and if a footstep appears to be stopping in her vicinity, draws a long throbbing breath as of one in the last extremity of anguish. This seldom fails to work. No one is anxious to occupy a seat with an invalid, and ninety-nine persons out of a hundred will take a seat beside a woman and a baby rather than this. After the car starts the invalid revives enough to take a quick glance around, and if she sees her comfort is not threatened, she finds herself able to sit up until the next station, when she suffers a relapse. There is evidently a moral in this story somewhere, and the readers may take it as they please, as readers always do.

◆

But it is not always a woman who will inconvenience herself to avoid making her neighbors comfortable in any way. There is a minister who does not interpret certain Biblical injunctions to mean that he shall lend to his neighbors any of his belongings which it does not please him to let go out of his possession, and there are some of them for which he has too tender an affection to like to see them in strange hands. This is unfortunate, for in the country place in which he lives the people are what is called "neighborly," and borrow back and forth in a comfortable fashion, which is most democratic. There is nothing which they are too amiable to borrow, from food from the table to a man's best carriage and span. It is all right as far as food is concerned, but when it comes to carriages the minister draws the line. When he is at home he can manage to escape the persistant borrower, but when he is away it is a different matter, or would be if he were not as harmless as a dove and as wise as a serpent. When he is [illegible] for any length of time he never fails to take every wheel off every carriage and there are then no carriages which can be loaned by a too-complacent wife. It is something of an inconvenience for the family, who are obliged to walk, but the minister is willing to put up with the inconvenience to the family in the pursuit of a good cause.

"But it is hard on the visitors," says the minister's favorite niece. "My last visit chanced to be while Uncle Dick was away and not one of the lovely country drives did I take, though aunt and all the family can drive, for the wheels were off all the carriages."

◆

There is the hint of an American lace industry springing up in this country. It began in Boston, and a number of Boston women and several in New York have become expert makers of pillow lace. There are some wonderful collections of lace in the Boston Art Museum and it was from these that the Boston women first learned the work, and New York women have learned to make it from them—fine Italian lace. The idea is to teach the work in America, to make girls self-supporting, as girls in the older countries have been taught recently by philanthropic women. Some of the women interested in the idea are to go to Belgium and to Ireland to learn the art of lace making, to extend the variety of the work.

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Apropos of this lacemaking, which is a real fad with the women who have taken it up, a man who is interested in the lace workers says he overheard the following conversation:

"What a miserable, damp, uncomfortable day it is," groaned the first woman. "One can't go out and wear any decent kind of a gown."

"Yes," replied the second woman, cheerfully, "it is damp, but just think what delightful weather it is for lacemaking."

"Why, so it is," said the first woman, entirely appeased; "it hadn't occurred to me."

◆

There is a small town in Jersey where they have gas which is idiosyncratic. One never knows what is going to happen to it. Without the slightest notice every light in a house will go out and leave everything in utter darkness. But then the ingenuity of woman is discovered. All the ornaments in the houses in this town run to candles. It is not noticeable until there has been an eclipse some night, and then the visitor, who has been shocked into silence, hears a sound of running feet in all directions and innumerable little lights begin to shine out of the darkness. Every one in every family knows the location of the matches, servants and members of the family alike run for them, and in a shorter time than it takes to write it the rooms are filled with the most becoming and attractive of all lights.

Lucky Incident.

Mae (to Totty.)—Where are you going, little one? You seem in a great hurry.

Tottje—Yeth, I have vewy much thingth to do. Yethterday a little baby thithter came to our houthe an' papa wath traveling on the road. I tell you it wath lucky mamma wath home when tshe came, or I wouldn't have known what to do.

Suspicious Character.

Senior Partner—I think our new man Miller is a very able young gentleman. In time he will prove a very wise experiment.

Junior Partner—I don't know about that. He has not yet asked for an advance in salary, and I'm afraid he's a suspicious character.

WINTER FLORICULTURE AT HOME

FREDERICK EHRENBERG, who has written much on the subject, gives some helpful hints as to the cultivation of plants at home in the Winter.

"There are many beautiful plants," said he, "that with intelligent care can be made to thrive and do well in Winter in the ordinary flat of the New York apartment house dweller.

"Among the most beautiful and satisfactory are palms. They are very strong and hardy, and with the observation of a few simple rules, can be kept green and vigorous all Winter. More palms are killed by overheating than by cold. They should have a temperature of between 50 and 60 degrees. If it is not convenient to have any room in the house kept as cool as this, stand them in the corner furthest from the radiator, as close as possible to the light, but not in the glaring sun. The worst enemy of plants is dust. Owing to its smooth leaves, the palm can be readily kept free from this. Its leaves should be washed with a soft sponge and lukewarm water.

"As to watering, the great danger is that the housewife will be too generous in this respect. It is difficult to give a definite rule. Generally speaking, the earth in the pot should be kept moist, not wet. If the room is kept at high temperature, the plant will require more water than in a cool place. But Winter should be a time of rest for the plant. It should not do much growing, and therefore nourishment and water should be given sparingly. It is easy to soak the soil of a plant, but hard to dry it, once thoroughly wet.

Neither a palm nor any other plant should ever be put in a glazed pot. If an ornamental pot is desired the earthen pot should be set inside. A porous pot absorbs and evaporates the moisture, while in a glazed pot the earth grows sour and unfit for even very hardy plants. There should be a hole in the bottom of the pot, over which a stone, a bit of broken crockery, or something similar should be laid. This will keep the earth from filling it up, and the surplus water will trickle out beneath. A few lumps of common charcoal at the bottom of the pot will prevent the roots from rotting, and powdered charcoal mixed with the earth has the same effect. The chunks localize the effect, keeping the bottom from turning sour.

"Having temperature and moisture right, the next enemy of the plant is parasites, such as fungi and insects. Many little insect pests infest the palm. Some of these are destroyed by washing the leaves with a sponge or a soft brush, using clean water only. Those that cannot be destroyed in this way, such as scales, can be quickly dispatched by tobacco juice diluted with water. Any tobacconist or cigar manufacturer will give you all the ribs of tobacco leaves you want. Put a handful of these in a quart of water and boil. Wash the leaves with this, and if you put in a little whale oil soap it will be all the more effective. Of course there are many insecticides used by florists, but this is a cheap, simple, home remedy which is just as effective as any other. Being a vegetable poison, no great care is required in using the tobacco juice, whereas paris green and other mineral poisons should be applied with the greatest precaution, as even a slight overdose will scorch the leaves and thereby ruin the plant.

"As to fertilizers, none should be used in Winter, as it stimulates the plant into an unhealthy activity at a period when it should be resting. If the palm begins to droop and the normal bright green turns into a sickly yellow it is probably because it has been kept too wet, or if the plant has been in the pot two or three years the soil in which it grew has probably been exhausted. In this case repotting is the only effective remedy. Care should be taken, however, not to transfer to too large a pot. Most people think that the larger the pot the better for the plant. But this is a great mistake. If the pot is too large the plant has more moisture and nourishment than it can absorb, and the roots will rot. A pot an inch and a half larger in diameter than the old one will afford ample room. The second year a portion of the earth in the top of the pot, where it is free from roots, can be removed and fresh put in, but the plant should not go more than two years without repotting.

"The general rules for keeping plants in health are quite similar to those for human beings. Don't keep them too hot or too cold, and do not expose them to strong draughts or sudden changes of temperature; keep them clean, give them enough to eat, and don't let them stand with their feet wet.

"These rules for palms apply equally to all Winter plants. You must adapt your plants to the conditions in your rooms. Tell the florist what kind of heat and exposure you have and he can tell what kind of plants will probably do best in your rooms. Some of the hardiest and most satisfactory varieties of palms are the Kentia, Latania, Areca, Cocos, Corypha, Chamacrops, Dracaena, and Pandarus.

"The cactus has been sadly neglected as a house plant. There is no plant that responds more gratefully to a little kindness and intelligent care. Its odd shape will fully compensate for the little trouble the plant causes. Frost and too much moisture are fatal to the cactus family.

"The greenhouse favorites, violets, roses, and carnations, cannot be grown at home. While the rose will sometimes develop the buds, upon it when purchased, it can rarely be induced to blossom again. The azalea, too, which, when purchased, is loaded so thickly with blossoms, if kept a year with all care at home, will perhaps put out two or three straggling flowers. But there are plenty of fine home plants that are too little known.

"The Clivia miniata can be grown successfully for years at home. It has beautiful, brick-colored, lilylike flowers. The geranium, of course, is almost a weed. Heliotrope can stand a good deal of dry heat, and responds readily to careful treatment. It must not have much water if flowers are desired, and that is a general rule with most flowering house plants; plentiful watering makes them run to foliage, but not to flowers. There is one exception, in the case of bulbous plants, like hyacinths; these require much water while preparing their flowers.

"The Vallota purpurea is a splendid house plant. It has a beautiful cerise, lilylike flower, blossoms very profusely, and its bright green leaves are handsome even without the flowers. Rubber trees and aspidistra can be cultivated. The latter is about the hardiest of all home plants. Only continued abuse will kill it. A good rule always in chosing Winter house plants is to get those with smooth leaves, so that they can be easily kept clean.

"Then the terrarium is a pretty thing. It is a glass case like an aquarium, with earth in the bottom, in which are planted things that grow best under glass; ferns and mosses principally. It should be kept pretty moist and warm. An ingenious person could manufacture one at home with the aid of a little wood, glass, and putty. But one can be purchased for $2 or $3. Placed on a stand before the window next the radiator, it keeps a bit not of the garden but of the woods in the house all Winter. Quite a number of delicate foliage plants, which delight our eye in the greenhouse, can be successfully transferred to the house with the help of a well-conducted terrarium."

1901

Seasonable Gowns Seen in Town

MRS. GEORGE CROCKER wore, while lunching at the Waldorf on Wednesday with Lady Cunard, a handsome tailor-made gown of caster brown cloth. The skirt fitted like a sheath, and its deep hem was finished at the bottom with a half dozen rows of white stitching a quarter of an inch apart. The placket opening in the back was also stitched in white, twice each side, and there were no plaits visible in the skirt. The Eton jacket of the cloth came to the bottom of the girdle and fitted with perfect tightness and smoothness. It was left unclosed in front, but fitted closely over the bust and in at the waist line, the fronts pointing slightly. This jacket was edged all around, and the bottom of the sleeves as well, with a half inch band of white cloth with narrow crossing bars of black a half inch apart. This edge was fastened invisibly under the edge of the cloth. A toque of black, the edge formed of smooth black feathers, topped the costume.

⁂

Lady Newborough was in white cloth. The skirt was long and the lower edge plain; it was tucked to form a graduated tight-fitting yoke at the top and finished at the waist line with a black velvet girdle. A bolero jacket of the white cloth was slashed near the edges and black velvet ribbon an inch or more wide was run through it. At the back of the neck the jacket dipped a little to form a point, outlined with the run-in velvet ribbon. The Pacquin sleeves had puffs of black velvet and the projecting over edge had the velvet ribbon running through and tied in a bow at the back. A white blouse was worn, and a large flaring white hat with a white ostrich plume starting from the front and running back, and pipings of black velvet trimming was also worn.

⁂

Mrs. John Jacob Astor looked particularly girlish and handsome on Wednesday in a frock of pale red silk. The material had stripes nearly three inches wide, separated by narrow stripes of black, and these in turn had tiny white stripes each side of them. The wide red stripes were formed of narrow stripes of two shades of pale red. The skirt had a very deep hem and trailed a bit. It was tucked on the sides and in the back just enough to fit it smoothly around the hips. Down the centre of the front there ran a three-inch band of plain red silk, edged on each side by a half-inch strip of gold cloth. Crossing this at quarter-inch intervals were eight-inch straps of red braid, ending in tiny loops. The girdle worn was a wide wrinkled band of gold cloth. The bodice had two clusters of inward turning tucks down the centre of the back. The front bloused only a trifle, and had the same band of silk with cloth of gold and red braid as that used on the skirt, and the stock was a shaped one of the gold cloth crossed with straps of the braid, and little wing-like pieces extended out an inch or an inch and a half over the shoulders. The sleeves fitted closely from shoulder to elbow, and half way from elbow to waist they puffed; they were slashed in the back over insertions of gold cloth, and the edges were crossed with the red braid and loops. Bands of gold and braid confined the puffs at the wrists. A medium-sized hat of white horse hair, turned well up at the left, and trimmed with black velvet ribbon, was worn.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish wore at a recent dinner at Sherry's a frock of white net striped with delicate vines in applique lace, with a deep applied band of the lace at the bottom. The bodice bloused slightly in the front, and the elbow sleeves were finished with lace frills. The hat worn was of dark red straw, trimmed with ostrich plumes of the same shade. Mrs. Fish's wrap was extremely handsome. It was a three-quarter coat of dark red broadcloth cut almost straight from neck to bottom. The side seams were slashed for about a foot to allow for the fulness of the costume worn. The sleeves were fitted smoothly at the shoulder seams by five Vs taken in each, these Vs were left on the outside but were pressed flat. The sleeves flared gradually to a width of about eight inches at the wrists. Up the sides of the front quarter-inch bands of the cloth, the edges left raw, were stitched over red velvet of the same shade, the velvet showing not being as wide as the cloth strips themselves. These bands ran up over the shoulder, and, joining, were continued, double width, to the bottom of the coat; they curved out at the sides to form the deeper bands at the bottom. The bottoms of the sleeves were finished with bands of the strapping, and the collar, which was formed by an extension of the coat, and was cut out in two battlements, was covered with red velvet, and trimmed with narrow bands of stitching and was wide. The coat was lined throughout with red satin, and, as the fronts were thrown back, they revealed a six-inch width of coarse white and cream lace from top to bottom; at the inner edge the lace was concealed by a narrow band of black velvet ribbon, and at the outer edge this band was followed by a narrower band a half inch from it.

⁂

Another gown worn by Mrs. Fish at luncheon at the Waldorf on Thursday was of a bright medium shade of brown, reddish in tone. The skirt, which barely [illegible] than touched, had seven rows of [illegible] quarter brown velvet [illegible] ming; this was applied in wide block or battlement effect, the battlements being eighteen inches in width, and some seven to eight inches apart. The skirt had a graduated tucking to fit it at the top. The bodice was tight-fitting in the back, and was crossed half way down by two bands of brown velvet ribbon, an inch and three-quarters of an inch, respectively, in width, and was tucked to fit. A medium width girdle of cream white, with touches of pale blue braid, had in the back, on either side of the centre, a half dozen enamel buttons, square in shape, golden at outer rim, the centres white, with a blue figure in the centre. The front of the bodice bloused the merest trifle and was crossed with velvet ribbon, and closed a little to the left, with a dropping frill effect, and large enamel buttons, matching those on the belt. The sleeves were tucked to the elbow, and from there the under sleeves were of cream-colored mull, tucked lengthwise, and banded at the wrists with cream, brown, and pale blue, and tiny enamel buttons. The stock was like the wrist bands. A ropelike boa of various shades of nut brown chenille, with long ends, was worn. Mrs. Fish's hat was a small one of black, with black ostrich feathers.

⁂

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who dined at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, wore a gown of cream white lace over chiffon, with elbow sleeves finished with lace frills. Her hat was a large affair with a low crown. It was black straw, the brim was raised a bit at the left, and under it were massed pink roses. Pink roses also ran around the crown, and there was a dash of vivid green ribbon from crown to brim near the left. Mrs. Oelrichs's evening wrap was a marvel of pale blue broadcloth. It was long, moderately full and sleeveless. A cape of the broadcloth fell below the waist line, the lower half of the crepe was of blue net, the same shade as the cloth, and this was appliqued and embroidered in blue. The collar was a straight standing one about three inches wide with a turn over the same depth. It was of black velvet and two bands of eight-inch wide braid were applied at the edges. A large and brilliant rhinestone button closed it. The fronts of the coat were faced with the cloth, and at the top, about three inches apart, crossing straps of half inch black velvet ribbon six inches long were fastened; at the inner points were rhinestone buttons, and the straps extending beyond the coat's edge for three inches ended in points with rhinestones which were finished with balls of rhinestone, the balls were an inch in diameter. The coat was lined with white satin.

⁂

Mrs. George Keppel, on the same evening, wore a frock of pale-blue silk covered with fine black lace, the effect being princess. It was high necked and long sleeved. Her hat was of fine white straw, a small one, and bent down in irregular scallops. It was trimmed with black velvet and a black tip or two. Her evening coat was extremely handsome. It was of black cloth and came about to the knees, and was cut very full at the bottom. The sleeves suggested a dolman in their cut and manner of insertion. The coat was lined with white brocaded satin, and had a deep turn-over collar. The remarkable thing about it was its superb silver embroidery. The turned-back fronts were faced to a depth of ten inches with this exquisite embroidery, and the sleeves had four-inch bands of it, from which fell deep frills of cream embroidered batiste, with insets and edges of lace. The collar was of the silver embroidery, and the pocket had its opening outlined by a shield-like piece of the silver.

⁂

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs wore on her arrival from Newport on Wednesday and at luncheon on the same day a costume of black and white so mixed as to produce the effect of gray. The skirt was absolutely plain, not even an applied flounce marring the plain effect. The coat worn was tight fitting and the skirt extended fully ten inches below the waist, and was straight around. It buttoned from its narrow collar to the bottom. The hat worn was of purple felt, in which there is a hint of crimson tones. This had a low crown and a wide straight-around flat brim. On the brim's under edge and near the outside rim were tiny purple dahlias; these were close together and extended entirely around the brim. A wreath of larger dahlias encircled the crown.

⁂

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt wore at Sherry's to a dinner on Wednesday a combination of black and palest blue. The long, sweeping skirt was of black velvet and five inch bands of light blue and silver embroidery some ten inches apart crossed it. The bodice was a full blousing one of light blue Liberty satin, with touches of silver and black. The hat worn was a simple and small one of rough tan straw, a modified tricorne shape, with a quill stuck through the top.

⁂

Miss Gibson was in a costume of pale veiling. The skirt was formed of three deep overlapping flat ruffles, with the tops tucked to a depth of [illegible] with three [illegible] the hips [illegible] girdle with short ends in the back finished the waist line.

⁂

Miss Beatrice Mills, also at Sherry's, on Wednesday evening, was in cream satin crepe de chine, with crossing bands two inches wide of silver spangled white net. These crossing bands were cut by lengthwise strips of the spangled net. The skirt extended up the back perhaps three inches above the waist line, and flowed out from under an upturning "V" of the spangled trimming, and flared out to the lower fulness. The frock was high necked and the sleeves were of elbow length. Miss Mills wore a small boa of white tulle and a large white crinoline hat, rising very high over the brow. An immense white ostrich plume started from the front and extended over the back, a knot of black velvet ribbon marking the point of starting.

⁂

Miss Gladys Mills, who was with her sister, was in pale pink mousseline. The tucked skirt had a deep tucked flounce. The blousing bodice was fully tucked, as were the elbow sleeves with frill of the material. Her large white straw hat was very much like her sister's, only smaller, and a wreath of small pink roses rested on the upper brim, while the under brim in front was trimmed with three wreathlike bands of tiny shaded pink roses.

⁂

Mrs. George Keppel was recently seen in pale blue satin foulard. A foot or so from the bottom of the skirt there was a serrated band of lace about three inches wide, and bands of the same lace ran vertically from this horizontal band at intervals of about a foot to the girdle. The bodice showed the lace; it also outlined the yoke, and ran from the yoke line to the belt and was used in the sleeves. A small close-fitting hat of blue trimmed with white tips was worn.

⁂

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard wears a striking costume of white taffeta braided all over in a coral pattern. Narrow folds of black satin edge the long tunic, which is cut up to form a upturning V in the back. These bands also form a huge Y at the back of the waist, finish the sleeves, and run down the front, with tiny black rosettes near the waist line. She wears a small medium-sized black hat trimmed with ostrich tips of the same color.

⁂

Mrs. William H. Sands wears a stunning gown of "goldenrod" yellow Swiss. The deep graduated flounce is headed by a six-inch band of white lace and a similar band runs across the back of the bodice and appears in front, dropping a little to form a V. The sleeves have the lace between elbows and wrists. A black hat with black tips completes the costume.

⁂

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was seen a few days since in a charming frock of fine white cotton, with palest blush pink laid at intervals underneath, the white cut away in circles and then embroidered to the pink. This design appeared at the waist and down the front of the skirt, and in the bodice outlined a yoke and formed a vest-shaped plastron on the bodice front. A rather large white straw hat, the front brim covered by an ostrich plume of white, completed the costume.

⁂

Mrs. W. Watts Sherman occasionally wears a black foulard figured in white. The flounces are trimmed with narrow white satin ribbon run on at their lower edges in rows. The bodice bloused slightly in front and showed the white satin ribbon trimming on sleeves and body. A large black hat, trimmed with full ostrich plumes of mixed black and white, was worn.

A Woman Traveler for Men's Hats

AT 29 Congress Street, Newark, N. J., is the hat mill of a concern which has the distinction of having in its employ a young woman who is the creator and promoter of a new vocation for her sex. She is the only female traveler representing a line of men's hats in this country, and, for that matter, probably in the world. She is Mrs. M. P. Durfree, formerly of Detroit.

"Two years ago my husband died," said Mrs. Durfree, explaining how she came to take up the business of traveling for men's hats. "Fourteen months ago I secured a position with my present employers as a bookkeeper. At the commencement of the Fall season, which starts with the wholesalers about May, all of our salesmen, with the exception of the manager, had left for their respective routes. His trunk was packed and at the Pennsylvania station awaiting the departure of the midnight train for the South.

"A half hour before the regular closing hour of the mill an incident occurred which prevented the manager's departure for an indefinite period. Our competitors had started their travelers out on their trips, and if the trip was abandoned much loss would ensue. So I requested to be allowed to go.

"As they were in a predicament, they finally consented to allow this. Two hours afterward I was prepared for the journey, and left at the appointed hour. Previous to this trip I had never handled a hat or packed a trunk in my existence.

"I met with great success, and was treated with courtesy everywhere. When I returned I was [illegible] with a substantial purse as a [illegible] of my services by my employers."

[illegible]

[illegible]

Women at the Orient.

DR. EMILY B. RYDER, a medical missionary, for some years in India, who is spending a year's vacation in this country, talks very entertainingly of the condition of women in India.

"There are 200,000 Parsees in India," she says. "This is a small number, but they are exceedingly influential, commercially and socially. They are progressive in everything but religion, and claim that no Parsee has ever been converted to any other religion. Their atttitude in regard to the education of women may be indicated by the fact that of all the girls who have taken the entrance examinations to the English universities in India 728 come from this small Parsee section of the population, 300 are native Christian women, while only 27 come from the millions of Hindu and Mohammedan families.

"The Parsee women now go about the streets unveiled and attend public meetings nearly as much as European women, while if a Mohammedan woman were known to appear in the streets once unveiled she would immediately be divorced. There is almost no advancement among the Hindu and Mohammedan women, but gradually the men of these races are losing their fear of having them taught to read. The women themselves have the most ignorant and curious prejudices on this subject. One day I offered to teach a Mohammedan lady with whom I had formed an acquaintance how to read.

"'If I should learn to read,' she exclaimed, 'it would make my eyes grow small, and then my husband would cease to love me.'

"The 'Talking Women' are curious. The ignorant little Hindu and Mohammedan women have almost no amusement except dressing, eating, and gossipping. Their sole approach to an intellectual or literary interest is afforded by the 'Talking Women.' These women are the daughters of noblemen in reduced circumstances. They go from house to house, seat themselves in the zenana, surrounded by the women of the harem, and tell interminable serial stories. They talk in a low, rapid monotone, and their stories are impossible creations of the Arabian Nights' variety. They talk straight on till, one after another, their auditors fall asleep. When the last one has gone to sleep the 'Talking Women' silently depart, as their task is now done. The test of their efficiency is to put their whole audience to sleep.

"I have sometimes thought," continued the doctor, with a twinkle in her eye, "that this was the object of some civilized orators.

"An educated Parsee gentleman," she went on, "once arranged matters to take me to a Parsee wedding among the common people. The Parsee wedding ceremony is a very elaborate and intricate one. It had barely commenced, and I was waiting with the most intense interest to see a spectacle so seldom beheld by Europeans, when the mother of the bride sprang into the midst of the assemblage, making a great outcry. She declared that a Christian had gained admittance to the company, and that if allowed to remain, calamity and sudden death would overtake the young couple. Search was made and both myself and the gentleman who had brought me were ignominiously expelled. He was very indignant, and expressed himself in English which was more forcible than correct.

"'What uncivilization,' said he; 'now what can one do with such uncivilization? We can only work on, hope on, till all these old mother-in-laws be dead out.'

"That is probably the only solution; to work with the younger generation till all the old fogies are 'dead out.'

"In Ceylon, the Buddhist Women's Educational Association has opened primary schools to which little girls are admitted. A high school has just been established, with an American girl as teacher, and four Cingalese girls have taken the entrance examination. The Cingalese women are fairly started in the path of progress."

Impromptu Concert by Mme. Calve.

Mme. Calvé, who will arrive here to-day on the French Line steamship La Champagne, was in the establishment of a leading Paris dressmaker a few weeks ago trying on gowns. The ordeal over, Mme. Calvé, somewhat fatigued, was about to leave when the forewoman approached her, in an embarrassing manner, and faltered:

"Madame, we shall not have the pleasure of seeing you again for many months, and our girls in the atelier want me to say that they would be ever so much obliged to you if you would be so kind as to sing something for us. Many of them have never heard you sing."

Mme. Calvé smiled.

"I don't mind," she said, "but where is the audience?"

"In the next room, waiting for your answer."

"Are you sure there will be no outsiders there?"

"None, I give you my word of honor."

Mme. Calvé then in her best manner sang an air from "Hamlet," following it with the magali from "Sapho."

When she left the place to enter her automobile the cantatrice was surprised to find the staircase lined with about forty girls, who thanked her effusively for her kindness.

Pessimism.

"What do you think of that for a record? Old Chloe, who died yesterday, was ninety-four years old and for eighty years served in the one family."

"Oh, I don't know—who can tell? Did she ever give an account of herself during the other fourteen years?"

SEPT

London's New "Tuppenny Tube"

THE Central London Railway, or, as it is popularly known, the "tupenny tube," is the most modern—I had almost said, the only modern—thing in London. the popular name owes its origin to the fact, equally remarkable to Londoners, that the railroad runs through two huge parallel iron tubes buried from 60 to 100 feet underground, and that a uniform charge of twopence is made, no matter how far the traveler wishes to ride.

Though the officers and most of those concerned in the construction of the road are British, it is essentially American in all its principal features. This is probably due in large measure to the fact that the general manager, Granville C. Cuningham, was for many years engineer and manager of the street railways in Montreal, Canada, a position which gave him an excellent opportunity to study the methods in vogue in American cities.

A great part of the equipment of the road was brought directly from the United States; all of the generating plant and the locomotives coming from the shops of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., and the great elevators which carry passengers from the stations up to the street level being the work of Messrs. Sprague, whose plant has recently been absorbed by the Otis Elevator Company.

The road, which is a little over six miles long, runs from the Bank of England, which lies in the heart of the business section of the city, out to Shepherd's Bush, in the West End. It is thoroughly up to date in all its appointments, and from the point of view of the traveling public certainly leaves but little to be desired. It is clean, comfortable, and expeditious. The grime and smoke and foul air which make traveling on the old type of underground railway a sort of nightmare are here conspicuous by their absence, the air in the cars and in the stations being always pure and cool.

A constant supply of fresh air from above is secured by the very simple device of making the trains almost cylindrical in shape, so that they fit closely into the tubes through which they run. In this way each train acts as the plunger of a giant suction pump, with the result that there is always a strong breeze blowing down the stairways, which lead to the stations, making the road on hot days the most comfortable place in London, much more comfortable than the streets above, and not to be mentioned in connection with the antiquated steam underground road.

The cars, though made in England, are most American in appearance, and, in fact, are called "American saloon carriages" in the company's report. A New Yorker who unexpectedly found himself riding in one of them might well imagine that he was on a glorified elevated road, for they are built on the same plan as those with which we are familiar, four rows of cross seats in the centre and longitudinal seats at the ends, the chief difference between the two being that the London cars are much heavier and better made, in point of workmanship bearing more resemblance to the coaches of the Empire State Express than to those of our elevated roads.

The Central London Railway has now been in operation for a little over a year, and its first annual report shows that it has passed the experimental stage. But even without this report one could easily believe that its success was assured, for not only are the trains well filled with passengers, a sign positive, but signs negative are not lacking. The old omnibus and underground railway companies are sending out the most doleful tales about the terrible falling off in revenue, which seems to have afflicted them one and all during the past year, and with singular unanimity they blame the new underground for this state of affairs.

This they do in spite of the fact that the number of passengers carried by them has steadily increased—increased to such an extent that the present means of transportation are further than ever from meeting the demand. Judging from the lamentations of these concerns, particularly the omnibus companies, one might think that their doom was sealed, that another year or two would see the last 'bus thread its way through Piccadilly. Such a result is, of course, wholly impossible, for even if the electric underground railways increase at a much more rapid rate than at present seems probable, it will be long before they can make serious inroads on the 'bus traffic, and it is likely that there will always remain enough for the 'buses, even if in the end they come to act simply as feeders for the new roads.

To the foreigner, therefore, this great outcry is an amusing exhibition of one of those British characteristics which make John Bull what he is. The old companies had been so long settled in the enjoyment of their privileges that they had come to regard the transportation of London's population as something belonging by natural right to them. They had gone on complacently from year to year, running in the old ruts, managing their affairs in a more or less slipshod way, and yet paying good dividends because there was no one to compete with them. Now a worthy competitor has entered the field and compelled them to improve not only their methods, but their plants as well, with the result that their net revenue has suddenly decreased almost to the vanishing point. Hence the howl.

The alarm is felt in the ranks of the old companies' employes as well as in the offices of the Directors, and it is as difficult to get a London 'bus driver to speak of the "tupenny tube" as it was last Spring to get a Fifth Avenue stage driver to talk of automobiles. One whom I sounded on the subject of the new underground finally burst out:

"Hi, you can talk habout you're bloomin' Hamerican hinventions hand trams, but they're halways breakin' down, hand th' people'll be glad hehough to come back to th' bloomin' hol 'buses."

The foundation for this remark, I found out later, was that a new trolley road from Shepherd's Bush to Kew Gardens was compelled by some slight derangement of its machinery to suspend operations for a short time. This incident was hailed with the greatest delight by the London 'bus men, who are now confidently looking for a general smash up on the new road.

That things are really not running with the greatest smoothness in the offices of the 'bus companies was evident when the London Road Car Company, which operates one of the largest lines in the city, paid only a 3 per cent. dividend for the half year ended last June. This was the lowest rate in a June half year for a decade, and to pay even so much it was found necessary to appropriate $12,500 from the general reserve fund. The last printed report of this company complains of the competition of the Central London Railway, though it shows a gain in receipts of about $20,000 over the first half of last year, when the new road was not an active competitor. As the company carried nearly 1,000,000 more passengers this year than last, it is hard to see just why it should complain so bitterly of its younger rival.

The North Metropolitan Tramways Company, which carried 73,000,000 passengers last year, cleared only $46,000 in the end, and to make up its 4 per cent. dividend was also compelled to borrow from its reserve fund, which it did to the extent of $50,000

So great has become the hue and cry raised by these concerns that the newspapers have taken up the matter, and print long editorials, in which they endeavor to explain how such things can be. The Financial Times, in speaking of the situation, gives the old 'bus companies but cold comfort.

"It is difficult," it says, "to see how the big London omnibus companies, like the General Omnibus and the Road Car, can hope without a radical change, such as the adoption of motors, to compete either in comfort or speed with the latest developments of electric traction. Moreover, with the County Council busy with a new and large scheme of electric tramways and the extension of the tubular system of railways along various important lines of route, it is fairly evident that the omnibus companies have only entered upon the fringe of the competition which they will ere long have to face."

There is, however, one problem in the building of the underground railways which will have to be solved before they can be widely extended, the problem of how to prevent the vibration of the earth above the railway. This is a problem which New York, too, may have to solve when the cars begin to run through the new tunnel.

It has been found that the vibration caused by the trains of the London Central is sufficient to injure the buildings above the road. Mr. Cuningham told me that experiments are now being made which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution of the difficulty, but until this is accomplished it is unlikely that any more tubular railways will be built under London, as Parliament has already refused several applications for charters chiefly on this ground. This seems, however, to be the only serious drawback to the new system, and when it is done away with it is probable that the main routes of travel in England's capital will be undermined by electric railroads.

JOHN W. IHLDER.

Comfortable Trolley Service.

"TALK about a trolley car service that is actually convenient, there is only one in this country that I know of, and that is at Hartford, Conn.," said a business man who had just returned from the Connecticut capital, after a motorman on one of the New York lines had ignored his signal to stop and take him on board.

"In Hartford," continued the speaker, "the motormen and conductors vie with each other in being polite and considerate to patrons of the various lines. In fact, their desire to accommodate became so great that the company had to put a curb on it somehow, so they have just placed blue and white signs at different points along the streets and designated them as trolley stations. As there are usually two or three of these stations to each block, the patrons have all the accommodation they could reasonably ask for. Before these stations were established, a few weeks ago, the cars could be stopped at any place the passenger desired. All a stranger had to do after boarding the right car was to say to the conductor: 'Let me off at No. — Blank Street.' The stranger need have no further worry. When the car reached that number the conductor rang the bell and notified the stranger in town that he had reached his destination.

"One day before the new order of things went into effect I saw a motorman stop his car in front of a house. A woman came leisurely down from the stoop, and [illegible] looked up [illegible] sky.

"'Do you think it is going to rain, John?' she said to the motorman.

"'I am afraid it is, ma'am,' he replied.

"'Just wait until I get my umbrella,' said the woman, as she hurried back to the house.

"John waited for her as unconcernedly as if it was an every day occurrence.

"Notwithstanding this accommodating spirit on the part of conductors and motormen you would always find the cars on time. If you once knew their scheduled time to pass a given point you would discover that they never varied more than thirty seconds.

"Another thing that struck me was the comradeship shown among the different employes on the cars. When I was riding in one of the Ashley street cars the other day the motorman slowed up his car and called out to the conductor: 'Say, Bill, there is something on the track back there; go get it for me.'

"'Bill' obeyed and came running back with a bright new twenty-five-cent piece, which he promptly turned over to the motorman. When the car came to a switch and met another car, the crews of both cars had a congratulatory session over the motorman's find. He immediately invited all hands to enjoy the results of his vigilance in a cool drink after their day's work was over.

"I tell you it is a great system, but I am afraid it would be too much for New Yorkers if suddenly applied here."

STREET CAR-LESS SANTA FE.

ONE of the most picturesque spots in America is the City of Santa Fé. Situated on the high, dry plateau of New Mexico, 7,000 feet above the sea, it is flooded all Winter with an opalescent radiance of Winter sunshine. The air is bracing and delicious; at once lazy and stimulating. You live in a flat adobe house, in a long adobe row, with no space, but only a partition between the houses.

But you have thick walls that keep out the cold in Winter and the heat in Summer, and inside are great square rooms, and those dear little three-cornered fireplaces, modeled after the ones the Indians make in their pueblos. And in these fireplaces you burn little logs of pinon wood, which give out that peculiarly clear, bright, beautiful light that is a joy forever. Each morning two large bundles of these little pinon logs come walking up to your door.

They are apparently roaming about the world alone, but presently you perceive four little legs beneath, the same belonging to a patient little burro who is otherwise concealed by his load. You bargain for the wood with a dark-faced Indian or Mexican boy, and feel that the fuel trade in Santa Fé has picturesque features denied to a load of coal escaping through a hole in the sidewalk.

In fact, Santa Fé itself is picturesque, a poem and a story, to the person capable of perceiving that sort of thing. The town clusters in a friendly way around the plaza in the centre. Why do not American towns have plazas? Nothing makes a town so pretty. Round about are shops full of Pueblo pottery—for this is the very land of the Pueblos; and Mexican filigree work and Indian baskets and blankets and photographs with labels pasted on their backs, telling how old this building is.

Running off in every direction are queer little rambling lanes, lined on either side with blank adobe walls. In the older ones there are no doors or windows in the houses, but here and there are doors standing open, through which you catch glimpses of long passageways leading to courtyards within, and in these courtyards are little blacky-brown Mexican children rolling on the ground, and dark-eyed Mexican señoras, frequently pockmarked, standing over washtubs. You want to go in, but you do not quite dare. Friendly visitors are not yet known in Santa Fé.

If you are an industrious tourist, there are lots of things for you to see. The ruined earthworks of Fort Marcy, with their magnificent view of the town in its jeweled setting of sweeping vale and snowy range; the great National Cemetery, where long rows of tiny headstones mark the final bivouac; the great Government boarding school two miles out, where you can see boys and girls from every different race of Pueblos in the territory.

It is certainly a matter of interest to see them in the classrooms, doing sums in fractions at the board, or reading out of an American history reader, or going through a military drill in the yard below, or having lessons in tailoring or blacksmithing or shoemaking—if you are fresh from the pueblos where you have been studying the Indian kid "au naturel." It seems as if the Government were doing all it could for them, but alas! they say that after living five years at the Government school, as they have to do after they have entered, they are apt to fade away and die before many years after they go home. What is to be done with the white man's burden anyway? Is there no way in which he can keep from killing off the unfortunate peoples of other color with whom he comes in contact?

Santa Fé is the centre of mission schools, Catholic and Protestant. The black-robed nuns and priests are everywhere, and their great convents and monastic schools overshadow everything. They are picturesque and lend a quaint, old-time flavor of romance to the environment. But it is a significant fact that the Presbyterian Mission School for Girls cannot find room for the Mexican girls that flock to its doors. This in spite of the fact that the parents are Catholic, that they have to pay tuition, and that they are plainly told that their daughters will have to attend Protestant services while in the school. Perhaps the explanation is in the remark of the proprietor of a livery stable who drove me about.

"The Mexicans are catching on very fast," he said; "they have made up their minds they have got to get an education if they want to keep up with the Americans, and they are finding out where they have to go to get it."

Twelve miles away is the Pueblo of Tesuque, where the tourist who makes but a flying visit can see the Pueblo Indian in his home, although so near town that he is much modified. And there is the museum of Mexican antiquities in the Governor's palace, full of the most interesting things. But the visitor who has longer to stay will learn to stroll much and slowly about the twisting old streets, full of the ever-changing throng of Mexicans and bright-blanketed Indians. He will take in the museum slowly, bit by bit, and learn gradually all about the Governor's palace, the only building on this continent which has been continuously the seat of government since this Territory was a crown colony of Spain.

And for a while he will wonder whence comes this feeling of deep peace that envelops him. He will think it is the climate or the altitude, or the unhasteful mental atmosphere of the place. But at length it will dawn upon him that it is the thrice-blessed absence of street cars. There is not a street car in Santa Fé, though the city has 8,000 inhabitants, and the effect is Arcadian. My livery man thought so. He said that street cars would "have a bloomin' time tryin' to get around them there corners and up them there alleys."

There is nothing to hurry or worry you. It is the land of "poco tiempo."

Of all the strolls you take you are apt to oftenest wander up the hill to San Miguel; poor, decrepit old San Miguel, the oldest church in America. At least Santa Fé says firmly that it is the oldest church, and that it was built way back in 1582, or perhaps in 1545, they don't know which.

Bandelier, who has been much in the Southwest of late years, and read many old Spanish documents, and knocked many cherished traditions into cocked hats, laughs at the idea of any Spanish settlement as early as 1545. He says Coronado retreated from New Mexico in 1542, leaving no settlers. They will tell you in Santa Fé that part of his men rebelled and staid behind, taking unto themselves Indian wives and founding Santa Fé.

But Bandelier says they all went back to Mexico, and that no Spaniard again entered the Territory until 1580, when Espejo came up and marched all through New Mexico and Northern Arizona with only fourteen men. It was a mere reconnoissance. The first Spanish settlement in New Mexico, he says, was made in 1598, and then it was not at Santa Fé, but at a place called San Gabriel, close by Chamita, on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Santa Fé, he declares, was not founded till after 1607, and San Miguel was not begun till the middle of the century, and not completed till 1694.

But it is ancient and timeworn enough, with its vaultlike interior, its Spanish inscriptions, and its black, old paintings by Ciambue. And there is an old caretaker who was evidently also completed in 1694. He comes from the monastery close by, and he lives and moves and has his being in the old church. His old bones crack with every crack in the adobe walls. His watery eyes find no heaven like the altar of San Miguel, and he bears an ancient grudge against the world because it does not furnish money to keep San Miguel in repair.

But the reason I loved to go to San Miguel was because of the bell, St. Joseph. St. Joseph stands in a dark little recess at the right of the entrance door. It is black with age, and your glance would take it for old iron. But strike it gently and it sends forth such a rich and mellow note, soft and so silvery clear, echoing so fairylike through the dim depths of the old church, that you hold your breath to listen. It is the bell metal that makes the quality of the note, and so rare is the note of St. Joseph that the wise opine there is much precious metal in its composition. And so says the tradition that came over seas with St. Joseph when the padres brought it to the plateau of New Mexico.

The date of the bell's casting, 1356, is upon it. In those days, runs the legend, the Spaniards were fighting the cursed Moors. They had failed again and again, beaten back by the infidel. So when this bell was to be cast the people prayed to St. Joseph and vowed their treasures for his bell if he would aid their arms. So they brought their silver plate and their golden ornaments, and threw them into the melting pot, and when the bell was cast all the gold and silver of their sacrifice was in its rare and lovely note.

The Moors are gone, and the Spaniards are almost gone; and America has come, and still the old bell stands there, older than Jamestown, older than Plymouth, older than America, older than millions of hearts that have hoped and died since then. That is the reason the old bell was the most interesting thing in Santa Fé to me.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

1901

PROPAGATION OF LEPROSY

THE article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES issue of Monday, the 23d, on the question of the eradication of leprosy from Hawaii by the gradual extinction of the native race does not give the whole scientific reason why isolation of lepers at Molokai has failed to prevent the spread of the disease. All authorities are agreed that enforced isolation in Hawaii is a complete failure. Moyer says that it did not diminish by segregation; there are just as many now as at the start, fifty years ago. Alvarez, Superintendent of the hospitals for the treatment of lepers in Honolulu, wrote me thus:

"The laws of Hawaii fail to stamp out the disease, [leprosy,] but still they are necessary to keep it in check." He continues:

"We have had strict laws of compulsory segregation for the last thirty years, and the results are anything but encouraging. I believe, however, that leprosy as well as any other contagious disease could be stamped out by strict isolation, but we find it impossible to isolate every leper as soon as the first symptom appears, and we do not know if the disease is also communicated to others during the long period of incubation, when the most searching investigation would fail to reveal it."

Dr. A. Mouritz, formerly in charge at Molokai, wrote me:

"One of the best fields for observing the grasp that leprosy has on mankind and the penalty the human race is paying for its apathy in dealing with the disease can be seen on this island [Molokai] and within twenty-five miles of my home, [Mapulehu.] Year in and year out the lepers at the settlements average between 1,100 and 1,200, chiefly Hawaiians, but within the past year or two the disease is making among the foreigners here (white people) considerable inroads. If you have ever lived here you must have learned that segregation is the proposed policy of the Government in dealing with the disease. Yet for years the law was out of the caprice of the politicians; to-day we are reaping the benefits. Segregation is better carried out to-day, but it is far from thorough."

President Smith of the Hawaiian Board of Health, also wrote me as follows:

"Here in Hawaii we have had much experience with leprosy for thirty years and have sought for, and are still seeking, to find the best means of treating the disease."

Father Conrardi, the Belgian priest who took Father Damien's place with the leper boys at Molokai, where he remained seven years, told me while he stopped with me in New York last year that leprosy was becoming less widespread in Hawaii, not because of the law of segregation, which did not prevent the actual contact between the healthy and leprous people, but because the Kanakas are dying out as a race. Damien himself became a leper because there was contact between him and the leper. Yet here in New York our Board of Health sees no danger in allowing lepers to leave quarantine and mingle freely with our people.

In the last number of The Pacific Medical Journal, San Francisco, the editor says:

"It would seem that we were in error when we claimed in our last issue that there were not more than 100 lepers in the United States. Dr. Ashmead of New York states there are 400 lepers in Louisiana, only 23 of whom are isolated. The doctor also states there are at least 100 lepers in New York State. Dr. Ashmead knows a bank teller who is a leper and handles money every day. It is estimated there are 500 lepers in Havana Province. It is claimed there are Japanese lepers engaged in catching and canning salmon along the Columbia River. Dr. Ashmead claims that there are also many Philippine lepers in California and Washington.

"Hence there must be some other reason besides imperfect segregation to account for the spread of leprosy in Hawaii, where it is estimated to-day there are 4,000 lepers in all."

I have been occupied for some years with the study of the relation which may exist between fish diet of the Japanese and some other nations and leprosy. I think such a relation would be firmly established if the leper bacillus could be cultivated—say on the gold fish, the most Japanese of all fishes. The carp is eaten alive in Japan, which is a fact of general knowledge, though not the gold carp. The latter is exceedingly susceptible of disease; different kinds of fungi tackle it as soon as a scale gets off. Sometimes without any such cause the fish dies away and the scales appear to be all turned up. No cultivation of the leper bacillus outside of the human body has ever been accomplished. I myself have already removed scales from the gold fish and inoculated the latter with the leper bacillus, but without result; the fish died.

United States Consul Sol Berliner recently made a report to the State Department at Washington on leprosy in the Canary Islands. His opinion was that the disease is [illegible] among the people of these islands on account of their eating a good deal of fish.

I beg to say that this belief is quite common to many leper countries, and even still leprosy. Leprosy scourges the fish-eating countries of the Orient, Japan and China, where Buddhist law prohibits the killing and eating of animals. In Japan raw living fish are eaten even while the flesh quivers. Mr. Hutchinson believes in the fish alimentation theory of propagation of leprosy. I believe that fish and mosquitos act together as intermediary hosts for the transference of the leper poison; that mosquitos that have bitten lepers become food for fishes which then transmit the germs or spores to man when eaten raw.

Prof. David Starr Jordan, Chief of the United States Fish Commission to Hawaii, promised me he would take some interest in investigating the question, which interests him very much. He put the matter in the hands of Prof. Everman, ichthyologist of the expedition. My brother, Prof. William H. Ashmead, of the United States National Museum, was the entomologist who accompanied these gentlemen to Hawaii last Summer. Prof. Jordan wrote me that he had found while visiting Japan, that many kinds of fish were eaten raw. The gold fish, which he said was found in every stream, might well be an intermediary host, as might several of the fresh-water minnows.

Now, when we consider the enormous reproductive power of fishes, it will be evident how readily leprous-infected fish might propagate the spores of the disease, even inoculate the fresh-water streams of a whole country. In one lobster there were found 20,000 eggs. Fish produce an incredible number of eggs. A herring has 36,000, a smelt 30,000, a sole 1,000,000, a roach 1,130,000, a sturgeon 3,000,000, a tench 383,000, a mackerel 546, (their eggs are larger than those of most fish,) a perch 992,000, a flounder 1,357. But of all fish a cod of leprous-infected Nova Scotia is the most prolific, according to one naturalist 3,686,000 and according to another 9,444,000.

Were 1 per cent. of the eggs of a Columbia River salmon now caught by Japanese lepers, and perhaps already infected with the germ, to result in full-grown fish, and were they and their progeny to increase in the same proportion, they would in sixty years amount in bulk to many times the size of the earth.

On our Columbia River there are to-day several thousand Japanese, some of whom, I learn, are lepers. How easy it will be for those germs, through the fish—if fish and mosquitos propagate leprosy, which we do not know is not the case—to spread through the streams of the Pacific Coast. Bream, perch, and mullet of leprous Norway transmitted the disease to their young. Fifty female bream produce 3,000,000 young, 100 mullet produce 4,000,000 young. Just think of the rapid spread of the disease that is possible. Of course, in countries where there are no lepers there could be no spread of leprosy through the fish. Until Hawaiian fish became contaminated by Chinese lepers there were no Kanaka lepers.

I have described the feature of this theory of transmission of leprosy and presented it in an article published in medical journals of this country and Europe. The manner in which many cases of leprosy have been spread singularly agrees with the theory which I, with other leprologists, entertain as to the rapid propagation of leprosy. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

350 West Twenty-third Street, New York,
Sept. 25, 1901.

The Sand Blast in Shops and Foundries

IT IS more than a quarter of a century now since the sand blast for cleaning castings and machinery was first introduced in manufacturing shops, power houses, and foundries. In the thirty years of its constant use in shop and forge it has proved the only process which has given uniform satisfaction, and it is almost as indispensable to-day as any other invention.

The sand blast process was invented and introduced in 1870 by Gen. B. C. Tilghman of Philadelphia, but, while the method has practically been the same, apparatuses have been invented for applying it to many different forms of work, so that it is of far greater value now than its inventor ever imagined.

The abrasive power of sand or any small powder projected at considerable velocity against a surface was fully recognized before the invention of the sand blast, but no one, prior to 1870, seemed to think of applying it to the industries. Along the beaches of our Atlantic Coast the sand storms demonstrated in a remarkable way the abradant power of fine sand. On Cape Cod thick window panes of the lighthouses and cottages would have their surfaces so worn and polished by sand storms that it was often impossible to see through them. The sand storms simply performed in a natural and rough way what the sand blast does more delicately and accurately when guided by an intelligent hand.

When hurled with great velocity against the surface of glass, marble, stone, or castings the fine powder or sand does not technically cut, grind, or abrade. The sand blast is consequently different in this respect from all other abradants. It practically pulverizes the surface, each successive impact of the minute grains demolishing some small portion of the surface. So infinitely small are the grains of the sand blast powder that the pulverization is performed in a most delicate manner, and the surface can be left as smooth and polished as if rubbed or ground by an ordinary wheel abradant.

One of the line of improvements in the modern sand blast has been the selection of better and different forms of powder and sand for use in the different trades. To-day the abrasives used in the sand blast are many and curious. They include ordinary sharp builders' sand, fine siliceous sand, fine and coarse powdered emery, powdered glass, chilled iron sand, and steel shot. Sand is the most common substance used for the blast, but it is not by any means suitable for the finer grades of work. Even the finest grains of sand have numerous angles, and when projected with great velocity on a surface of stone, metal, or glass each separate grain performs an infinitesimal amount of destruction to the surface. A single grain of sand would not make any great impression, but when 5,000,000 grains are hurled with great force every minute against the surface the effect is apparent.

In constructing a sand blast the power of projecting the abrasives must first be considered, and then the quality of the abrasives themselves. In order to understand this the crushing [illegible] surface of the strongest granite would thus be quickly pulverized before such an impact, and the incessant stream of fine grains would soon produce a deep impression.

Iron or steel is not pulverized by such a powerful impact as stone, but the fine grains quickly indent it. This indentation, if continued long enough, wears off the surface by causing scales to chip off. The blast is thus used on metals chiefly for cleaning the surface, and not for wearing them away. If the blast is next directed to a surface of good rubber the same process of indentation would follow, except that the rubber would spring back into its normal place again instead of being permanently shoved back into itself. There is no permanent effect on the rubber except that which naturally follows from wearing away of the surface. This fact enables the workmen to protect such parts of a metal or stone surface with rubber when it is desirable to pulverize only a portion.

When the sand blast was invented in 1870 the ordinary high-pressure steam power was used for projecting the fine powder. The first apparatus permitted the high-pressure steam to escape through a tube and draw after it a current of air and the fine grains of sand. This method was quite efficient, for the abrasives were hurled with great velocity against the surface which was to be polished. But improvements upon this method caused it in time to be abandoned. The steam jet could not be successfully worked in a glass factory, for the reason that the steam would sometimes heat the metal so that it would crack when the abrasives struck it. Moreover, the sand was wet in coming in contact with the steam, and this made it clog the machinery. At times it would leave the surface of metals moist, so that in some cases they would rust. In the stone trade, however, this early form of sand blast found favor, and it revolutionized the stonecutter's art. In the National cemeteries alone some 100,000 tombstones were marked in this way within a few years after the sand blast was invented.

The method of cutting the letters on stone with the sand blast was to cover the part to be raised with some material which the blast would not pulverize, such as rubber, and then cut down all the rest of the stone with the streams of fine powder. The modern improvements of the sand blast have made it possible to perform the most delicate stone carving in this way. The design is first made and laid over the face of the block, and then, by means of graded abrasives, all the rest of the stone can be cut away, leaving a fine polished or a rough, indented surface.

The sand blast has extended its usefulness to-day so that it is found employed in the most widely different trades and industries. Nearly every year some new work is discovered for it. In the metal trades alone it has become indispensable. It will remove the rust and hard scale from castings and forgings as nothing else can do, and also prepare sheet iron and steel for enameling, galvan[illegible]ling, and tinning in the most [illegible]. The sand blast is [illegible] where for gilding metal and frosting electroplate. In stone yards the sand blast is indispensable for carving and inscription work, and for cleaning and polishing granite, bricks, and stones. One of the most important services of the sand blast in machine and other shops is in cleaning forgings from steel rods to armor plates, and in removing deposits from tanks, boilers, and tubes. Metal rollers are also roughened by this process, and the sides and interior of iron ships are cleaned of paint and dirt, so they can be painted afresh.

In a great variety of other trades the sand blast has become an apparatus that finds no substitute. Glassmakers use it continually for polishing and granulating the surface of their articles, and manufacturers of pottery and tiles mark and ornament their products in similar manner. Grindstones and emery and corundum wheels are refaced by the sand blast.

The use of the sand blast is rapidly extending, now that steel and iron are being employed more generally for the construction of buildings, bridges, elevated railroads, ships, and similar articles of daily usefulness. The metal work of all these structures must be protected from the weather by paint or other preservative mixtures. In order to make the paint effective it is necessary to bring the oil in it in direct contact with the metallic iron. Formerly, the paint would peel off iron or steel within a comparatively short time because the scale underneath would chip off and loosen the paint. In fact, the oil of the paint never came in actual contact with the metallic iron, but was put on a thin surface scale. To-day the sand blast is always used to prepare the metal surface for the paint, and when the iron or steel is cleaned in this way, the paint sticks and lasts in a way never dreamed of a quarter of a century ago. If there is the thinnest coat of oxide, or of scale or rust, between the metal surface and the paint, the process of painting will have to be repeated in a comparatively short time.

The remarkable improvements developed in this way enable manufacturers to guarantee their steel and iron structures against oxidation and weather defects for a great many years. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are thus saved annually in the metal trades simply through the sand blast. Engineers in contracting for iron and steel structural articles always specify that the surfaces shall be cleaned by sand blast just prior to painting, and the neglect of this is sufficient to invalidate any contract.

Good Story of a Bad Actor.

BOOTH TARKINGTON, the author of "Monsieur Beaucaire," tells a good story of a certain Western actor, a man who not only lacked the ability to act, but was one of the worst ranters ever seen on even remote Western boards. Again and again he had been denounced as the "worst living actor," not only by the critics, but by his friends, who, in their efforts to make him abandon histrionic fields, often assured him that if he persisted in his endeavors to act he would sometimes certainly be mobbed by an over-exasperated audience. However, he pursued his way, albeit not without some misgivings.

At a far Western one-night stand the climax was reached. The sale of tickets on that particular evening had been limited—at least, none of the reserved seats in the parquet had been taken. The 50-cent general admission tickets, however, had a fairly good sale, as theatrical performances in the town were something of a novelty. A large church "sociable" was another feature of the town's evening, and for that reason, perhaps, there were few women represented by general admission pasteboards. Perhaps for the same reason also the men thought 50 cents none too much to spend for an excuse to absent themselves from the latter function.

As is usual in country towns, especially where general admission tickets are held, the holders thereof arrived early, and at least half an hour before the performance was billed to begin the 50-cent seats were filled. Every one present knew every one else, and there was much whispering over the empty reserved seats. Finally one adventurous soul volunteered to investigate, and returned with the information that none of them had been purchased. After more whispered consultation it was decided to storm the box office in a body and ask permission to occupy the reserved seats.

After much argument and wrangling, the agent told them that if none of the seats were sold before the raising of the curtain they might, after a few minutes' wait and at a given signal, take possession. At 8 o'clock the curtain rose and in due time the actor, as Hamlet, advanced down the stage and began to rant. He had gotten well under way and was spouting his worst, when, at the given signal, the crowd rose, and each person, actuated by the same desire of securing the best of the front seats, rushed madly toward the stage.

The startled actor hesitated, paused, gave one look at the rapidly advancing crowd, and, believing that the oft-heard prophecies of his being mobbed were about to be realized, gave a frightened cry, turned, and, with wabbling legs, dashed off the stage. The townspeople saw no more of Hamlet that night. The next morning the actor was found by some of his friends, still in

SEPT

AMERICAN HORSES IN EUROPE

GREAT GROWTH OF THE EXPORTS FROM THIS COUNTRY OF TROTTERS AND ANIMALS FOR CAVALRY MOUNTS

WHEN in four years American exports in one particular field more than double, leaping from $3,300,000 in 1896 to $4,750,000 in 1897, to $6,000,000 in 1898, to $5,500,000 in 1899, and to nearly $7,500,000 in 1900, it means a decidedly new force to be reckoned with, a fresh appreciation abroad of yet another specialty of this country.

For the entire export trade, enormously as it is increasing, does not of course show a gain like this. Its prodigious advance since 1896 is but half such a percentage, a net adding on of not quite 60 per cent.

It is the exporting of American horses, brought about by the growing demand for them in foreign countries, that has jumped up in this remarkable fashion, surpassing all belief.

There were 64,722 horses exported into nearly every corner of the civilized world during the year ending June 30, 1900, (the figures for the past year have not been made up, but they are known to be a little larger,) 45,778 for the twelvemonth preceding that, 51,150 in 1898, 39,532 in 1897, 25,126 in 1896—a total for the five years of close to a quarter of a million head, representing $27,000,000. It is probable that the statistics for 1901, when they are issued, will bring these figures up to $35,000,000, if not more, and to over 300,000 head.

Great as these totals are, expanding as the trade is, these are but the record of disadvantageous circumstances and handicap. Despite the growth, far bigger results might have been attained the past two years. So at least Western and Eastern horsemen, shippers, farmers, and agents affirm.

In the way stood two considerations: the prices of American horses of all grades and the falling off in the demand for "trammers." Yet another consideration may be added, the present impost of import duties on the part of Germany.

In comparison to what they were a year and more ago the prices of American horses have advanced 25 per cent. on the average. In many an instance this has resulted in projected shipments having been given up because of lack of possible profit. Of recent years, it is interesting to note, the methods of this export trade have completely changed. Foreign buyers no longer come over here to any extent, save to pick up special lots. In place of the old custom of horses bought for export at Chicago the big firms of the West now ship abroad to one of the English markets, and sell at the best price offered. To Great Britain go an average of one-half the horses sent from here, with London and Liverpool as their chief ports.

Electricity has struck sharply at the American horse abroad, as it has here. It is not so many years since there were thousands of low-grade Western stock freighted over the Atlantic, "trammers," (as they were called,) horses to drag the "trams" or the horse cars. "Trammers" alone made up an immense industry at one time. But they are wanted no longer, any more than are the stocky little horses that agents used to pick up eagerly to draw the cars of French cities, almost a type of steed in themselves. With this, too, much Continental trade has fallen off, due to the new import duties of Germany.

Offsetting these drawbacks have been the growth in the demand for "bussers" and "vanners," the former the horses wanted for the buses of English cities, the latter a heavier, more powerful horse for "vans" or drays; the new and increasing appreciation of American coach horses, the fashionable world of England standing very firm in their liking of "Americans"; the call for fine Western stock for the cavalry mounts of foreign nations, and the great drafts of army horses for South Africa that, at times, have nearly swept the American horse market clean.

Were it not for their increased value the American horses would be uncrowned kings of Europe to-day. As it is, they are to some extent feeling a competition of the newly bred Danish horse, which, according to Philip Hexamer of Hoboken, is an animal somewhat along the order of our Western horses, well made and clean-limbed.

So large, however, is the domestic demand for the American horse that the question now considered is whether there is going to be enough of him in the next two years to "go round." There are fears as to this. The breeders have for some time past been very active again, but the new stocks will not be ready immediately. The advanced prices that show no signs of breaking, rather of appreciating, are evidences. An interesting commentary is to be found in this letter, received a fortnight ago by a very prominent New York dealer from his Kentucky agent:

> I have your favor of the 22d, and will say that I shall start to the bushes next week and try to buy about half a load [of horses.] After I get ten or twelve I will take my time about picking up the others. They are higher and harder to find just now than I have ever known them, and it begins to look as if we will have a saddle horse famine in this State if the demand keeps up.

Outside of the ordinary run of the horse export trade there are two special features of export that have attracted much attention of late years. These are the American trotters, sent abroad for racing and for breeding, and American Western-bred stallions that latterly have gone over to Austria. These are being crossed with Austrian mares for the purpose of producing a new variety of Austrian officers' mounts, and though in its infancy, without any definite results as yet, this project promises to be a success. Few horses are being exported for this, but those that do go are fine stock, and will probably lead to a greater demand.

The American trotter abroad has scored so distinctively in past years that he is wanted in many countries. Though trotting can hardly be said to have taken in England, it is daily growing more popular in France, Russia, Austria, and now in Italy. David Bonner of the National Trotting Association explained the status of the trotter abroad the other day, and a digest of what he said is set down here.

From seventy-five to one hundred trotters go over each year, the number exported these last few years having remained about stationary. The sales at which these horses are picked up by foreign buyers begin in October; the horses are sent across from November to March. The prices paid for these trotters here vary, for the horses themselves vary. In general the extremes are from $2,500 to $10,000. The most of these horses are bought for both racing and breeding. They are matched nowadays in Russia (one of the great trotting centres of the world, where they trot through the Winter) against the famous and traditional native Orloff trotters, and are quite holding their own. It is yet too early to predict how speedy horses will result from the crossing with Austrian and Russian mares.

For some years now the Continent has been a paradise for the American trotting horse. In the development of these interests to-day Austria and Russia are leading. Nor are these countries only importing horses. They have been importing American drivers and trotting experts as well. There are now several well-known American drivers in Austria, and as many in Russia. Two or three of them have been in the west of Europe for six or seven years. They must be doing well financially there and be held in high esteem, or they would not stay.

In Austria there is, among others, Mr. Tappan, who came from Syracuse. For seven or eight years he has been in charge of some Austrian trotting interests, and has been highly successful in his management. In Russia are the Caton brothers, formerly with Emery's stock farm at Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Fuller, who was once with Mr. McFeran of Cincinnati. Mr. Fuller is now near Moscow, and is employed by the Russian Government to teach young drivers how to train and drive the trotter.

Each of these trotters exported is inspected here by a representative of the National Trotting Association just before shipping, and an export certificate (which serves both as a guarantee and an identification) is issued for each. Abroad no American trotter has any standing without such a certificate, and cannot be admitted to the representative tracks.

There are few more picturesque and entertaining processes in all of modern trade and commerce than the forwarding of these horses—coach, load, cavalry, and saddle—from the Western centres, by rail and then by steamer, into the port of London. It is London, as has been said, that gets the largest share of them now. Those that go elsewhere are scattering. So, too, is New York by far the greatest shipping point of this country, though when there came the great drafts of cavalry mounts for the South African war the horses were for the most part dispatched by way of New Orleans.

But it is at New York that the actual exporting trade of horses for this country centres. One railroad has now the cream of the transporting across land. A few years ago another railroad had it, and then the horses were gathered, "rounded up," from the trains, in the old cattle yards at Hoboken. But by putting on an export horse train twice a week that made the trip from Chicago to New York in forty-two hours, always on schedule time, with almost passenger service and the "right of way" all along the line, the second road turned the traffic to itself.

There are two steamers a week to be caught, from 400 to 800 horses that must be brought on from Chicago as quickly and as comfortably as possible. It means the difference between profit and loss (and neither small) when they are sold abroad how these horses are handled by train and boat.

Some of the steamship companies assume entire charge of the horses, providing them with stalls, feeding, bedding, doctoring them, insuring them, even delivering them to the consignees in the foreign port. In that case they have their own expert men on each "liner," and allow one of the shipper's people to cross over. Other companies provide the stalls only, and the shipper sends a man for each twenty horses, a "foreman" and "assistant foreman." These pick up a "stiff" or two (an inexperienced man who will work his passage over) in New York, to help. Then the shipper provides food, bedding, &c. The opinions of shippers are about equally divided as to which of these is the better plan.

A United States Government Inspector (from the Department of Agriculture) examines each horse as he is shipped from Chicago for signs of farcy and glanders and general health. If he approves he clamps in the horse's mane a linen tag that gives the horse a number. In New York another Inspector makes another examination, more to check the first than anything else. The trains number twelve to twenty cars, each containing twenty to twenty-five head. This horse train leaves Chicago at 5:30 Tuesday afternoon, arrives at Buffalo Wednesday night, reaches New York at 2:45 Thursday afternoon, seldom as much as five minutes late. These horses are rested over Friday, and shipped early Saturday morning. The second train leaves Chicago on Friday afternoon and arrives at New York on Sunday, the horses on this being shipped Tuesday. Half way the cars are stopped at a great horse yard, the car doors opened, and each carload turned into pens to water, while fresh straw is put in the train.

Thus this army of horses for abroad that streams into New York each week arrives in the pink of condition, with seldom a case of sickness. The train pulls up at a long platform in the railroad yards at the foot of East Thirty-sixth Street, New York. The "export stable's" staff of six men handles each car separately. Opening the door, they slide the "brow" in front of it, (a gangplank with sides,) and lead the horses into the stable in twos.

This "export stable" is an extraordinary structure of the metropolis. A one-story building, its roof arched and spacious, it is 570 feet long, and wide enough for two double rows of stalls. Six hundred horses and more on a pinch can be made comfortable here. There are box stalls for distinguished travelers and those who are suddenly taken sick, ordinary stalls, and swinging bar stalls, the latter for emergency and capable of being made any size that may be wanted.

It is, all in all, a fine set of horses that are gathered here. For this export trade all must be the best of their kind. Many thousands of dollars of horseflesh are at all times under this long roof. Here there are sturdy "gunners," (artillery horses for Europe,) "bussers" of the better class, stocky, strong "vanners," carriage horses, "drivers," "saddlers," the pick of Western farms.

When steamer day comes these horses are led in threes and fours across the yard to the river bank and put on a flatboat, which goes directly to the "liner." Here the horses are led up a boarded gangplank to the deck below the main, where these stalls are always placed. It is a regulation of the port that horses are the last of the cargo to go aboard.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

A FIGHT FOR AN AVENUE

STOCKBRIDGE is a little town of Berkshire County, Mass., famous for Jonathan Edwards and the elms that overarch its main street, famous also for its katydids, which do not utter the sound they make elsewhere, but cry continuously from the low-hanging elms, "Sedgwick, sedgwick, sedgwick, sedgwick!" Even more proud than of the Hon. Joseph Choate, the clan of Sedgwicks, and other distinguished Summer and Winter residents, Stockbridge is proud of its principal street, adorned with the belltower presented by David Dudley Field, and the great boulder which is all that remains to mark the passing of the Indian. Simple but comfortable homes line this thoroughfare, their lawns running free of fences to the sidewalks, while a primitive Congregational Church and handsome Episcopal chapel break the line here and there. Across the meadows one sees loops of the Housatonic, a sluggish, willow-fringed stream at this point in its career, and in several directions one is aware of hills set with mansions of more recent growth and of greater architectural pretensions. It is an idyl in country life, a scene to which people drive from Lenox, Lee, and Great Barrington for the pleasant contrast the valley makes with Berkshire hills. Its intense quiet is soothing to city folk, who enjoy to the full its magnificent aisles of boles and branches and the picturesqueness of its spacious ways, yet are most grateful of all for its restfulness.

Into this Eden there is about to penetrate one of the noisiest of modern inventions, the trolley, a necessity in cities and a boon to the countryside, but an innovation ruinous to the pleasure given by grave and stately avenues of trees. Were there only one street in Stockbridge, the welfare of the community might be set over against the ruin of that blessed quiet which makes the village dear to Summer visitors; but there are parallel streets through which the line might run and spare the Pride of Berkshire. The object of the trolley company is to connect the towns north and south of Stockbridge, and this can be accomplished just as well by running the tracks along another north and south street, which would have the advantage of bringing it close to the railway station. The town is naturally alarmed; for it has become a Summer resort, having only a small Winter population, and the citizens foresee the harm that may be done if the Summer visitors find the calm of the old village street destroyed. So they have protested against the measure and offered an alternative route to the trolley company, hoping that the chief attraction of the place may be spared.

Singularly enough, the decision of a question like this, which is vital to the well-being of the town, does not rest with the townsmen. In railway and trolley matters the State is supreme, or rather the Board of Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts. In such matters there is no home rule, on the principle that a stubborn, cantankerous community cannot be permitted the pleasure of blocking quick transit between places on either side, but must yield to a demand for improvements that affect a wider circle of citizens. The trolley company can appeal to men who have never seen Stockbridge, may not realize the harm such disfigurement will cause to one of the scenic and historic beauties of the State, and very likely may set their own theory against the local facts. Such things constantly occur; there is no reason to suppose that it may not happen to Stockbridge. It would not be the first time that the ignorant killed the goose with the golden eggs.

This may befall Stockbridge, although in all probability it was the first village in Massachusetts, if not in the Union, to have a village improvement society. Two years hence the Laurel Hill Association can celebrate its fiftieth jubilee, for it was founded in 1853 by a Miss Hopkins. Laurel Hill is a knoll covered with oak, hemlock, and mountain laurel, which lies in the village itself. Legend has it that the Housatonics met there in council and Hessians pitched in that spot their tents. In 1854 the Sedgwicks gave the knoll to the village, and thence the village improvement society drew its name. Every year in September the Laurel Hill Association meets at this spot in open-air session; every year the permanent and transient visitors are asked to contribute something to the treasury of the association. And not without reason. For the association cares for the sidewalks and small parks of the town, keeps the cemetery in order, looks after the old graveyard of the Housatonics, plants trees, and watches over the street lamps which it introduced. It has surrounded the railway station with flower beds; it clears the streets of snow in Winter, and sprinkles the dust in Summer. Working quietly in this fashion, it has made Stockbridge a place of refuge for that class of citizens which is most desirable, not the very rich, but the moderately well-to-do—people who appreciate natural beauty and wish to live in sweet and clean surroundings. Yet a number of Commissioners who have never heard of Laurel Hill may undo this great work with a stroke of the pen.

At a recent meeting of the Laurel Hill Association, presided over by Henry M. Sedgwick, an address was made by Bainbridge Colby of New York, who warned the villagers that the attempt to run the trolley through the main street was not abandoned. "Like an invading force it has pitched its tents on either side of you, at your very boundaries. Crouched for the final leap, it waits only for some vulnerable movement, some lapse of that eternal vigilance in which your successful resistance is wrapped up. The beauties of this venerable town are not of local possession and enjoyment alone. They attract hither hundreds of guests annually, who come for varying periods to enjoy its restful quiet and its invigorating air. People of this commonwealth owe it to their descendants to protect from disfigurement and decay its remaining places of beauty. The people of Stockbridge should not be left to their unaided powers of resisting a danger so grave. The great though unorganized sentiment in Massachusetts of respect for nature in her beautiful manifestations should be appealed to. The depth of this feeling should be sounded, its force as a persuasive and potent factor in such an issue as that which is being fought out here as a purely local question should be revealed and exerted."

The fight for an avenue which in beauty rivals the avenues of Litchfield and Stratford, Conn., and Temple Street in New Haven, should draw the attention of other municipalities and put them on their guard. Means should be devised to prevent the erection of unsightly poles by forcing trolley companies to use underground conduits for electricity, and the finest avenues of a town or village should be resolutely barred against the noisy car traffic. In Cleveland a section of Euclid Avenue has been successfully defended against this invasion. The cars are forced to make a circuit, leaving a number of blocks free to carriages and bicycles. Many towns fall victims to such encroachments from pure thoughtlessness on the part of citizens who see the necessity of rapid transit, and hail it, but perceive when it is too late that their town has lost an opportunity to retain its natural beauty while gaining all the advantage of an improvement which builds up the suburbs and adds to the comfort of its citizens. New York has lost most of its water front owing to neglect; it must spend millions to retrieve the error. And so with hundreds of other cities lying on bays and rivers. By taking thought and consulting the right men these water fronts might have been kept for the people as perpetual pleasure and relief in hot weather without sacrificing commerce. In Europe an example is presented by Berlin, where the Emperor has put his veto on the trolley which the citizens interested in the company wished to extend across Unter den Linden. Greatly as Berlin needs this extension, the Emperor is not only within his legal rights in refusing a crossing, but he is otherwise correct in the stand he takes. The trolley can go under the avenue, at greater expense, it is true, but without detriment to the appearance of the finest boulevard of the city.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

Australia's Proposed Monroe Doctrine. The fact that the British Colonial Office has been ready to exchange the British rights over the New Hebrides, off the Australian coast, for the surrender of the French Shore Rights in Newfoundland, and the consequent resentment of the Australians toward such a scheme, were recently made the subject of an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The negotiations between Mr. Barton, who is at once Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia as well as Minister of External Affairs, and Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, are still pending, according to the latest advices from Sydney. It is felt in Australia that the case of the New Hebrides to-day may be the case of some other Pacific group to-morrow, and Australians are inclined to be more assertive in the matter from the fact that, two or three months ago, Mr. Chamberlain sounded Mr. Barton as to a project to waive British rights in the New Hebrides with a view to settling the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with France. Mr. Barton's reply on that occasion is said to have been emphatic. Later it was alleged to have been discovered that the scheme had actually in a tentative way been broached to France; and, ever since then, the speeches in the Australian Parliament and the writings in the local press have been preaching the motto of "Hands off the Pacific."

In these circumstances a Tasmanian member of the House of Representatives tabled the following motion in the Federal Parliament:

"That it is desirable and essential, in the interests of fairness and the friendly relations existing between the Commonwealth and foreign nations, that the Commonwealth declare that any attempt of any foreign power to spread its un-British system to any part of this portion of the southern hemisphere will be regarded as dangerous to our peace, happiness, and safety. That the controlling destiny of these Southern Sea islands is declared to be sacredly vested in Australia, and that further annexations or acquisition of islands therein will be considered as an act of hostility."

It is believed that whether this resolution be adopted or not the attitude of Australia, which is, nevertheless, represented in it, will have a salutary effect upon the British Colonial Office, which may lead the home Government to recommend the adoption of the measure. As now formulated both by the foregoing resolution and by the spirit of independence which the occasion has produced in the Commonwealth, the new "Monroe Doctrine" is intended to apply only to new acquisitions. It is not proposed, for example, that the United States and Germany shall be ousted from Samoa, or France from New Caledonia. The whole matter, too, is of special interest, because this is the new Commonwealth's first incursion into external affairs.

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Death of a Noted Italian Deputy. Matteo Renato Imbriani, who died recently in San Martino, in the Candine Passi, Italy, was a son of the celebrated Paolo E. Imbriani. He was born in Naples in 1843, and at the age of seventeen he joined Garibaldi's expedition into Sicily. After being wounded at Castelmorone he entered the regular army as a Lieutenant of Grenadiers, and in 1866 was aide de camp to Gen. Coserz at Custoza. In the Franco-German war Georgio Imbriani, the brother of Matteo, followed Garibaldi into France and was killed at the side of Giuseppe Cavalotti at the battle of Dijon. Matteo and Felice Cavalotti thus became acquainted over the graves of their brothers.

Matteo Imbriani first attracted general attention by his journalistic opposition to the Triple Alliance. In 1889 he was elected a Deputy for Bari, and was successively re-elected. On Sept. 20, while making a speech in Siena he was attacked with paralysis and was borne to his home in Naples. Then, knowing that he could never again take an active part in the Chamber, he resigned his Deputyship. The resignation was rejected amid much enthusiasm on the part of his colleagues, who expressed hopes for his speedy recovery. While in Parliament he often aroused a tempest against himself, but the people admired and applauded him, while his partisans in Southern Italy always regarded him as a man who, equally with Bayard, might take for his motto, "Without fear and without reproach."

◆

For a Tunnel Between Scotland and Ireland. The encouragement which Lord Rosebery unmistakably gave the scheme of a tunnel from Scotland to Ireland, while speaking at Stranraer, according to a Times special last week, will quite naturally cause a revival of interest in the scheme which was discussed at length at the Engineering Congress held in Glasgow early this month. Besides, the [illegible] of the ex-Premier's address was that a future Liberal Government might find itself bold enough to face the problem.

At the Congress in question, Mr. James Barton, a member of the Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, read a paper dealing exhaustively with the practical details of the scheme. [illegible] at the Ebbstone Beacon, at nine miles. It passes round a curve of a mile radius at the head of Beaufort Dyke, at sixteen miles, and reaches the shore line at the Island of Magee, County Antrim, at thirty-four miles. Rising one in seventy-five, and passing out of the tunnel at thirty-nine and one-half miles, it joins the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway at forty-one miles, and runs ten and one-half miles along it into the terminus at Belfast. The total length from Stranraer to Belfast is fifty-one and a half miles, of which thirty-four and a half is tunnel and twenty-five of this under the sea.

The working of the line from Stranraer to Belfast would be by electric motors from installations near the main shafts, one at each side of the Channel, and it is intended that trains be run at a speed of sixty to seventy miles an hour, so that the time in the tunnel would be a little over half an hour, and the whole distance traversed from Stranraer to Belfast under an hour. The cost of the tunnel is estimated by the engineers and by a contractor at £10,000,000, exclusive of interest during construction, and this leaves a considerable margin for contingencies.

Following Mr. Barton's address, Sir Douglas Fox said that he would face this tunnel with more composure than either the Mersey or the Severn Tunnel. While, as to the cost, he believed that it would be at least as low as that for the Simplon Tunnel, which was about £60 per linear yard for a single tunnel.

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A Practical Result of the Czar's Visit. The fact that French Socialists remonstrated against the visit of the Czar to France was manifested in many ways, and nowhere more violently than in Marseilles, the hotbed of Socialism. The situation has been particularly trying to M. Millerand, the Socialist Minister of Commerce, for the simple reason that he holds a portfolio in a Cabinet which invited the Czar to visit France. In Marseilles the Socialist members of the Municipal Council attempted to have some insulting resolutions adopted, but were warned to desist by the Mayor, Dr. Falaissières, who said: "I have my reasons for urging you to postpone pouring out the vials of our righteous indignation until we are perfectly sure that nothing useful to France will come of this visit."

At the time the Paris press believed that the Mayor of the southern city spoke with authority, although no sign was given by M. Millerand that he appreciated the forbearance of his political friends in Marseilles. It now turns out that the Minister of Commerce has taken advantage of the Czar's visit to propose a readjustment of the tariff system between the parties to the dual alliance. In the present circumstances, out of an average of 280,000,000f., representing the business done between France and Russia, 200,000,000f. is the amount which represents Russian exports to France, while French tradesmen sell to Russia goods amounting to not more than 80,000,000f. Germany imports into Russia something like 500,000,000f. worth of commodities and Russia the same into Germany. To this fact is added the circumstance that a large number of articles essentially French, such as wines, are virtually prohibited in Russia by exorbitant rates.

It is said to have been this state of affairs which has been occupying the mind of M. Millerand and which caused him to inspire the oracular utterance of M. Falaissières to the Marseilles Socialists. It is now announced from an authoritative source that one of the practical consequences of the Czar's visit will be the signing of a treaty of commerce by which French winegrowers and others will be assisted to place their products on the Russian market to an extent hitherto unknown. And France, it is asserted, will in turn make concessions as to petroleum. If the present negotiations succeed, M. Millerand will not only have rendered a service to his country and his colleagues, but will also have gone far toward rehabilitating himself in his own party, while M. Falaissières will be able to pose before the members of the Marseilles Municipal Council as a personage in close touch with the Government.

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Production of Gold in Madagascar. The Chef du Service des Mines at Madagascar, M. le Capitaine Monneyres, recently made his report to the Governor of the colony, which has in due time been issued by the French colonial office. It shows that for the year 1900 the exports of gold from Madagascar are a notable increase over those for the two preceding years, reaching a total value of 3,000,160.80f., as compared with 1,000,825.79f. in 1899, and 338,822.10f. in 1898. This decrease, it is stated, was mainly due to the discovery and development of the mines of l'Ampasary, which accounted for a production of 538 kil. 811, while the total yield of the other workings are given as 885 kil. 068, or about 50 per cent. more than the product of Madagascar for last year, figured at [illegible] kil. 300. [illegible] same time there were no signs of improvement in the methods of extracting the gold. The more recent discoveries in the east of the island, while not quite as rich as those of l'Ampasary, give indications of greater permanency than the early workings on the elevated plateau. They are said to form a well-defined line almost parallel with the coast, and embracing Fanatara Sakleona, certain affluents of the Mangoro, the district of l'Ambatiomiana, or Farimbany (to the north of Ambasiombe, on the road to Tamatave,) a portion of Maningory, and, it is also believed, the district of l'Antanambalana, to the northwest of Maroantsetra.

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To Test Dr. Koch's Theory. As has already been announced by cable, the address made by Dr. Koch at the Tuberculosis Congress in London has been followed by the British Government ordering an investigation to ascertain whether bovine tuberculosis could be contracted by man. The Local Government Board of London has just issued a circular to the Councils of metropolitan and other boroughs, and of urban and rural districts, pointing out that a royal commission has been appointed to inquire and report whether tuberculosis in animals and man is one and the same disease; whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it; under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place; and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmission. The circular goes on to state "the board are desirous, however, of impressing upon the local authorities concerned that, pending the investigations and report of the Royal Commission, there should be no relaxation on their part or on that of their officers in the taking of proper measures for dealing with milk from tuberculous cows and with tuberculous meat which may be intended for the food of man. It is, in the opinion of the board, of much importance that these measures should continue to be taken, and they rely on this being done. At the same time the board may observe that representations have been made to them to the effect that the action of the officers of local authorities in the seizing of tuberculous meat is not uniform."

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, in the report which they made in 1898, referred to the degree of tubercular disease which should cause a carcass, or part thereof, to be seized. Then extracts are given dealing with this point from the report made in 1898, of the previous Royal Commission, and the circular closes with the statement that it is also of much importance that a person who is to act as a Meat Inspector should possess proper qualifications for the office.

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War Rations for Horses. The British War Office, which has for the last year been experimenting with various foods for horses in transport, which while occupying a small space should sufficiently nourish the animals, has recently readopted for general use an invention of Col. Graves, late Twentieth Hussars, which consists of a "corn-cake" made of crushed grain, with about one-quarter of a pound of hay chop to give it binding and firmness. Hitherto various forms of compressed food have been tried, none of which has been deemed entirely successful, although there is now being used to a considerable extent a "hay brick," which is a cake made of chopped hay and crushed oats, but this has been found inadequate when the period of transport has been of long duration. In writing on the subject Col. Graves says that the "corn cake" was invented by him as far back as 1878, and experimented upon by the War Office Forage Committee in competition with a great number of other inventions, mostly in the form of concentrations. He says that on the recommendation of the committee it was adopted by the Government to the exclusion of all the others, and has been used in every war that Great Britain has been engaged in since. Of its claimed advantages he gives this interesting description:

"The horse's stomach, instead of being a very large organ, is about the smallest food receptacle known to anatomy in proportion to the total mass of the animal. The horse, therefore, requires his food on the principle of 'little and often,' and the basis of my invention was this necessity. The chief value of the 'Graves corn cake' lies in the fact that every grain is bruised, and when the cake is broken up it resumes its normal bulk, and, further, having been only heated, and not cooked, the horse receives, as nearly as possible, his natural food. Oats in bulk in storage on board ship, &c., occupy 80 to 105 cubic feet per ton, whereas my cake occupies but 38 to 40 cubic feet. Consequently, the saving of transport is enormous."

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French Theory of Invading England Revived. The recent manoeuvres of the French Army in the departments south of Brittany, under the supervision of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Brugère, in which embarking and disembarking troops was one of the principal [illegible], has inspired Lieut. Col. [illegible] ninety years ago was because Napoleon lacked steam power for his transport boats.

Moreover, he is by no means sure of the superiority of England's fleet, thereby taking issue with experts like M. Camille Pelletau, who has been on the Navy Commission in the French Chamber, and has frequently expressed himself in print as anything but certain of the efficiency of the units of the French Navy. Col. Delaunay declares that the English have numerous ships, but that number is not everything, especially in naval warfare. "Nowadays firing is of the utmost importance, and a ship that can make perfect use of its guns is worth five or six that cannot. So, when I consider the value of our officers and of our crews, the excellent quality of our ironclad defenses, the immense superiority of our naval guns, I cannot help being full of confidence, in view of the day when our navy shall have to try conclusions with that of Great Britain. And I am glad to say that I am not the only person who has this conviction, for after the last fleet operations in the Mediterranean Vice Admiral Gervais, the commander in chief, in bidding farewell to the officers and men, and in commemoration of the great deeds accomplished, concluded with this sensational phrase: 'Tous les espoirs sout permis,' (All aspirations are possible.)"

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The Political Situation in Holland. Some surprise has been felt by students of minor European affairs that the recent speech by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland should actually embrace a Liberal programme, notwithstanding the fact that a Liberal Cabinet was last Spring ousted from power to make room for a coalition Ministry composed of Clericals and Protestants. The speech is taken to indicate that the Premier, Dr. de Kuyper, leader of the Dutch Anti-Revolutionary Party, means to maintain his ascendency by adopting a programme which shall bring to his support the more progressive and intelligent members of the Opposition, knowing well that his allied Catholics and Protestants cannot be expected to keep together on several questions of local adiministration, while he depends upon other questions to keep the various factions of the Liberals from reuniting with any hope of defeating him.

The Queen said that the revision of the law for the observance of Sunday rest, legal and more decided protection of the moral character of public life of the people, more effective repression of public gaming and alcoholism without infringing individual liberty, and the continuation of instruction in various branches were all necessary. A bill providing for the direct representation of agriculture would also be introduced, so that the Government, furnished with more ample information, might be better able to form a true appreciation of agricultural interests. Furthermore the consular system would be adapted more than formerly to the interests of agriculture, industry, and commerce, while obligatory insurance against accidents would be introduced as soon as the law dealing with legal procedure was passed, and it would be further extended to sea fishermen and agricultural laborers. A bill was also in preparation for compulsory insurance against the consequences of sickness, incapacity, and old age.

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Railway Building in Siam. A correspondent of The London Times in Bangkok has produced an elaborate two-column article upon the affairs of Siam covering such subjects as its financial status, the anti-foreign phase of its development, public instruction, and "Franco-Siamese relations." The last-named theme is discussed in the light of British indifference to Siamese affairs, although at the same time it is pointed out that France has made only slight progress in the last two years. But what is of considerable interest is the appearance of Germany, particularly in regard to railway matters.

The line from Bangkok to Korat, which was recently opened, is only 260 kilometers in length, but nearly eight years were exhausted in its construction, which cost the lives of some 32 Europeans and over 7,000 coolies. It is also an expensive line, for its building was at the rate of £3,981 12s. per kilometer, and now, although in full running order, it only pays about 1 per cent. The country, the correspondent concludes, is not yet in a condition to reap much benefit from railways.

One of the burning questions of the past year was apparently that of railway tenders. "The British and American Ministers Resident brought all the influence they had to bear for the purpose of having the supply of railway material thrown open to tenders from any country, the tenders to be opened by an independent board. It was also strongly urged that the construction of the railway to the north should be put under the supervision of a board. These proposals were opposed by the Railway Department. Now, the Director General and the Chief Engineer in that department have always been Germans, and a characteristic thing happened. It should be premised that when the King of Siam was in London he was advised by Lord Salisbury that it would be wise to cultivate the friendship of Germany and Russia. At once, in this little crisis, the German heads of the Railway Department had the support of their own Government. Telegrams passed, one of them conveying the announcement that the Kaiser had conferred high decorations on these two German officials. There was nothing more to be said. Tenders are indeed now asked for, after a fashion, in Europe for the supply of the material, but in dealing with these tenders there is no outside control, and [illegible]

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FROM THE CURRENT MAGAZINES.

The Pilgrimage.

Under our comrade's name
  Lo, this legendry!—
Gone on a Pilgrimage
  Into a far Countrèe.

Never a word to say
  If he will come again,
Treading his buoyant way
  Over the paths of men.

Never a clue to guide
  Whither his footsteps fall;
Back from the parting tide
  Never an answering call.

But there shall dawn a time
  We shall be pilgrims, too;
Then we shall know the clime,
  Then we shall find the clue.

And they will grave for us
  This same legendry:—
Gone on a Pilgrimage
  Into a far Countrèe.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in The Independent.

The Native Cemetery. Malacca.

From The National Review.

The Makam is that vast native cemetery in which it is the desire of every Panang Malay to find his last resting place. It covers many acres of ground, and the little nēsan, or headstones, rise everywhere through the rank growths that cover the fruitful soil. A few trees stand here and there, trees with thick, fat leaves, soft and flabby to the touch, of the kind called "spoons" by the Malays, because their shape is not unlike that of a flat rice ladle. Occasionally the grave of a rāja, a noble, or a man of wealth is marked by a headstone upon which some pious words of Arabic invocation have been rudely carved; some others are squared roughly; but for the most part the graves have no other ornament than a round piece of water-worn granite protruding only a few inches above the surface of the ground, or a rudely carved wooden peg leaning crazily to one side. Two or three of the graves have tumble-down erections built over them by the piety of the surviving relatives of him who lies beneath. Their devotion, however, has not been equal to the task of keeping their work in repair, and the decaying uprights and cross-pieces have the appearance of a pile of spellcans. Traces may be noted in other parts of the cemetery of spasmodic attempts to fence in some of the graves, but these have long been abandoned as Utopian. On one rāja's grave may be seen a huge iron four-posted bedstead, which Oriental wisdom—doubtless after long and anxious discussion—has at length devoted to what its owner conceived was the end for which it was originally fashioned. Rude huts rise here and there among the graves, with the grasses and creepers clinging about their knees, and these are built by the desire of the dead—who have left money behind them for the purpose—to accommodate the priests and holy men who come to chant verses of the Kurân during the quiet nighttime, that the souls of the departed may rest in peace.

All the graves, from those of the Kings who ruled the land to those of the peasants who tilled the soil, are nameless; and thus, when a man has lain beneath the sod for a year or two, even those of his kindred who held him most dear are unable to say with certainty where their brother lies buried.

What Is a Runaway Horse?

From Forest and Stream.

They have nice horses and cattle out West, but they have little ways of their own. For instance, a broken horse out West has points of difference from a broken horse in the East. Some of the saddle horses caused me most unaffected misery when I had to ride—and it was the same thing with the driving horses. I used to spend my Winters in the East, and when I went back to the ranch I would of course want to hear the latest news about my neighbors—who'd been hanged and the rest. My foreman had a grievance against a professor from Ann Arbor, who wanted to see the Bad Lands and had hired a team, which ran away, smashing things up and breaking the professor's arm. He said that the professor had made a remark which made him hot. He didn't mind his saying that he had fallen into a den of sharks—because he knew sharks didn't have dens, and, besides, he didn't charge the professor for the use of the team; what made him hot was the remark that he had foisted on the professor a team of runaway horses. "He had no right to call them that," said the foreman. "One horse had only been driven twice, and could hardly be called a confirmed runaway, and the other—well, there were lots of times when he hadn't run away."

Restoring the Coronation Chair.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The coronation chair is one of the most interesting pieces of historic furniture that exists; as a venerable witness in the long history of this country its value cannot be overestimated, and not only so, but as a work of art, made by order of King Edward I. to inclose the stone from Scone, its importance is equally great. What was the fate that befell this chair under the sympathetic charge of the officials?

Mature reflection convinced these gentlemen that it did not look sufficiently "smart," and, no doubt, had it been placed, gray with age and history, on the "bath red" spotted carpet, surrounded as it was with the gimcrack brass railings from St. James's Palace, it would have stood a silent and yet eloquent witness against modern official taste.

The chair was placed in the hands of the upholsterers. It was smeared with brown stain and varnish, and otherwise tinkered by Messrs. Banting's man. Dragged along by sundry workmen over the unprotected mosaic pavement of Abbot Ware, I myself saw the chair brought round from the recesses where it had been "doctored." The flat surfaces of the chair, back, and arms, still retain in places the ancient gesso ornamentation. Into these surfaces Mr. Wright, the Clerk of Works of the Abbey, found men driving "tacks" to hold some of their upholsteries, and very properly protested.

A question was asked in the House on the treatment to which the coronation chair was being subjected. We quote from The Athenaeum of the 9th of July, 1887:

"On Tuesday Mr. Plunket, being further questioned about the coronation chair, admitted that it had been stained, which he denied a fortnight ago. With respect to the "restoration" of the chair, he said that "certain missing portions were of necessity for the purpose of the recent ceremony replaced by new work." The missing portions are some parts of the old tracery broken away, and which were replaced by modern stuff stuck on with varnish. The statement that such a "restoration" was of necessity shows the more how unfit those for whom Mr. Plunket speaks are to have the manipulation of any monument of historical or artistic value. If the chair had been defective in any structural part, some repairs would have been 'of necessity' to fit it for use. But it was sound and good, and much more substantial than the gimcrack modern seats which the Lord Chamberlain set round it for the use of the royal family. The defects are simply those incident to the chair's antiquity, which, in these days, is itself at least as grand an ornament as can adorn a monarch's throne."

A Colombian Revolution.

From Chambers's Journal.

A steamer from New York had arrived during the night with half a dozen passengers for various Pacific ports, and these were also going right through to Panama by the early train. Discovering that the passengers knew nothing of the state of affairs, I told them as much as I had ascertained. I soon aroused their interest, and it certainly was not lessened as we left each station behind. One hour, then two, passed without any unusual incident. Surely we must soon hear the sound of shooting? Another half hour went by, and then from the direction of Panama came the unmistakable sounds of firing, and out went our heads from the windows of the car. Louder and louder became the sounds, and ere long we knew that severe fighting must be in progress, as the firing went on without intermission, and now and then there reached us, above the volleys of the rifles, sounds which told us of artillery in action. We could not be any great distance from Panama by this time; but so far we had seen nothing. The fighting must be right on the outskirts of the city.

Suddenly, rounding a curve in the line, the Panama Canal Company's hospitals came in sight on the side of a hill to the right, and at the same moment we saw a long row of trenches along the railway bank, crowded with troops.

"Good gracious," shouted some one, "they are firing right across the track!"

Now for it! The next moment we were running the gantlet of a hot fire on both sides. Involuntarily half of our number threw themselves on the floor as the bullets whistled past us, shattering woodwork and sending a shower of splinters in all directions. A short distance from where I was standing a man was shot through the forehead, and fell dead at my feet. Never shall I forget the sight as long as I live. My head seemed to spin round, and I clutched the back of one of the seats for support; then, as the bullets whistled around us, I let myself drop to the floor as the others had done. The bullets still rattled through the open windows above our heads, and half a dozen times at least parts of the woodwork were shattered all over the car. In another minute I felt the train slowing up; and, passing under a bridge, we were brought up in the station.

House Ventilation in Bombay.

From Collier's Magazine.

Most of the new houses in Bombay have a fine show of windows on the outside, but no corresponding opening to allow a current of air to pass through. The mean annual temperature is 79.13 degrees Fahrenheit, and the mean relative humidity 77 per cent. The mean annual range of temperature is 46.9 degrees, but there are periods during the rains when the diurnal range of temperature does not exceed 2 degrees, and, unless there is wind, ventilation is practically stopped because the outer air and that in the buildings are reduced to nearly one temperature. With the thermometer at 82 to 84 degrees, and the air heavily charged with moisture, the surplus heat of the human body escapes too slowly, and much discomfort ensues. As it is not possible to dry the air in an ordinary house, the usual remedy is to produce a current by means of a punkah, and although the influence of this is very local, it has been found that in the worst Bombay weather life is made tolerable in its current. The chief drawback of the punkah is the punkahwalla. He is dirty, unreliable, especially at night, and his work, counting day and night, costs 24 rupees per month for a single punkah.

The Wild Swan.

From Longman's Magazine.

Every morning at sunrise the swan lifts himself laboriously from the water and flies straight into the very eye of the sun. I suppose he is a sun worshipper, and that is his way of paying his morning devotion to his god. For a mile or two he flies straight for the great golden orb as it rises out of the sea; then he grows discouraged—for all his devotion he seems to come no nearer heaven; so he makes a wide circle, embracing sea and land in a three-mile radius—you can hear him a mile away beating the air with splendid measured strokes that carry him at a marvelous speed through space; then he describes a smaller circle, and when he has finished his second round you may see that he has fixed his eyes once more upon the little pond which is his home; for his long neck—how absurdly long it seems when stretched straight out as now—inclines slightly downward as though he would, if he could stop himself, settle at once. But apparently that settling business is not so easily accomplished, for he must circle twice or thrice round the pond before, with a long downward swoop, he comes with a great splash into his domain. As he shoots down all those who have been taking advantage of his absence by poaching in his preserves leave hurriedly; a white duck scrambles awkwardly ashore and quacks away into the long trenches that drain the damp field; several gulls and kittiwakes rise from the water with almost undignified haste. They fly hither and thither for a little while, then settle once more upon the pond, but as far as possible from the uncanny, big creature that flies so noisily.

Differences of Time.

From The Saturday Review.

The time of day differs in Moret-sur-Loing; differs, also, in neighboring villages. For miles around the clocks strike independently instead of in chorus, so that it is 10 at the station when it is ten minutes to in our hotel; a quarter to 10 outside the local bijoutier's—but all hours within. When these clocks have done striking the church clock starts; there is no corroboration, no unanimity. However * * * who cares, who worries? It is almost 11: about 12: a little past 4: that suffices. We are late, or we are early. We get accustommed to being strangely in three places at the very same hour. Should a friend be pressed, we can say, "That clock is fast"; if he weary us, we need not hesitate to declare it slow. And watches vary; time is of no moment in Moret. Further still from Fontainebleau, in the village of Grez, the two or three hundred inhabitants rely chiefly on the Curé for the hour. He alone controls the church clock; but he, an irascible old gentleman, often quarrels with the Mayor, and on these occasions stops the clock immediately, revengefully. Once the quarrel lasted three whole months; for three whole months the hands of the clock remained stationary. The Mayor protested, but the Curé ignored him. When at last the Mayor withdrew his objection to the point at issue, the Curé allowed the clock to go again. And now, if ever the Mayor and Curé disagree, the Curé stops the clock, the Mayor protests, the Curé ignores him; and Grez has no church clock to tell the time until the unhappy Mayor gives in.

An English Minister of To-day.

From The Spectator.

Everybody has an opinion about everything, the number of the well informed has enormously increased, and the House of Commons, though it knows quite well that there must be in most cases half a dozen good alternative plans of which the Minister can only adopt one, usually listens with a sort of chuckle to well-worded descriptions of the other five. A Minister nowadays requires the temper of an angel, and even when he possesses one he has to be patient under a tedium, "the drip, drip, drip of dilatory debate" among men three-quarters informed, which is to many a nearly unbearable form of mental torture. Imagine listening to a sermon of six hours on a text only too well known, and then think what Mr. Balfour has to put up with on an Education night, or a night devoted to the comparative merits of steamers' boilers. The demand made on the intellect and the knowledge and the temper is almost unendurable, and, but that politicians train themselves to a kind of self-control akin to that of an expert witness under cross-examination, would produce nightly explosions sometimes witnessed in a Vestry suspected of too much tolerance for jobbing. The politician has, in fact, come to resemble rather an overworked, underpaid, and much badgered professional rather than the successful man who fifty years ago was the envy not only of his rivals, but of that whole upper crust of the nation which was capable of understanding his achievements.

It Is Hot in the Arctic Circle.

From The London Standard.

Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, whose name is more familiar to mountaineers as Mrs. Main, has been camping at Jaegersvand, by Ulfsfiord, in Lapland, and if any one imagines that a camp within the arctic circle is a safe refuge from the heat of an exceptionally torrid Summer, this lady's experience should undeceive them, for her thermometer gayly varied from 55 to 83 degrees in the shade during the early part of August. Close at hand, too, there is a great lake, from which clouds of mosquitos rise perpetually; but on the other side are great peaks, glacier clad, rising in white majesty to the silent sky, a very paradise—and almost an unknown paradise—for climbers.

The Highest Climb.

From Pearson's Magazine.

If you thirst for somethig really new, if you want to do something which has never been done before, here is a chance for you. Climb Mount Everest. Its height is 29,002 feet, and you will not find anything in the nature of a paper bag on its snow-capped summit, for the excursionist has not reached there yet.

The highest point to which man has so far climbed is 23,393 feet. This is the height of Aconcagua, the loftiest summit of the main cordillera of the Andes. This point was reached by the guide Mattias Zurbriggen and Mr. Vines, two members of the expedition that went out in 1897 under Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. Before this the record was held by Sir William Martin Conway's expedition, which in 1892 climbed a mountain in the Karakoram Himalayas just on 22,600 feet high.

Man having ascended to a height of 23,393 feet, the question to be now considered is whether he will ever be able to reach 29,000 feet.

We live at the bottom of an ocean of air, and our bodies are specially adapted for life at low levels; consequently, when we are placed in unusual conditions such as exist at great heights, we are affected in various ways. Respiration becomes difficult, the circulation of the blood is altered, the heart is fatigued, "mountain sickness" is experienced, lassitude and exhaustion follow. * * * On this subject Sir Martin Conway observes: "On two occasions when I have been at 23,000 feet I have felt that I could have climbed further, and that if I could have slept there I might have climbed much further. The problem of climbing Mount Everest will be conflicted by two main difficulties—politics and finance. If the Government of India would persuade the Government of Nepal to let the Alpine Club try, and if about $50,000 were forthcoming, and a good party, with an ample supply of porters, could devote two or three consecutive years to the attempt, there would be some chance of conquering the peak."

A Woman's Prayer.

Dear God, there is a single prayer
  That I would pray of Thee;
It is not that I may not care
  Where he may go from me—
My heart would seek and know him there,
  Were he on land or sea.

It is not that I may forget
  The tears mine eyes have shed;
I seek no surcease of regret
  Till I at last am dead.
I crave not peace of Thee, nor yet
  That I be comforted.

This is my prayer, that giving so
  The gift imperative,
Bearing the bruises of the blow
  He struck while I shall live—
Spare me, oh, God! that he should know
  That I can still forgive!

—ETHEL M. KELLEY in The Smart Set.

Wild Eskimo.

From The Geographical Journal.

Returning from the Coppermine, we fell in with a party of Eskimo, who ran from us as we approached, in spite of all our efforts to restrain them. But, as a matter of fact, even had we been bloodthirstily inclined, we would have put up a poor fight, because both my assistant and I were quite tired out, and my men had gone on some hours before us. It seems rather incredible that twenty-five Eskimo would run from two played-out white men; but it is quite probable that they may have expected an army behind us. Their camp was a most extraordinary place. It lay on a hillock of sand, with a large lake in front and a pond behind. The knoll was capped with three or four small huts, the walls of which were formed of flat stones placed on end, and the roofs of caribou skin. The pond was filled with caribou bones, which showed that the camp had been much frequented. In the middle of the miniature village lay a large heap of raw caribou meat, which the Eskimos store up in seasons of plenty. We waited some time at the camp, hoping the natives would reappear, but they did not. It was their period of good feeding. The caribou were grazing on the Barren Lands in vast herds, and musk oxen were plentiful, so there was no necessity for them to return to their extra food supply. They had evidently never come in contact with white men before, because no article of civilized manufacture was found in their camp. We left what we could for them, and continued our way southward against the snowstorm which had set in over the Barren Lands. Next day we crossed the Dease River, the boundary of the Eskimo country. A few days later we had occasion to return toward the Coppermine, and at the crossing of the Dease, on the Eskimo side, three caribou bones stood, sharpened and pointed in our direction. Some of these people had followed us secretly all the way from their camp. They had watched us as we slept in the rocks, and had only turned back when they reached the Hareskin boundary. What the strange sign of the three bones could have meant I know not. It may have warned us to never again enter the Eskimo country, or else it may have been a sign of friendship to us from one of the aboriginal bands still left on the American continent who have as yet had no dealings with the white man.

The Tugboat Captain.

From The Atlantic.

A tug lay hard by, and the Captain added his bit to my sociological nocturne, as I sat in the pilot house and peered out on the water, where red lights and green lights, with many of yellow and white, dripped zigzag fashion down from the wharves and ships. "Where do you sleep?" questioned I. "Why, here," he replied, "in this very pilot house, on that nice fluffy bunk you're a-settin' on; an' sometimes I sleep at that wheel, a-steerin' this boat, Sir. Can't be helped, Sir. The hours we work would stave in a trained nurse, an' send a sentinel to be shot. Why, man, I've seed the time when I've stuck by that wheel twenty grim hours at a stretch; once it was forty-two hours. And when you read in the paper about towin' a big propeller clean through a dock, or jammin' her into her next-door neighbor fer keeps, don't you say us tug folks are Johnnie Raws. Just say we're worked and worked till we sleep at the wheel. For that's God's truth, Sir."

Middle-Class Culture Fifty Years Ago.

From The Westminster Review.

Fifty years ago people studied Daniel and the Apocalypse to ascertain the approach of the millennium, by which was meant, at least in the evangelical circles in which I was brought up, not the steady diminution of human ills, but the thousand years' reign of the saints and the Second Advent. The usual, if not the only, objection then urged to the imminence of the consummation of all things was that the lost ten tribes must first be discovered, and that the Jews must be restored to the Holy Land. It was also a debated question whether the Pope was Antichrist. Dr. Cumming was then at the height of his fame, and his books had a large circulation, but his prophetical pretensions were shared by almanacs, Old Moore's, and

Zadkiel's, which were to be found in almost every household. Their political forecasts commanded considerable credence, although their daily weather predictions, so constantly belied by events, were rapidly losing caste. The changes of the moon were believed, however, to determine the weather. Another way of reading the future was to open the Bible at random on New Year's morning, and the text on which your thumb rested portended your destiny in the coming year. Dreams were not much heeded, but presentiments had importance, and very few people ventured to sit down thirteen to dinner, for fear of dying within the year, albeit reasoners were beginning to explain that one in thirteen was something like the ordinary rate of mortality. Nor would many have set out on a journey or transacted business of consequence on a Friday.

The Youth of Anthony Trollope.

Leslie Stephen in The National Review.

Anthony Trollope's start in life was unpromising. As he knew no languages, ancient or modern, he became classical usher at a school in Brussels, with the promise of a commission in the Austrian Army. Then he was suddenly transferred to a clerkship in the London Post Office. He was disqualified for the new position by general ignorance and special incapacity for the simplest arithmetic. A vague threat that he must pass an examination was forgotten before it was put into execution, and Trollope characteristically takes occasion to denounce the system of competitive examination by which he would have been excluded. Meanwhile he was turned loose in London, and attempted to live like a gentleman on £90 a year. The results are indicated by a couple of anecdotes. A money lender once advanced him £4, for which, first and last, he paid £200. This person, he says, became so much attached to him as to pay a daily visit at his office and exhort him to be punctual. "These visits were very terrible and can hardly have been of service to me in the office." This mild remark applies also to the visits from the mother of a young woman in the country who had fallen in love with him, and to whom he "lacked the pluck to give a decided negative." The mother used to appear with a basket on her arm and an immense bonnet upon her head, and inquire in a loud voice, before all his companions, "Anthony Trollope, when are you going to marry my daughter?" No wonder that he was miserable; he was hopelessly in debt, and often unable to pay for a dinner; he hated his work, he says, and he hated his idleness; he quarreled with his superiors, who thought him hopelessly incapable, and felt that he was sinking "to the lowest pits." At last he heard of a place in the Irish Post Office, which everybody despised, and was successful on applying for it, because his masters were so glad to get rid of him. At the same time, they informed his new superior that he would probably have to be dismissed on the first opportunity.

Russian Wheat. Why Starvation?

From Leslie's Weekly.

Americans have scarcely comprehended the purpose behind Russia's enormous expenditures for its great transcontinental railroad through the Siberian plains and for railways and canals in all directions. In a suggestive report to the State Department made by our Consul at Odessa, he points out that Russia is the chief competitor of the United States in the grain markets of Europe. Four years ago Russia sold to Germany $27,000,000 worth more of grain than did the United States. Last year the sales of Russia were only about $5,000,000 more than ours, but Russia's new railroads and canals are rapidly opening the way for the cheap transportation of her crops toward the German frontier, where one of our best markets has been found. The vast area of arable land in Siberia opened by the new trans-Caspian route will make Russia a stronger competitor of the United States in the European grain markets than ever before. Some years ago our farming interests believed that their chief competition was to come from the far-off wheat fields of India and Egypt, but the cost of transportation was too high to enable those countries to undersell us. With Russia the situation is entirely different. Germany is simply across her frontier, and France, Austria, and England are within easy reach. The maintenance of our supremacy in the grain markets of Europe therefore depends upon the cheapening of Atlantic Ocean freight rates. This is the conclusion of our Consul at Odessa. There is in this fact still another argument in favor of subsidizing and developing to the highest degree of perfection American shipping interests.

Nerves.

The modern malady of love is nerves.
Love, once a simple madness, now observes
The stages of his passionate disease,
And is twice sorrowful, because he sees,
Inch by inch entering, the fatal knife.
O health of simple minds, give me your life,
And let me, for one midnight, cease to hear
The clock forever ticking in my ear,
The clock that tells the minutes in my brain.
It is not love, nor love's despair, this pain
That shoots a witless, keener pang across
The simple agony of love and loss.
Nerves, nerves! O folly of a child who dreams
Of heaven, and, waking in the darkness, screams.

—ARTHUR SYMONS in The Saturday Review.

Theatrical Properties.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

In the induction to Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair" we find the "Stage Keeper" says, "Would not a fine pump upon the stage have done well for a property now?" while in the old play of "The Taming of a Shrew" one of the players who is to act before [illegible] says:

[illegible] for the properties. My Lord, we must Have a shoulder of mutton for a property.

Now, both these quotations show that "properties" three centuries ago consisted of much the same things as they do to-day. The mention of properties in the stage directions of old plays are frequent; a few instances must suffice. In Greene's "James IV." [illegible] down from the top of the stage and draw her up." This is interesting both for the fine consideration for the convenience of others which it implies and also because it shows that the use of mechanical appliances for introducing a deus ex machinâ were not unknown. In Henslowe's Diary we find an entry for a disbursement for a somewhat similar contrivance—"a pair of pulleys to hang Absalom." On this point, as on so many others, Henslowe provides us with a great deal of valuable information. In his Diary for September and October, 1598, we find that he expended £29 2s. on properties for "Piers of Winchester," a larger amount than was usual with him for one play; the properties for "Patient Grissel" cost him the much more moderate sum of £4 5s., while among an inventory of properties belonging to the Admiral's men we find such entries as "Tasso's picture," "a tree of golden apple," and "three imperial crowns."

A Trimmed Hat for "'Meriky."

From The Nineteenth Century.

One day a stout person penetrated from the laundry to the drawing-room door, hastily pulling down the sleeves over her scarlet muscular arms.

"If you please, Missus," she said, "doost'a think th' yoong lady as is so clever at trimmin' th'ats a'd be so kind as to trim me oop one? A' 'ardly like to ask, but hoo's that kind a' thowt a'd try."

The young lady, a visitor in the house, was greatly taken with the idea, and the dolly tub was left to itself for a time while Eliza expounded her views, which were definite, as to choice among the prevailing fashions. When the work of art was completed she expressed high satisfaction.

"A' wanted to luik well wen a' goes over there to my son and 'is family, d'yo' see?"

"Over where, Eliza?"

"Why, over at 'Meriky, Missus; a'm going to see un just now. A' meant to las' year, but a' couldna save quite enough for th' passage money; but now wi' yo' washin' all Winter that's a' right, so a'm goin' over in th' Teutonic week after next to 'ave a look round at them aw'. There's my sister's 'usband out too since last Barnaby, and my neebour as well. While work's been slack in town, folks thowt they'd try th' other side."

So Eliza tried the other side, too, but, not finding it to her liking, returned to Milltown and reappeared at the washtub with as little in the way of travelers' tales as any one who ever left her native land.

The Mistake of the Polar Bear.

From The Spectator.

Nordenskiöld found that the white bears generally went through a long performance of stalking his sailors, clearly on the mistaken conclusion that they were seals. As the men were clothed partly in sealskin, it was a very natural mistake. But the interest of the story lies in the generalization made by the bear. The bear said: "There are two or three seals, one standing up on its flippers in a very unusual way. I will therefore stalk them unseen as long as I can; and when they see me pretend to be doing something else." So the men, with their guns and lances, who wanted to shoot the bear, had the pleasure of seeing him carefully crawling behind rocks and ice hummocks, making long detours this way and that, and every now and then clambering up a rock and peeping cautiously over to see if the seals had gone. On the open snow the bear would saunter off in another direction, and then, falling flat, push himself along on his belly, with his great front paws covering his black muzzle, the only thing not matching the snow about him. Just as the bear thought he had got his "seal" the latter fired and shot him, a victim of false analogy.

The American an Octoroon.

From Everybody's Magazine.

The average adult American is a statistical octoroon. If the blood in the veins of all our people, white and black, were pooled and redistributed, each person would have about seven parts white and one part negro blood. The white strain in him, moreover, is by no means purely American. White strains of foreign origin, derived from Germany, Ireland, Scandinavia, Canada, Great Britain, and the countries of Southern Europe, are collectively more powerful in his composition than is the negro strain. Thus going back only one generation, we find him to be a composite, the creation of widely differing bloods and nationalities. The peoples of the earth, from the Congo under the equator to the North Cape of Europe, have contributed, either immediately or remotely, to his composition. But with it all we find the Anglo-Saxon strain the dominant one. His political institutions, his laws, his social conditions, and his mental characteristics, his power of initiative, and his independence of thought and action are Anglo-Saxon, sharpened and intensified by fresh contact with nature under new and untried conditions. It is a strange and a gratifying thing to witness, in connection with this mixture of blood, the complete dominance of the Anglo-Saxon strain, and it argues well for its strength and vitality, as well as for the welfare of the country which he occupies and governs.

The Dragon Screen.

From The Cornhill.

Very few people even in Peking seem to have heard of it. For, of course, till lately none were allowed to drive along the excellent carriage road by the lake, through the parklike grounds interspersed with rockeries. The screen is perhaps twenty feet high, and of porcelain throughout, and on it in high relief a row of dragons standing on their tails, and possibly five feet high, old gold, dull red, cream, dark blue, then over again, the two dark blue confronting each other in the centre. What was that screen meant to shelter from the world? Now behind it there is only a scene of frantic desolation of the most complete vandalism—trees hacked and broken, marble columns razed to the ground, images torn from their lotus seats and cloven in two. Here a broken hand lying in the grass, there [illegible] behind, a little to the [illegible] screen. "I do not deplore its destruction at all," says a German Sinologue; "the Chinese must be humbled somehow. Best humble them through their palaces and temples."

Animals in Operas.

From Our Animal Friends.

Wagner has introduced animals into all but three of his operas, ("The Flying Dutchman," "Tristan," and "Die Meistersinger";) horses in "Rienzi," "Tannhäuser," "Die Walküre," and "Die Götterdämmerung"; swans in "Lohengrin" and "Parsifal"; birds in "Lohengrin," "Siegfried," and "Die Götterdämmerung"; a ram in "Die Walküre"; a bear and a dragon, in "Siegfried." The swans, the dragon, and the forest bird are expressed by some of the most beautiful music in the operas.

Wagner has been much criticised, and was at the time much laughed at, for this use of animals in serious opera, but not even his friends and brother musicians could argue him out of it. Other composers, it is true, had occasionally introduced animals into the opera, notably Mozart in the "Magic Flute." But in Mozart's opera the animals have no essential connection with the story. Their introduction is almost as accidental and irrelevant as the happenings in a vaudeville. Wagner was the first to make the animals part of the cast, dramatically connected with the whole. Grane, Brunnhilde's horse, is her faithful, trusted friend, her friend who gave up his aerial life among the clouds to follow her when she abandoned her wild Valkyrie life to live with a mortal lover. When she bids farewell to Siegfried she gives him her noble horse—the best that she has to give.

Guizot's Father.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Guizot lived through the most eventful periods of modern France. He was born in 1787 amid the mutterings of the revolution. Guizot's parents were married by a proscribed Protestant pastor, and his birth was never legally registered. His father, who was an advocate, used his talent for public speaking in the interests of the persecuted Protestants, and became a marked man. After living for several weeks in danger of his life, he was at last arrested, unwillingly enough, by a gendarme who knew and respected him. "Shall I let you escape?" said the man. "Are you married?" replied M. Guizot. "Yes, I have two children." "And so have I," replied the prisoner, "but you would have to pay for me; let us go on." They went on, and M. Guizot died on the scaffold a few days later. At this time François, the future statesman, who was the elder of the two children, was six and a half years old, and always preserved the recollection of going to see his father in prison, or what was euphemistically called the House of Justice.

Whither Away.

"Where are you going, Master mine?"—
"Mistress of mine, farewell!
Pledge me a cup of golden wine!
Light shall be dark and darkness shine
Before I tell!"

"Oh, go you by the firwoods blue,
And by the Fairies' Trysting Tree?"—
"No, for the path is grown with rue
And nightshade's purple flower, since you
Walked there with me!"

"O, go you by the pastures high,
A grassy road and daisies fair?"—
"No, for I saw them fade and die
On the bright evening, love, that I
Sat with you there!"

ANODOS in The Spectator.

Pound Foolishness.

In The Independent.

One of the commonest forms of pound foolishness is countenanced by many high authorities. This is the purchase of certain household provisions in large quantities. Few writers on domestic topics fail to lay stress upon the economy of buying groceries in bulk. That sugar and flour, potatoes, and apples should be bought by the half or whole barrel, cereals by the case, butter by the tub, and other things in like proportion is one of the early precepts in the "Young Housekeeper's Complete Guide to Domestic Economy." The ignorant young things buy the provisions first and the experience afterward. The flour grows musty, the cereals develop weevils, the potatoes and apples rot long before they can be eaten, and the cook exercises a lavishness in the use of the butter and sugar she would never show were they bought in such limited amounts that the housekeeper could hold close watch over them. Even after these events the young mistress feels as if she were absolutely reckless and no manager at all when she so far departs from household law as to buy food in small quantities.

Glove Making.

From Invention.

Most people think that France is the glovemaking country par excellence. Germany, however, has the largest number of concerns engaged in the making of leather gloves of any country in Europe, the number being over 1,100. Of these, 1,000 are engaged exclusively in the making of kid gloves. There are besides 100 tanneries for kid and 40 tanneries for shoe-making leather. There are 85 glove concerns that work exclusively for export. Of the other countries, Austria-Hungary has 350; France, 225; England, 190; Italy, 100, and Sweden, Norway, and Spain, between 50 and 60 glove-manufacturing firms each. Russia has only about 30. There is in Germany no important glovemaking centre, the industry being scattered. In Austria the glovemaking centres are Prague and Vienna; in France, Paris, Grenoble, and Chaumont; in England, London and Worcester; in Italy, Naples, Milan, and Turin; in Sweden, Stockholm and Malmö, and in Belgium, Brussels.

N[illegible]

From [illegible]

[illegible] tor, who, I believe, is still living, the last surviving schoolfellow of the famous George Borrow. The doctor handed him a small vial of quicksilver, as certain, if kept in the pocket, to avert all harm. Doubtless the doctor laughed in his sleeve, for doctors were then getting incredulous, and I remember it being commonly said of another practitioner that he believed neither in God nor devil. Nearly twenty years later, when a cousin who, born a Wesleyan, had turned Quaker and came up to London to the annual gathering of that body, he showed me, with a smile, the identical vial of mercury. His mother, good soul, had borrowed it from her brother so that her son might likewise benefit by it.

The Cook Question Solved.

Owing to the non-payment of their salaries there was a mutiny and riot among the Palace culinary staff at Constantinople this week. The Sultan ordered the payment of their wages and imprisoned several cooks.—Times.

Of the Sultan and all his strange doings
From season to season I've read;
And sometimes my pulse has been quickened,
And sometimes hot tears I have shed;
But whatever the ends he has aimed at,
By this or the other decree,
Till now, in his plenary powers
He has never been envied by me.

But at last when I read in the papers
The cooks in his palace have risen,
And that, by an instant iradé,
He has popped three or four into prison—
When I read of these troublesome creatures
Haled off to a cell one by one,
Why—I do feel a spasm of envy
That I can't do what Abdul has done.

Yes, recalling the ways she annoys me,
Reviewing each failing and fault—
Her penchant for putting in pepper,
Her mania for leaving out salt;
I repeat that at last I do envy
A might even chefs have to brook;
Yes, I yearn for the power, I admit it,
To imprison, at will, my plain cook!

—"A Tormented Mistress," in London Truth.

To Make Furs Look Like New.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

When furs become worn or soiled at the neck they may be renovated by gently rubbing with cotton batting saturated with gasoline, which should not be used in a room that has artificial heat or light. Axle grease, tar, paint, and pitch may be removed by rubbing first with oil of turpentine, and then with ether. Dark furs may be cleaned with fine cedar or mahogany sawdust which has been heated in an oven. Alaska sable, seal, electric seal, fox, &c., should be beaten with a switch until free from dust, then laid with the fur side up and the hot sawdust rubbed in. Be lavish with the sawdust and vigorous with the rubbing. After this place the garment upon feather pillows with the furry side down, and beat well until all traces of the sawdust have disappeared. Then hang out in a shady place. White furs may be cleaned in the same way, using white cornmeal instead of the sawdust, or if only slightly soiled, by rubbing well with magnesia in cakes. Wet furs should never be dried near the fire, but shaken and hung away in a cold room, then brushed.

Printers' Blunders.

From Chambers's Journal.

Printers are responsible for many charming mistakes, and some of them admit the fact. Witness the volume of sermons recently published which contained the startling admission: "Printers have persecuted me without a cause." Of course, it should have been "princes"; but no doubt the compositor was satisfied, but I don't complain.

Parsons are the especial butts for the jokes of the merry typesetter. A Methodist minister is reported to have said: "Methodism is elastic, expensive, and progressive." Was it sheer wickedness that made the printer substitute e for a, altering 'expansive' to the more shocking term? The Bishop of St. Asaph, addressing his old parishioners some time ago at Carmarthen, referred to his "younger and rasher days." He was naturally reported as having spoken of his "younger and masher days." No wonder John McNeill said that when he took up the daily papers and read his reported utterances he always sighed, "Verily, we die daily!"

An Amateur Brass Band.

From Good Words.

A well-known band was practically two men short. It had its full strength numerically; but two of the regular members had not been able to come, and in their stead had been pressed a couple of "followers" who (in the vernacular) "could not play for nuts." Effectually to prevent their getting out a single sound, the conductor had jammed a cork into their instruments, or rather, the instruments they carried. So that they were players and yet not players; they counted as two, but otherwise they were a source of weakness rather than of strength. Handicapped though the band thus was, however, it succeeded in carrying off the first prize.

Dasher's Repartee.

From The Cornhill.

Dasher came to tea and mentioned a brilliant repartee made by himself. He had been lecturing on the Church's seasons and how to observe them, when a rude man in the audience asked what was the best way of observing All Fools' Day. Dasher replied, "It should be spent in self-examination," and the gainsayer was silenced.

After Dasher had gone, my wife said she thought she had heard this story before, though with a different [illegible]. I have often noticed that the same stories are told by different persons as having happened in their own experience. This instance struck me as so curious that I made a note of it for the Psychical Society.

The Power of Niagara.

From The World's Work.

If all the able-bodied men in Greater New York were working together turning a crank they would not equal the power to be developed in the two stations of the [illegible]

SEPT 1901

Coast Signal Service in Time of Need

Navy Department Prepared to Equip Stations with Apparatus and Men on Briefest Notice.

SHOULD a war be precipitated upon the country, could an efficient coast signal service, such as in England and France is a permanent institution, be established in time to make it a potent factor in the defense of our coast?

Yes.

The Navy Department, of which the Coast Signal Service is a separate branch, is prepared to throw out and equip a series of signal stations on our Atlantic Coast in less time than it would take any hostile fleet to get within striking distance of the coast cities.

When this Coast Signal Service was broken up and abandoned at the conclusion of the war in the latter part of August, 1898, the entire equipment, which cost thousands of dollars, was retained by the Navy Department and is ready for use at any time the occasion may demand. This equipment or paraphernalia, however, would form only a very insignificant part in the organization of a coast signal service in time of extreme emergency.

The chief factor in such an organization is the securing of competent men to man the signal stations. Though in time of war it would be all but impossible to secure such a force of men from the navy itself, for every available man would be needed on the ships and auxiliary fleets that would be pressed into service. A large force of men is being trained for such duty, year in and year out, in the Naval Militia of the different States, that could be drawn upon on a day's notice. Hundreds of men now in the Naval Militia saw active service in coast signal work during the late war and are competent in every way to fill the posts of signal men in case of the Nation's need. From this source the Navy Department would draw its men to man the signal stations. Naval men say that there is no doubt that a full force of such men could be drawn from the Naval Militia and still leave a complement in reserve.

Several years before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war signal men were being trained for just such duty. During that war they were called upon and, volunteering, served throughout the conflict with an efficiency that had never been looked for. The signal men in the Naval Militia are trained in every code of signals used by our navy and by the merchant marine of the world, and are put through several courses of examinations every year to test their efficiency. In some instances naval officers are present at these examinations, and in such manner keep in touch with the work of the men so that they can judge to just what extent a force of signal men could be got together in case of emergency and assigned to important posts of duty, without the necessity of any preliminary drill or coaching.

The paraphernalia for equipping the different coast signal stations is a second consideration after the question of finding the men to man the stations has been answered. However, it is an important consideration, as the procuring of the necessary supplies for the stations would mean the waste of valuable time when it was necessary to throw out a coast signal service to meet a pressing emergency. In view of this the Navy Department has stored away the entire equipment of the Coast Signal Service, used in the last war, in different navy storehouses, where it is always ready in case of need. All, then, that is necessary is to sort it out and distribute it to the fifty or more stations that would be established from the northern coast of Maine to and around the Gulf of Mexico.

It was entirely in view of the fact that the Navy Department felt secure in its ability to equip a Coast Signal Service on short notice that the service in operation during the war was abandoned after the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars. This money did not have to be reckoned as lost, in view of the fact that the equipment could be stored away for immediate use. On the other hand, to make the service a permanent institution would have entailed an enormous and needless expense to the Government.

The majority of the signal stations used in the late war were portable houses that could be put up and coupled together in a few hours, so that the only delay to be encountered would be in shipping the framework to the various points selected for the signal stations. Each portable house now, to use a trade term, "in stock" is numbered. Corresponding numbers have been placed on the charts containing all the signal apparatus, including the fifty-foot signal masts. For instance, if "Lot 10" were entered for Montauk Point Signal Station, and it were necessary to equip that station with dispatch, the officer in command would issue an order on the storehouse to have "Lot 10" shipped by fast freight to Montauk Point, where the station force would have been ordered to receive it. After the arrival of "Lot 10" in bulk it would only be a question of a few hours before the portable station would have been set up and the equipment distributed for immediate use.

The purpose and operation of the Coast Signal Service can best be illustrated by a brief description of the service actively in force during the Spanish-American war. The chief purpose of the service was to keep a strict watch for hostile fleets in order that warning might be given to the forts and patrolling fleets of the navy occupied in guarding the coast. In 1898 there were fifty signal stations set up along the Atlantic seaboard, extending from Maine to Texas.

Each signal station was equipped with every code of signals used in the merchant marine and in the navy, and with a competent staff of signalmen, for the most part drawn from the Naval Militia.

Besides the signalmen there were two telegraph operators, in constant communication with a district headquarters, and through the district headquarters with the Navy Department in Washington. There were five district headquarters, controlling anywhere from six to twelve separate signal stations. The First District Headquarters was in Boston on board the drill ship Minnesota, and the Second District Headquarters in this city on board the ancient seventy-two-gun frigate New Hampshire, now used as a drill ship by the New York Naval Militia, (First Battalion.)

The whole system of the Coast Signal Service may be explained by taking as an illustration the workings of the Second District on board the New Hampshire, moored to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street.

The Second District had under its control six signal stations situated as follows: One at Block Island, one at Montauk Point, one at Quogue, one at Fire Island, one at Barnegat, on the Jersey Coast, and one at Cape Henlopen, Delaware. Each of these stations consisted of a small wooden house containing comfortable accommodations for five men—two signalmen, two telegraphers, and a cook. The two telegraphers had been qualified as experts in the art of signals used by the merchant marine of the world and by our navy. They had been trained in the Naval Militia, and then at the breaking out of the war enlisted in the regular army as petty officers. The telegraphers were expert operators enlisted into the navy, also as petty officers. The cook enlisted as an ordinary seaman.

This staff for each station, divided into day and night shifts, kept a constant watch on the waters within the field of vision, and was under strict orders to signal every species of craft that passed along the line of horizon or close in shore. Upon signaling to passing ships her name was requested, her destination, and the port she hailed from. In the daytime this signaling was done by displaying strings of International Code signal flags at the top of a fifty-foot mast. In the nighttime the Shroud Light or Meyer Code of signals was used.

The ship that received a salute in this manner, if well enough in shore to read the signals, would answer in the same code, and, if she had anything of importance to communicate, it would be dispatched immediately to the district headquarters over the private Government wire. When this message was received in the district headquarters the officer in command would decide whether or not it was of sufficient import to be transmitted to the Washington headquarters.

If the ship sighted and spoken was merely a coaster or an ordinary sailing vessel, making home ports, the signal man in charge of the coast station would simply enter it in his log, which he sent every week to his district headquarters. The logs were similar to those kept on board ship, giving the minute details of the routine life at the station.

It was chiefly through these coast signal stations that the Navy Department was kept in constant touch with the warships patrolling the Atlantic seaboard in American waters, for whenever a warship or a fleet passed one of these stations there was an exchange of signals the purport of which was wired to the district headquarters, and thence to Washington.

At the conclusion of the war there was considerable talk of following the policy of England and France, and establishing a permanent coast signal service on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. However, when the cost of such a service was reckoned up, and when it was considered that even in extremities a most efficient force could be organized with expedition, the project was abandoned and thereby the country saved yearly the expenditure of many thousands of dollars.

There were many amusing incidents connected with the work of the United States Coast Signal Service during the few months of the Spanish-American War that go to show that even that apparently peaceful service had its strenuous moments.

Shortly before Cervera's fleet was found bottled up in Santiago Bay there was a belief, widespread throughout the country, that the Spaniards were about to make a sudden descent upon one of our great cities on the Atlantic seaboard and wreak all manner of devastation. This feeling was not only entertained by the people, but pervaded, as well, both the rank and file of all departments of the Government, engaged in defending from possible attacks by the enemy. Our Flying Squadron was patrolling the coast, keenly on the alert to spy out and give battle to the formidable fleet, and our forts were ready to give a very warm reception did the black hulls of the Spaniards but come within range of their mammoth guns.

It fell to the Coast Signal Service, however, to watch the entire coast from Maine to Mexico. To say that the signal men in the fifty signal stations were alert is to speak mildly. They hardly left their posts to eat or to drink so intent were they in scanning the horizon, and only once during these days of high tension did reward seem in sight.

About 2 o'clock one afternoon in the latter part of June the signal man on duty at the Quogue Station was perched on the top of the tall signal mast gazing intently out to sea, through a pair of double lens binoculars. All of a sudden, out of the haze on the horizon line, he perceived five dark shadows, apparently the hulls of vessels of considerable size. As these shadows grew and took definite shape, he saw that it was beyond a doubt a fleet of some strange craft. Focussing his glasses, in desperate eagerness to better his view, he could make out that each of these ships was manned with a single mast. That was enough—five strange hulls, the single masts, and, yes, he was sure of it, each mast equipped with the modern fighting tops—beyond doubt it must be Cervera's fleet!

Without waiting for a second glance he descended, precipitately, from his perch, and, with bulging eyes and perspiration streaming down his face, rushed into the signal station and shouted out the result of his observation. Then he ordered the telegraph operator to wire immediately to headquarters the following message:

"Quogue Station, June —, 2:30 P. M.

"Sighted five warships, black hulls, twelve miles out, shaping course to New York.

"—— ——."

About ten minutes before this message was received in the district headquarters on board the New Hampshire, the officer in charge had gone ashore on an important errand, leaving the office to the care of a chief yeoman and a single telegraph operator. When their commander left, both men rolled over on two convenient bunks and prepared for a quiet nap.

They had hardly closed their eyes when the telegraph instrument fairly began to dance with the call number of the station. The operator muttered an eloquent aside and listlessly walked over to the desk, sat down and opened the instrument. Sleepily he began to jot down the message, until he got to "warships." Then there was a sudden and wonderful change in his demeanor, and by the time he had finished taking, his hair all but stood on end. Gasping, he staggered over to the chief yeoman and exhibited the message to him. The chief yeoman fairly leaped in the air.

What could be done? No dispatch could be transmitted to Washington without the sanction of the "boss." Their commanding officer had told them where he was going, but they had not taken the trouble to listen. Here was a dispatch of tremendous import, and every second was crucial. For a few minutes they rushed up and down the office like caged animals, emitting wild exclamations. Finally the yeoman was struck with an idea.

"You scour the ship," he said to the operator, "and see if you can find any one who knows where the boss went. I will telephone to the navy yard and read them the message."

The operator sought desperately, though vainly, for information of the commanding officer's whereabouts, and the yeoman rang frantically the telephone bell, and, in his excessive zeal, broke the instrument. There was another telephone on the New Hampshire, however, and he rushed off to that, to be confronted with the sign "out of order." The situation was, to say the least, strenuous.

Completely dazed he wandered back to the office, where he encountered the operator, whose face bore an equally helpless expression. They sat looking desperately at each other for several minutes, unable to utter a word. Then all of a sudden the station call began ticking on the receiver. The operator staggered over to the key and opened the switch. Seizing pen and pad he took down the following message:

"Fire Island Station, 3 P. M.

"Sighted five coal barges, in tow of a tug, eight miles off shore.

"Signed ——."

The two men collapsed. But when the operator recovered he went to the telegraph instrument, called Quogue station, and what he said over the wire was never recorded or filed.

After the Santiago incident the business of the Coast Signal Service was purely routine, and the Lieutenant in command took advantage of the spare hours to drill his office force at the district headquarters in the various signal codes. Even the office boy, who had enlisted as a landsman, was included in this drill, and in a short time the men were expert signalmen, though their duties were purely clerical.

The last code of signals taken up were the rocket signal, which are used both on land and at sea. For the first few days the signaling with rockets was confined to the immediate vicinity of the New Hampshire. On the third or fourth day, however, the Lieutenant instructed two of his men to go to the foot of East Ninety-second Street, where there is a bend in the river and a long pier visible from the ship.

The two yeomen in their trim uniforms, and armed with rocket pistols and belts of cartridges, started out just after sundown. They proceeded by the way of the Second Avenue surface line to Ninety-second Street and alighted from the car. They had no sooner touched the sidewalk than they walked into the arms of a friend, who invited them forthwith to a neighboring monument to Bacchus to imbibe of the vine and relate their experiences "at the front." Their "front" had been the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, but not for a minute were they going to lose the opportunity of proclaiming themselves heroes, and they started right in to detail some hair-raising exploits that soon brought about them an admiring crowd.

As the bowl flowed the marvels of their imaginations poured forth in a perfect flood, and, so delighted were they with the sound of their voices, that they utterly forgot their errand until they happened to glance at the clock and noticed the hands pointing dangerously near midnight. It was out of the question to go down to the pier at that hour, and the sudden realization of the breach of discipline they had been guilty of and its possible consequences sobered them completely.

Bidding their friend adieu they started back for the ship. One could traverse the seven seas and not find a more realistic picture of two thoroughly humbled heroes than the one presented by these two erring yeomen.

With bowed heads and faltering step they made their way up the New Hampshire's gangplank and to the Lieutenant's office, expecting all sorts of abuse to be heaped upon their heads. Imagine their surprise then, when their commander looked up with a smile of recognition and exclaimed enthusiastically: "Boys, your work was splendid. I did not give you credit for having made so much progress. You may turn in now."

Was this sarcasm, or what? Both men passed sleepless nights in trying to figure it out, but a week passed before they discovered the solution of the problem.

On the night they had started out to do their rocket signaling, a large picnic party had occupied the pier at the foot of East Ninety-second Street, and the setting off of an abundance of Roman candles and rockets by the picnickers was one of the features of the entertainment.

When His Prayer Came True,

JONATHAN SCRIVENER was a struggling young author whose stories and poems were read by very few persons except his trusting young wife, who typewrote them, and the editors who returned them. Indeed, Jonathan sometimes entertained doubts regarding the editors, as the manuscripts usually came back so surprisingly quick. Occasionally, however, at long intervals, something from his pen would accidentally be accepted, and then for a while, at least, there would be money enough in the till to keep the unsuccessful manuscripts going through the mail. But Jonathan did not despair; or, rather, his wife did not allow him to do so. "Some day you will be a celebrated writer," she would say, "and then they will all be running after you, begging for an interview. When they want to interview a man it's a proof that he's famous. Oh, I shall just kiss the first interviewer who comes to see you, I know I shall!"

"All right, you may," replied Johnny with an indulgent smile, "and if it's a woman I'll take her off your hands."

From that time forth Jonathan's prayer was: "Oh, that I may be interviewed."

Now, sure enough, Jonathan wrote his novel and became famous over night, and an interviewer came to see him.

"Oh, Johnny, Johnny!" cried his wife, rushing wildly into the study, where he was writing the first chapter of his "Recollections," "there's a newspaper man down stairs who wants to interview you. And he wants your picture and my picture and the picture of the baby and the house where you were born, and he asked me what you ate for breakfast, and how many times I refused you and if you snored and a whole lot of other interesting questions, and I told him all about it, and how you coudn't eat lobster or strawberries, and that you wore red flannel undershirts in Summer, and that the baby has a new tooth. Oh, wasn't it nice of him to come? Oh, Oh, Oh!"

Johnny could hardly speak for excitement; he kissed his wife and told her to bring his best box of cigars and a bottle of wine, and then to show the gentleman up stairs. And then when he appeared, Johnny was very cordial and diplomatic, and said a lot of extremely unnecessary and indiscreet things that made his friends blush for him when they saw them in print.

The next time an interviewer came Johnny was calmer and more reserved. Indeed, in quite a short time he grew weary and bored.

"Oh, tell him to go to the mischief!" he growled when his wife interrupted his afternoon nap to say that a reporter was down stairs. "Say I won't be interviewed. Say anything you want; say I am dead!"

But still the interviewers came, and still Johnny grew more and more famous and more and more difficult of access.

"I won't be interviewed!" he cried in desperation, "I wont, I wont!"

So he bought an extremely fierce bulldog and kept him loose in the front hall, and he hired to open the door a pugilistic ex-actor who had been put out of business by "yellow" newspaper critics, and who hated all newspaper men indiscriminately—and all this he did to prevent the occurrence of what he and his trusting young wife once prayed for so ardently.

Worse than Seasickness.

First Enthusiast—That's a great yachting coat you're wearing.

Second Enthusiast—Yes. It is patterned after one worn by King Edward.

First Enthusiast—Sort of a Royal Ulster, eh?

2:00 P. M. Leave New York; 4:00 Next Afternoon Reach Chicago—NEW YORK CENTRAL

"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Generally fair and cooler; winds southerly, becoming westerly.

VOL. LI...NO. 16,140. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.—Twelve Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE BRITISH LIBERALS AND THE IRISH PARTY

Mr. Asquith Hints that the Alliance Will Not Be Renewed.

Says the Liberals Must Be Able to Rely on an Independent Majority in the Commons.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Times reports an important speech delivered by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith to his constituents at Ladybank, East Fife, Scotland.

Mr. Asquith's remarks were mostly devoted to the Irish question. He said Mr. Redmond (the Nationalist leader) made no secret of the aggressive intentions of his reconstructed party, and Mr. Chamberlain had threatened at the Unionist gathering at Blenheim Palace on Aug. 10 to retaliate upon the Irish by punitive redistribution of their representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith said the Liberals must resist such a step as ludicrously ineffective, petulant, and unfair. He went on to attack Mr. Chamberlain's statement that the Liberals were willing to sell the interests of the country for Irish votes. He declared that the Liberals must be able to rely on an independent Liberal majority in the House of Commons. This was the only practicable alternative to the Tory Government.

The ex-Home Secretary added that the Irish problem was as serious and intractable as ever, but he believed in the necessity of maintaining unimpaired the universal supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Subject to that condition, his policy was for a large and liberal devolution of local powers.

The Times in an editorial to-day says the nation will never again trust the Government of the British Empire to a party which can be made and unmade by the Irish Nationalists. The South African war and the attitude of the Irish during that war have brought home the danger of such a step more forcibly than ever to the whole people. Throughout the war the Irish Party have spared no pains to show that they are persistent and determined enemies of the empire. The demonstration has not been lost on the nation.

Mr. Asquith, says The Times, perceives this fact and its meaning, and recognizes that a renewal of the alliance with the Irish would be fatal to the Liberal Party.

BOER PRISONERS READY TO FIGHT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Hundred of Those in Ceylon Say They Will Serve Anywhere but in South Africa.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Colombo says that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the Governor of the island, has announced that 200 of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

The prisoners not only desire to take the oath, but also wish to enlist in the British Army. They are willing to serve anywhere but in South Africa.

TO REJECT BOERS' APPEAL.

Hague Court Decides that It Cannot Take the Initiative in Regard to Intervention.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Brussels says that the Council of The Hague Permanent Court of Arbitration has unanimously decided that the question of assuming the initiative in arbitration or intervention in any form in regard to the South African war must be definitely abandoned.

This decision, it is stated, probably accounts for the fact that the date of the meeting of the Council to consider the appeal of the Boer representatives in Europe has not yet been fixed, and it is not likely that such a meeting will take place for a considerable time.

The Brussels Petit Bleu says a committee of Dutch ladies is being formed for the purpose of presenting an address to Queen Alexandra, praying for the amelioration of the conditions in the concentration camps.

BOERS ASKING FOR PEACE?

Kitchener's Reply to a Letter from Schalk-Burger Indicates Latter's Desire to End the War.

PRETORIA, Sept. 29.—A pamphlet has been published here, under Lord Kitchener's authority, containing notice of the permanent banishment of several Boer leaders captured since Sept. 15 and also a long letter from Lord Kitchener replying to a communication from Acting President Schalk-Burger, received on Sept. 5. Lord Kitchener promises to send the Schalk-Burger letter to the Imperial Government, which, he says, reciprocates the Boer statesman's desire for peace.

Lord Kitchener then proceeds to explain that the responsibility for the war rests with the burghers, "whose invasion of unprotected British territory opened the saddest page in South African history." He quotes a letter from a member of the Volksraad to a member of the Cape Colony Assembly, declaring that "the time is ripe to drive the English from South Africa."

In conclusion, Lord Kitchener declares that, having annexed the two republics to Great Britain, he cannot break faith with the people who have shown loyalty to the new régime, and, so far as clemency to Cape rebels is concerned, that is the prerogative of the ruler, which must be exercised with unfettered discretion.

A proclamation has been issued providing for the sale of properties of burghers still in the field, in accordance with the terms of Lord Kitchener's previous proclamation.

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Special for Tuesday's Race.
In addition to the Str. Monmouth, which leaves from Pier 8, North River, the New Jersey Central will operate the Str. St. Johns to the yacht race on Tuesday, Oct. 1, leaving Jersey City Station at 9:30 A. M. Tickets, $5.00, on sale at station dock.—Adv.

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

King Edward Said to Have Closely Questioned the Ministers.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—"Immediately on his return from the Continent," says The Daily News, "the King summoned a meeting of the Council to consider Lord Kitchener's position. It is understood that his Majesty assumed a very strong attitude, and closely questioned Ministers upon their proposals."

The Daily Express publishes a report that Lord Kitchener has asked for [illegible] more seasoned mounted men and for power to hang rebels, traitors, and murderers without reference to the Home Government.

FAILURES IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

Odessa Traders Refuse to Give Credit to Kharkoff Business Concerns.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Odessa correspondent of The Times says that the recent bank failures in South Russia were caused by the general feeling of insecurity among commercial circles in the South.

The collapse of the Kharkoff Land Bank, with liabilities of 7,000,000 rubles ($3,570,000) and almost no assets, had a specially injurious effect.

Kharkoff business concerns have lost their reputation to such an extent that Odessa traders have told them openly that if they want goods they must pay cash down.

REFORMS IN MOROCCO.

Free Trade Between Coast Ports Permitted—Sultan Promises Satisfaction to Spain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of The Times at Tangier says a Shereefian edict has been received permitting free trade between all the coast ports of Morocco, and canceling the former "ridiculous restrictions." This action, says the dispatch, will increase the popularity of Sultan Abdul el Aziz by lowering the price of wheat throughout Northern Morocco.

The Sultan also promises the speedy promulgation of measures improving the prison administration.

By The Associated Press.

TANGIER, Sept. 29.—Saavedra, the dragoman of the Spanish Legation, has arrived at Marakesh (Morocco City) and been received in audience by the Sultan, who promised that all the Spanish claims should be satisfied.

The Shereefian Government declares that the Spanish boy and girl who were recently abducted by Moors are still alive.

AUSTRALIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Another Attack on Premier Barton's Promise Regarding Legislation to Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Melbourne correspondent of The Times reports another bitter debate in the Commonwealth Parliament.

An amendment to the Immigration Restriction bill, proposed by Mr. Isaacs and providing that prohibited immigrants be specified by joint resolution of the federal houses, was opposed by the Government and defeated without a division.

A renewed attack was made by Mr. Reid on Premier Barton's minute to the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, accepting the principle laid down in Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch.

This attack was answered by Mr. Kingston, who vehemently denounced Mr. Reid's changed attitude, and urged that the minute was only a courteous intimation of the recognition by the Commonwealth of the increasing burdens of the empire and a response to the favors poured out on the Commonwealth by the home Government in the most sympathetic spirit.

THE LONDON TRACTION DISPUTE.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Mr. Lyttelton, the arbitrator appointed by the Board of Trade to hear the arguments in the controversy between the two London underground railway companies relating to the installation of electricity, has fixed Oct. 7 as the date for the first sitting.

ASSAM PLANTERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Simla correspondent of The Times reports that the Assam tea planters will probably present a memorial embodying a request for the appointment of a commission to consider the present relations between capital and labor in Assam. There is said to be no chance of anything definite evolving from the controversy between the planters and the Chief Commissioner for the Province.

THE NEW ROUTE TO PERSIA.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Simla says another convoy of general merchandise will shortly leave Quetta for Eastern Persia, via Nushki. Europeans and native traders are beginning to understand the value of the route.

RUSSO-PERSIAN BANK PROPOSED.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to The Times from Odessa says that, according to a telegram from St. Petersburg, it is proposed that a new bank, operating principally in Persia, be founded in the Russian capital.

Special 7-Day Tours to Washington.
Royal Blue Line. Personally conducted. Thursdays, October 17th and 31st. Only $18, round trip, all expenses included. Detailed information at ticket offices, 434 and 1,300 Broadway.—Adv.

JOSEPH C. HENDRIX POSITIVELY DECLINES

Says that He Will Not Accept the Nomination for Mayor.

Several Other Names of Candidates to be Suggested at the Democratic Conference To-night—What Mr. Coler Has to Say.

Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn will not accept the Tammany nomination for Mayor. Mr. Hendrix made this announcement in unqualified terms when seen last evening at his home, 882 Carroll Street. When asked what his disposition was toward the movement to nominate him Mr. Hendrix said:

"You can say for me that I am not a candidate for Mayor, that I do not want the office, and will not accept the nomination if tendered to me."

In the proposal of Mr. Hendrix's name to the Democratic conference Saturday night by the Brooklyn delegation it was thought that a solution of the difficulty which has confronted the Democratic leaders had been reached. The first choice of the Brooklyn Democratic leaders, as they have repeatedly stated and still assert, is Controller Coler. But unable, as they have been, to overcome the opposition of Mr. Croker to the Controller, Mr. Hendrix's name was suggested, and the suggestion met with the warm indorsement of Mr. Coler himself.

They will have other names to suggest to the Democratic conference to-night, and will strive to the last to have a Brooklyn man nominated. Among the names of Brooklyn men who have been proposed as available material are those of Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor, George Foster Peabody, Julian D. Fairchaild, Harrington Putnam, A. Augustus Healy, Henry Hentz, Alexander E. Orr, and John C. McGuire.

These suggestions are all tentative, as it has not been ascertained as yet whether any of these gentlemen would accept the nomination if offered to them. James Shevlin, the Brooklyn leader, said yesterday afternoon that the disposition of all of these gentlemen would be learned before the conference to-night.

"Has the Brooklyn delegation abandoned Mr. Coler?" he was asked.

"By no means," he replied. "Mr. Coler is still the Brooklyn delegation's first choice."

"Is there any disposition to carry the fight for him into the convention?"

"I can't say anything as to that; we will know more after to-morrow night's conference. Other names have been suggested, but we do not know yet whether these gentlemen would care to run. Since the term of the Mayor has been cut from four to two years the office is not so desirable as it was. It takes even the best kind of a man at least a year to familiarize himself with the work of the Mayor's office. Then, just when he has mastered the details and is ready to lay out a line of policy, election time comes around again. Because of this change it is not so easy as it was to secure the kind of a man who will fill the requirements.

"This is one consideration which did not weigh with the statesmen at Albany when they concluded to shorten the Mayor's term. A man can no more be expected to master the details of the Mayor's position in less than a year's time than he could be to become thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the business of a corporation whose business is equal to that of Greater New York."

"Is it true that the name of Judge Van Wyck was proposed to the Brooklyn delegation as that of a man who ought to satisfy the Brooklyn leaders, and who would be entirely acceptable to Tammany?"

"Who told you that?" Mr. Shevlin asked in a manner that indicated strongly that he would like to have it answered. The reporter told him he was not at liberty to reveal the name of his informant. Mr. Shevlin thought a while and then said:

"I don't think Judge Van Wyck wants the nomination. Of course if the suggestion of Judge Van Wyck's name should come to us in the way you have stated, it would receive cordial consideration. The Democratic organization of Brooklyn feels under great obligation to Judge Van Wyck for the sacrifice he made in taking up the standard of the party in the fight against Col. Roosevelt. His term as Justice of the Supreme Court had just expired, and he could have had another without question. But he surrendered the fourteen years' term on the bench which he might have had to answer the call of his party to enter into a contest for the Governorship; a contest which, to say the least, presented a doubtful prospect of success. Naturally the organization feels under obligations to him for the personal sacrifice he made at that time.

"Since his defeat for Governor, Judge Van Wyck has been engaged in building up a private law practice, and he has been quite successful. I do not believe he would care to surrender the lucrative practice he has built up at so much pains for a nomination for the Mayoralty. Of course I am speaking now off hand. I do not know what Judge Van Wyck's own feelings are on the subject."

Controller Coler was visited at his home, 244 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Coler was informed of Mr. Hendrix's positive announcement that he would not accept the nomination for Mayor. He was asked whether, in view of Mr. Hendrix's declination, he had any other name to suggest for the Democratic nomination.

"I did not suggest Mr. Hendrix's name," Mr. Coler replied. "Mr. Hendrix was mentioned to me as a man who might make a good candidate. I said I thought he would make an ideal man to run against Mr. Low. That is all the foundation there is for the statement that I had suggested his name."

"Are there any others whom you would suggest for the nomination?"

"There are plenty of good Democrats to choose from."

"Will you ask the Brooklyn delegation to present your own name to the convention?"

"I have not asked any one to do anything for me in connection with the Democratic nomination or for any other nomination. I am not seeking a nomination. Personally, I would prefer to get down to work on my own account. But I have stated—and it is all I have ever said to any one about this matter—that if the people of New York wanted me to be their Mayor I would be glad to serve them."

Mr. Coler was asked if he would accept the nomination for Borough President or a renomination for Controller.

"It would be a great sacrifice for me to give up my business for the Mayoralty," he replied, "and I could not make the sacrifice for any other office."

MAYORALTY TALK AT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Justice George C. Barrett Said to be in the Lead—Mr. Croker Will Not Talk.

There was a large attendance of members at the Democratic Club last night, and Richard Croker was seen frequently bustling about the corridors and reception rooms. To reporters he said that he did not know who would be Tammany Hall's candidate for Mayor.

Reduced rate on Steel Flyer City of Lowell for Yacht Races. See adv.—Adv.

Among the members at the club with whom reporters conversed the sentiment is growing that Justice George C. Barrett is in the lead just now for the nomination for Mayor. His closest rivals are said to be Justice L. A. Giegerich and Congressman George B. McClellan. It was said last night that Controller Bird S. Coler is scarcely a possibility now, and that Lewis Nixon is not regarded as having much chance.

Members of the club in referring to the possible selection of Justice Barrett pointed out that he had twice been indorsed as a candidate for the Supreme Court by the Republicans and that this fact precluded the latter from attacking him.

John F. Carroll has presented the name of Justice George C. Barrett for membership in the Democratic Club, and it is said this would have been done long ago but for an oversight.

The talk, too, yesterday was that there is little probability of the nomination of Col. Asa Bird Gardiner for District Attorney, and there were intimations that members of the judiciary were opposing his selection.

Tammany leaders promise a campaign of publicity, and their agents are securing all the dead walls and other available spaces on roofs of buildings for an elaborate display of political advertising.

The Democratic City Convention will meet in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday.

RACE PROBLEM IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Will Make Their Campaign for "White Supremacy"—Thus Hope to Elect Gorman.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 29.—The Democrats are going to make the race question the dominant issue in this campaign. By the cry of "negro domination" they expect to secure control of the Legislature and elect Arthur P. Gorman to the United States Senate. The keynote of the campaign was sounded yesterday at the Frederick County Democratic Convention. Frederick is the home of Gen. L. Victor Baughman, chief lieutenant for Gorman in Western Maryland and a probable candidate for Governor two years hence. Baughman controlled the County Convention and dictated the resolutions, which declare:

"That we firmly believe this Government to be a white man's Government, which ought to be controlled by white men only, and we cordially invite the co-operation of all our fellow-citizens who do not wish to see the State controlled by the votes of the illiterate and lawless negroes to unite with us in electing the Democratic ticket so that white supremacy will be assured."

Gen. Baughman, in a speech, urged Democrats to get together, as this was a fight to determine whether or not white men should rule Maryland. The Democrats have not yet held any mass meetings in any part of the State, but Gen. Baughman, no doubt at Gorman's suggestion, has given the spellbinders the cue. Meanwhile, the Democratic police in this city are arresting negroes by the wholesale and jailing them until after registration time. The illiterate election law is also intended to disfranchise thousands of them.

SHOT AT PREACHER IN PULPIT.

Exciting Incident in a Church at Kembell Springs, Ky.

Special to The New York Times.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.—The congregation of Kembell Springs Church, near this city, are greatly stirred up over an attempt to murder their pastor while in the performance of his ministerial duties to-day.

The usual Sunday service was being held, and while the pastor, B. H. Ross, who resides in this city, was delivering his sermon, a disturbance was raised by "Bud" Carmichael, a young man of the neighborhood. The pastor and congregation at first paid no attention to the action of the fellow, but he became so noisy and offensive that Elder Ross finally requested some one of the assembly to escort the young man outside of the building and have him remain there.

Carmichael refused to go, and, rising to his feet, drew a revolver from his hip pocket and fired point blank at the preacher. Fortunately his aim was bad, and the minister escaped injury, although the ball passed within a few inches of his head. Carmichael then was overpowered by the male members of the church and brought to this city, where he was lodged in jail.

WAR AGAINST THE ADVENTISTS.

Rev. E. E. Francke Makes Converts and Preachers Denounce Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The strong opposition to the work of the Seventh Day Adventists here has resulted in a boycott. Because the Rev. E. E. Francke has made many converts from the membership of other churches and preaches the doctrine that Saturday is the day of rest and worship, he has been denounced from many of the pulpits. Many of his converts have lost their positions because they refuse to work on Saturday.

Mr. Francke has been preaching in a large tent. Last week he rented of A. H. Smith a hall over his bakery and confectionery store. As soon as the people of the neighborhood heard of this they declared they would no longer patronize the baker. Mr. Smith became frightened and tried to get released from his contract. The Adventists told him if he refused to let them have the hall they would boycott him throughout the entire city. He concluded to stand by his contract and fight it out with his customers.

NEW PASTOR, NO PARSONAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 29.—The Rev. Llewellyn S. Fulmer, pastor of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Baltimore, Md., formally accepted the call of the First Presbyterian Church here to-day. His letter of acceptance was read at the morning services.

It referred to his breaking old ties at Baltimore, and closed by saying that the new minister would begin to preach in Montclair Nov. 1. The Rev. Mr. Fulmer succeeds the late Dr. Junkin, who was also a Southern man and a brother-in-law of "Stonewall" Jackson.

The new minister comes to the oldest and most conservative church in Montclair and to a congregation that includes a number of prominent business men of the metropolis. The strange act of the Trustees of the church is causing the new minister more or less trouble. On the same day that a formal call was extended to Mr. Fulmer the pretty Presbyterian parsonage, in Church Street, was leased to a Miss Dingley of Caldwell for a boarding house.

Houses are very scarce here, and the Rev. Mr. Fulmer was here last week trying to find a suitable home, but without success. He has a wife and two children, and will find it difficult to get a house suitable for a parsonage.

DESERTING SAILOR DEAD.

Charles P. Miner, a naval prisoner, died last night in the Hudson Street Hospital. He was shot Saturday night by Sergt. Edward P. Hooley of the United States Marine Corps as he made an attempt to escape on the Old Dominion Line pier.

He was removed to the hospital in an ambulance. There it was seen that his chances of recovery were few, and he sunk rapidly. He was a sailor and was charged with desertion.

Sandy Hook Route Changes.
On Oct. 1st Sandy Hook Steamers leave Pier 8 at 10:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Asbury Park, Point Pleasant, and intermediate stations. Returning, arrive New York at 9:25 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.—Adv.

GUARD AT THE M'KINLEY TOMB REPELS ATTACK

Fires At Man Who Disregards His Challenge.

Another Man Then Attacks the Soldier With a Knife—Military Men Decline to Discuss the Affair.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—A strange story comes from West Lawn Cemetery to-night, where a company of regulars from Fort Wayne, Mich., are guarding the vault in which the body of President McKinley lies.

It is to the effect that the guard on duty on top of the vault fired a shot ot one man who refused to heed his challenge, that his attention was immediately diverted by another man who appeared from another direction, and that an effort was made to stab the guard.

Military regulations prevent either the officers or the men of the post from being quoted on any matter connected with their service, and for this reason Capt. Biddle, who is in command, was obliged to decline to be quoted at the campt to-night.

He will make a fuller report to his superiors at once. Reliable authorities make the following statement:

Private Deprend was on guard duty on top of the vault at a point commanding the entrance below, and the man approached from the rear. Shortly before 7:30 o'clock he saw what he took to be the face of a man peering from behind a tree, about forty feet from his post.

He watched it for twenty minutes, he says, and at 7:45 saw the man hurry to a tree ten feet nearer. He challenged the man to halt, but this was not heeded, and the fellow approached nearer.

Deprend levelled his gun and aimed to shoot for effect, but just at that instant another man, who came toward him from the opposite side, caught the gun, threw it up and the bullet was spent in the air.

This same man struck Deprend on the right side of the abdomen with a knife or other sharp weapon, cutting an L-shaped gash in his overcoat, an inch and a half long each way, and a smaller one in his blouse. The flesh was not broken but was bruised under the cuts in the clothing.

Deprend, in the struggle, fell and rolled down the side of the vault. Lieut. Ashbridge, officer of the day, was in front of the vault and rushed to the top on hearing the shot, but the men made good their escape. All members from the company, on hearing the shot, hurried to the vault, and, besides searching the cemetery, the guard was increased.

Deprend is a recruit, enlisted in New York four months ago. He is said to be an excellent soldier, and to have a fine record with his officers.

He says the man who attacked him was masked, but the first one he saw was not masked. He says the latter carried a white package in his right hand, and something that glittered in his left.

Since the incident, stories have been told in camp of some incendiary conversations overheard in the crowds that have visited the cemetery, including one to-day alleging that some stranger said: "Lots of people would like to see this whole thing blown up."

There are seventy soldiers at the cemetery, twenty of whom are constantly on guard duty about the vault and camp.

CANTON PRISONERS ESCAPE.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Eight prisoners broke from the county jail to-night by sawing the bars over a window opening upon a court between the jail and the Court House. They had thirty minutes' start when their absence was discovered. Bloodhounds were immediately put on the trail.

One of the men was George Raymond, arrested here during the McKinley funeral and held for the authorities of Olean, N. Y., where he slipped handcuffs and broke away from the officers. Several of the other prisoners also were arrested by outside detectives. Only one prisoner remains in the jail.

MARRIAGE FORFEITS BEQUEST.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The will of Miss Susan Cabot Richardson of Milton, who died last June, has been opened and the discovery is made that the income of the $200,000 estate goes to Miss Josephine M. Hicks and Miss Louisa McK. Topliff so long as they remain unmarried.

If Miss Topliff marries, her share of income goes to Miss Hicks, if Miss Hicks is still unmarried; if Miss Hicks marries, the money paid her annually will be paid thereafter to Miss Topliff, that is, if Miss Topliff is still single.

If both Miss Hicks and Miss Topliff should marry, the will provides that the payments to them shall cease, and the whole estate shall be given over at once to the Trustees of Radcliffe College.

If Misses Hicks and Topliff stay single they will continue to draw the entire income, the share of the one first to die reverting to the survivor. When both are dead the estate goes to the college.

RACE RIOTS IN TEXAS.

LONG VIEW, Texas, Sept. 29.—News has reached here of a race riot at Hallville, in Harrison County. A party of white men last night whipped a negro so severely that he died. They then attempted to break into the house of another negro, who shot and killed Julian Atwood.

Armed citizens went on a search for Tom Walker, who did the shooting. Late reports say he has been hanged.

The trouble was over crop mortgages. It is said the negroes secured advances on their crops and then refused to fulfill the contract.

THE CASE OF W. S. TAYLOR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Gov. Durbin will to-morrow decide whether W. S. Taylor and Charles Finley of Kentucky must be returned to that State for trial, under the indictment charging them with complicity in the alleged plot to assassinate William Goebel.

The office of Gov. Durbin has been flooded to-day with telegrams from Kentucky urging him not to grant the requisitions. It is believed here to-night that the requisitions will be refused and that Gov. Durbin will pursue the same course taken by his predecessor, Gov. Mount.

Passage on the Steamer Monmouth to the Yacht Races assures satisfaction, as it is the first boat on the course, occupies good position during the race, and is always the first home.—Adv.

DRAMATIC SCENE AT A WEDDING IN CHURCH.

Bigamist Arrested While Kneeling at the Altar with Bride-to-Be—Had a Wife and Four Children.

Dramatic and sensational to a degree was the interruption of a wedding ceremony that occurred in the Polish Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus on Seventh Street yesterday afternoon.

The church, which was decorated with flowers and festoons of foliage, was crowded when the bridal party entered, the bride beautifully dressed, carrying a large bouquet. The party walked down the aisle to the strains of a wedding match played on the organ, and the bride and bridegroom-to-be, passing under a bower of roses, took their place before the brilliantly lighted altar, where Father John Strezelicki, pastor of the church, awaited them, attended by the altar boys in white surplices.

The priest was in the very act of pronouncing the words that were to make the couple kneeling before him man and wife, when there was a commotion at the entrance of the church, followed by loud shouts of "Stop! Stop! Don't marry them!" and two policemen in uniform dashed toward the altar, while the startled congregation rose to their feet in alarm. The policemen were followed by a woman and four little children, two of whom were clinging to her skirts.

"Here is that man's wife and little ones," explained one of the policemen to the priest, as he pointed first to the kneeling man and then to the woman with the children, who was weeping hysterically. The man sprang up, and the policeman grasped his arm. The woman who was to have been married to him screamed, and the intensest excitement reigned in the church.

The policemen led the man out, and everybody concerned entered the waiting carriages and were driven to the Fifth Street Police Station.

Shortly before the interruption to the wedding ceremony the woman with the children had entered the police station accompanied by a man. She said she was Mrs. Louise Kavieskin of 187 East Third Street, and that her companion was Leon Wazeter, a Trustee of St. Stanislaus's Church.

"My husband, who left me three months ago," the woman told Sergt. Arthur Schulum, "is about to marry a girl named Sophia Dulapa, and I want the ceremony stopped. Everything is in readiness for the marriage, and if you do not hurry it will be too late."

Mr. Wazeter corroborated the woman's statement, and immediately Roundsman Schieber and Policeman Burke were sent to the church.

At the station house Miss Dulapa became hysterical. She said she did not know that Kavieskin was a married man, and throwing her arms about the neck of the deserted wife, she begged to be forgiven.

Her friends led her weeping from the station, and she was driven away, while Kavieskin was arraigned before the Sergeant.

"You can all condemn me," the prisoner said, "but I left my wife because she was complaining continually. I love Sophia, and can be happy with her, and besides, she has $2,000, and I need money very badly. Her people are wealthy, and I cannot get along with little money. You will do as you will, but I do not care. Take me away now and lock me up."

A large crowd of the wedding guests had gathered in the station house, among whom was Abram Kalinzinski, who lives at 617 East Ninth Street. He told the Sergeant that the prisoner already had a wife and three children in Poland. Mrs. Kavieskin corroborated his statement, but said that did not matter, as it was permissible in their country when it was sanctioned by all parties concerned. The prisoner denied that he had been married in Poland, and would only admit one marriage.

Kavieskin, who is thirty-eight years old, has been living at 186 Madison Street since he left his wife. He is a cabinetmaker, and, according to his wife, earns good wages. She says they lived happily until a few months ago, when she learned that he was paying attention to the other woman. They were married on Oct. 13, 1889, in the city, by the Rev. Charles Scheegel. The woman produced the marriage certificate. She and her children have been living at 187 East Third Street, and have been in destitute circumstances since Kavieskin left them.

While the excitement was at its height in the station house four of the carriage drivers, who had been hired by Kavieskin entered and demanded their money. The prisoner was searched, but only a two-dollar bill was found on him. When it was placed on the desk one of the drivers snatched it, and with the cry "I'm square!" he sauntered from the station. The other three howled with rage, but nothing could be done for them and they left, assuring the Sergeant that they will appear against the prisoner in court to-day.

BIG FUTURE FOR TEXAS OIL.

So Says a Pennsylvania Expert—Predicts It Will Supplant Coal and Wood All Over the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 29.—T. R. Hoover, a wealthy oil producer of Pennsylvania, who also is interested in the Ohio and Indiana oil fields, arrived here to-day from Beaumont where he has been for several weeks making a thorough investigation of that new oil field. He says the magnitude of the Beaumont field is astounding and that it is almost beyond comprehension by the industrial world. Speaking in detail, he said:

"I saw numerous tests made of the capacity of wells and not one of them went under 50,000 barrels per day, while most of them showed as high as 80,000 barrels per day.

"The Beaumont field now has sixty-four producing wells and new ones are being brought in daily. Placing flow of each of the sixty-four wells at 50,000 barrels daily and the astounding result of 3,200,000 barrels daily as the present capacity of the new field is obtained. Really 5,000,000 barrels would be more nearly correct. The oil sand is forty feet deep and as it is already known that the oil reservoir covers an area of several hundred acres the permanency of the supply is assured.

"It simply means a complete revolution of the fuel question. In ten, and perhaps five, years coal will be driven out of the market in a big portion of the industrial world by the new fuel. Oil will be used instead of wood or coal in every cooking and heating stove in this country."

AUTOMOBILE IN A BULLFIGHT.

Seven Bulls in Succession Turned Tail and Fled from It.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—A dispatch from Bayonne to the Figaro describes a bullfight which took place there yesterday, in which an automobile replaced the horse of the picador. The novelty drew an enormous crowd; but seven bulls in succession turned tail and fled at the sight of the automobile.

Henri Deutsch of the Paris Aero Club, who established the prize for a steerable balloon which M. Santos-Dumont made such a valiant effort to win, furnished the automobile and presided over the fight.

A Word in Time.
The special Autumn Announcement Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY BOOK REVIEW, containing carefully classified lists of Autumn and holiday books, will appear next Saturday, October 5th. It will comprise at least forty (40) pages, and as usual it will accompany the regular issue of THE TIMES without extra charge. Intending purchasers are urged to order in advance from their newsdealers. THE NEW YORK TIMES does not accept returns of unsold copies, and therefore newsdealers, as a rule, confine their supplies to regular orders.—Adv.

Some of the Pan-American excursions offered by the Hudson River Day Line are most attractive and reasonable. Music. Scenery.—Adv.

FILIPINOS KILL 48 AMERICANS

Company of Infantry Almost Wiped Out in Samar.

ONLY 24 MEN SURVIVE

The Survivors, 11 of Them Wounded, Escape from Insurgents.

Natives in Superior Numbers Surprised the Troops While at Breakfast—Gen. Hughes Organizing Large Force to Go in Pursuit.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the Island of Samar, near Balangiga. A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only twenty-four members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked, and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming numbers of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors, all of whom have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus, and Dr. R. S. Griswold, Surgeon.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth Infantry reports that Gen. Hughes is assembling a force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twelve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The War Department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee:

"Manila, Sept. 29.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Hughes reports following from Basey, Southern Samar: Twenty-four Ninth Regiment United States Infantry—eleven wounded—have just arrived from Balangiga. Remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast morning Sept. 28; company, 72 strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell, Captain; Edward A. Bumpus, First Lieutenant; Dr. R. S. Griswold, Surgeon, escaped."

MORE OUTBREAKS EXPECTED.

The news of the disastrous fight between the troops and insurgents was sent promptly by Gen. Hughes, commanding in Samar, to Gen. Chaffee, and by him transmitted to the War Department from Manila. It reached the department during the early hours to-day, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public, after sending a copy to the White House.

The report created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time. Still, the officials were not unprepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues.

Immediately upon receipt of the dispatch Gen. Corbin cabled Gen. Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

Among officers who have been in the Philippines and are familiar with conditions there the conviction is strong that this outbreak is the direct result of the assassination of President McKinley. One prominent General, who did not wish his name used, said:

"The Filipinos get the news from the United States promptly, but not always accurately. They undoubtedly knew of the President's assassination directly after it took place. But they did not know the conditions prevailing in the United States. They did not know whether we were in a state of revolution or not, and they undoubtedly got the news in such a way as to convey the impression that we were, or that at least things were in a serious state with us. Then some half-educated insurrecto conceived that this was an opportune time to attack us, and we have just got the result.

"The seriousness of this view lies in the fact that if it is correct, outbreaks may be expected in all parts of the Philippine Archipelago, resulting from the assassination of President McKinley and also from this first outbreak, which will undoubtedly be reported everywhere in the half-pacified districts, as a great battle and a glorious victory for the insurgents."

CORBIN NOT SURPRISED.

Officers who have recently returned from the Philippines say that they are not surprised by the news, because outbreaks are to be expected from time to time.

"It is like the case of the Indians," said one of them. "Outbreaks were always occurring among them, often when they were least expected, and practically the same state of things will exist in the Philippines."

This kind of talk is very different from that which was indulged in a while ago. It was 100 years after the separation from England that the last Indian outbreak of grave importance took place. The officer who made the remark quoted above, and who is now so willing to compare the case of the Filipinos with that of the Indians, is one of those who before he went to the Philippines was confident that the trouble would be of short duration.

During his trip to the Philippines Corbin visited the Island of Samar. It was just seven weeks ago to-night, he remarked, when discussing the news of the disaster to Company C, that he was talking with Gen. Hughes at Iloilo about the condition of affairs in the islands.

He was not surprised at the attack on the troops in Samar, as that was one of the islands considered particularly troublesome. The natives along the coast are friendly, but many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas.

The disaster is the gravest that has occurred since the war began. The capture of Lieut. Gillmore's party was regarded at the time as a serious affair, and last year over fifty men of Company F of the Twenty-ninth Infantry under Capt. Devereux Shields were captured in Marinduque. Only a few of these men were killed, however, and the survivors were all rescued in a few days.

GEN. MACARTHUR'S OPINION.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 29.—When his attention was called to the dispatches announcing the disaster that had overtaken Company C of the Ninth Infantry, Gen. Arthur MacArthur said:

"This is one of those deplorable, isolated incidents which will have no effect upon the general result. It is a portion of the insurrection which has been conducted by Gen. Lukban which has never been suppressed. There are plenty of soldiers there to ultimately subject the rebellion in the island of Samar. The details are too meagre for me to discuss the subject. The dispatch contains all the information that can be had at this time. I can add nothing more."

CAPT. CONNELL A NEW YORKER.

His Parents Now Live Here—His Service in Cuba and China.

Capt. Thomas W. Connell, who was in command of Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the Samar disaster, is a New Yorker. His parents live at 14 South William Street, as does his brother, John J. Connell, who is a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. His last letter to his parents was dated Aug. 14.

Capt. Connell is twenty-eight years old, was graduated from West Point in 1894, and was assigned to the Ninth Regiment command, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, immediately on graduation. In 1898 the regiment was sent to Cuba, and took part in many battles, including the battle of San Juan Hill. While in Cuba Connell was made Brevet Captain. After the war with Spain the Ninth Regiment was sent direct from Cuba to Manila, and on the outbreak of hostilities in China it was sent there. Young Connell distinguished himself at the storming of Peking, and in February last was made Captain of Company C

Company C performed valiant service in China. Later the troops went to Manila, and were engaged in provost duty in that city. During the past Summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar. All the officers connected with Company C were named in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, there being no Second Lieutenant now with the company. First Lieut. Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having served as a private in Company A, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery. Surgeon Griswold is a recent addition to the army.

OPERATIONS IN SAMAR.

Samar, the island of the Visayan group, on which Company C met disaster, has ever since the inception of the civil Government movement been the scene of greatest activity on the part of the insurgents. The campaign there has all along been under the direction of Gen. Hughes, who, on the advent of Gen. Chaffee, requested that he might remain in Samar until the campaign in the Visayas had been brought to a successful issue.

When Gen. Hughes was reassigned to the command he garrisoned the island in about twenty places, using about 2,500 men for this purpose. During the past three months there has been a number of attacks by unorganized bands of natives, but in only one were there any casualties resulting in death.

Samar is the most eastern of the Visayan group. It lies about 200 miles southeast of Luzon, has an area of about 56,000 square miles, and a population of about 185,000. Of these there are about 10,000 native refugees living in the mountains in an almost savage state. From Balangiga, on the southern coast, where the detachment of the Ninth was attacked, to Basey, situated on the straits separating Samar from Leyte, from where Gen. Hughes sent his information, is less than twenty-five miles, but the intervening country is traversed by mountain ranges and contains no roads, the only roads in the island being in the nature of trails leading to settlements of natives who have evinced a friendly disposition to the Americans. These trails were laid out by Gen. Hughes.

There have been no surrenders in Samar since July 27 of this year, when 500 natives came to headquarters and delivered two field guns, twenty rifles, and seventy bolos. There has been no information sent out as to the leaders in the Samar insurrection, and no reports made which would show the strength of the insurrectionary forces.

Despite the fact that the Samar native forces were unorganized and were said to consist mainly of bands of guerrillas, they seemed to be well supplied with arms and money. This led to an investigation on the part of the American authorities, which resulted on Sept. 17 in the expulsion by Gen. Hughes of the agents of two British firms, who were accused of rendering aid to the insurgents.

FILIPINO HELD FOR BLACKMAIL.

Secretary of a Province, an ex-Convict, Extorted Money by Accusing People of Having Committed Crimes.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Juan Cardona, who until recently was Presidente of Gerona, Province of Tarlac, and who was appointed Secretary of the Tarlac Provincial Government, has been arrested on charge of accusing people of crimes for the purpose of extorting money from them. More than fifty persons assert that they have been robbed by him in this way, some declaring that they have even surrendered title deeds to property.

Cardona had been considered one of the most reliable natives holding pro-American views. An examination of his record, however, shows that for several years he was a bandit and that he served two terms of imprisonment aggregating five years.

MORE FIGHTING WITH FILIPINOS.

Severe Engagement Near Candelaria—One American Killed.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn of the Twenty-first Infantry reports a severe engagement with insurgents near Candelaria, the Americans losing one killed and two wounded. The insurgent loss has not been ascertained. The Americans captured 30,000 pounds of rice and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

SPLIT IN BROOKLYN'S ANTI-TAMMANY FORCES

Citizens' Union May Put Up a Straight County Ticket.

J. Edward Swanstrom Mentioned as a Compromise Candidate for Borough President—Conferences To-day.

Whether or not there is to be complete fusion of the anti-Tammany forces in Brooklyn will, it is thought, depend upon what action is taken to-day by the committees representing the various bodies interested.

Last night it was said that M. J. Flaherty and his colleagues in the Citizens' Union were determined to carry out the plan decided upon at the meeting on Saturday night to meet to-night and put a straight Citizens' Union county ticket in the field. That there will be vigorous opposition made to this plan by the conservative element in the organization, which is largely composed of men who were active in the Citizens' Union in the last municipal campaign, is said to be certain. This element, however, is a minority on the Nominating and Conference Committees, and it is said, cannot prevail against the radical forces in the organization.

Mr. Flaherty and his associates declare positively that they will not agree to the nomination of a candidate for Borough President who does not stand squarely upon the platform of the Citizens' Union. It is said that they have also determined not to accept a candidate from the so-called Coffey Democracy. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, however, regards Mr. Coffey's organization as a very important factor in the fight against Tammany in the borough, and believes that an independent Democrat should head the local ticket. He has favored the nomination of Rufus L. Scott. Mr. Flaherty and his colleagues do not want Scott. They stood for the nomination of R. Ross Appleton, a Republican, whom they claimed had indorsed all the planks of the Citizens' Union platform, and agreed to stand on them as a candidate.

At the meeting on Saturday night Mr. Woodruff failed to convince the Citizens' Union committee of the wisdom of his ideas, and when the meeting adjourned early yesterday morning there was no prospect of a satisfactory agreement being reached as to the Borough Presidency.

Another meeting of the conferrees from the Republican organization, the two local German-American organizations, and the Brooklyn Democracy will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the home of Mr. Woodruff on Eighth Avenue. It is probable that some of the members of the Citizens' Union conference committee will attend this meeting, and it is thought possible that some compromise as to the Borough Presidency will be suggested that may at the last moment smooth out the difficulty and prevent the placing of a third ticket in the field.

One of the men closely associated with Mr. Flaherty in the Citizens' Union said last night that personally he believed that another conference should be held to-day, and if a candidate for Borough President could not then be agreed to, the Citizens' Union should then go ahead and name its own ticket. This man admitted that under the circumstances there could be no hope of success for such a ticket, but said that Mr. Flaherty and his associates were determined to stand by their principles.

It was said last night that at the meeting at Mr. Woodruff's home to-day ex-President of the Brooklyn Board of Education J. Edward Swanstrom would be proposed as a compromise candidate for Borough President. Mr. Swanstrom is a member of both the Citizens' Union and the Coffey Democracy, and is understood to be an advocate of the principles embodied in the platform of the Union. If the hope of a compromise being agreed to to-day is not realized and the Citizens' Union men nominate a ticket to-night it was said last night that it was doubtful if Mr. Appleton would consent to run for the Borough Presidency. A close friend of Mr. Appleton expressed himself as being confident that the latter would not consent to head a third ticket in the borough.

Gustave W. Thompson, one of the members of the Citizens' Union Conference Committee, said last night:

"As a member of the Conference Committee, I believe that we should meet once again to-morrow afternoon, and if a candidate for Borough President cannot then be agreed upon, I should advise the nomination of a straight borough and county ticket by the Citizens' Union to-morrow night. The position of the Citizens' Union in the matter is perfectly clear. It must have a candidate for Borough President who will not use his office for the advancement of either political party or faction thereof. In addition, he must accept all the planks of the platform of the Citizens' Union. Personally, I believe that the Coffey Democracy should be well represented on the ticket. But I think that the head of the ticket should measure up to the full standard demanded."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was seen at his home last evening. He said that he hoped that at the conference of representatives of the anti-Tammany organizations in the borough to-day the Citizens' Union committee could be induced to come to some agreement in the selection of a candidate for Borough President.

"If Rufus L. Scott is not acceptable," he said, "I cannot see why J. Edward Swanstrom should not be selected as a compromise candidate. He has had a public career and has a good, clean record. But I fear that the single tax advocates, who seem to subordinate everything to their theories, will be hard to placate."

SOCIALIST SPEAKER MOBBED.

Tried to Speak at Vineland, N. J., and Was Run Out of Town.

VINELAND, N. J., Sept. 29.—George Goebel, the Newark Socialist, who was not allowed to speak at Bridgeton on Friday night, was egged and assaulted at Vineland last night. Goebel came to this city with the intention of speaking. When he appeared on the street and attempted to speak from a large dry goods box in the public square he was pelted with eggs and driven from the square.

The mob chased him, and when he was caught they gave him a severe beating. He managed to escape again, and was escorted to the railroad station by the Chief of Police. When they were safely on the platform the Chief told Mr. Goebel that if he valued his life he would advise him to board the next train out of town, which he did.

JUSTICE WOODWARD RETURNS.

Says the Judicial Nominations of the Fusionists Are Good.

Justice John Woodward of Jamestown, N. Y., returned to this city yesterday to take his seat on the Brooklyn Appellate Division bench this morning. When asked his opinion of the Greater New York contest, he said:

"I do not care to talk politics, but the judicial nominations of the fusionists are of the best quality. I do not believe that a judicial officer ever made a better reputation in a short time than has Justice John Proctor Clarke."

REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT.

Senator Platt and Robert C. Morris Count on a Fusion Victory.

Many Republicans of prominence visited the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and all expressed confidence in the election of the anti-Tammany ticket headed by Seth Low.

President Robert C. Morris of the Republican County Committee was one of the callers on Senator Platt. Mr. Morris said he anticipated a spirited campaign, and shared Senator Platt's belief in a fusion victory. Mr. Morris added that he did not expect any trouble in the selection of fusion candidates for Aldermen and Members of Assembly.

Chairman George W. Dunn of the State Committee, who has been looking into legislative nominations up the State, returned to New York last night and expressed confidence in securing a good working majority for the Republicans in the next Assembly.

Speakers for the Campaign.

The Speakers' Bureau for the Republicans in the coming campaign will be opened to-day in Room 403 at 1 Madison Avenue. William Leary, who is well-equipped for the position, will be in charge. Mr. Leary said yesterday that on Oct. 10, and until the eve of election there will be numerous meetings daily. James B. Merriman, who will conduct the Speakers' Bureau for the Citizens' Union, will begin active work this week.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. CROKER.

Issued by the Anti-Croker League and Signed by Otto Kempner.

An open letter to Richard Croker has been issued by the Anti-Croker League. It is signed by Otto Kempner, President, and William O'Gorman, Jr., Secretary, of the organization, and reads in part as follows:

Four years ago you came back from your English refuge, likewise on the eve of a Mayoralty election. Your visit resulted in a political pestilence, which has ever since sorely afflicted our unfortunate city. That you alone are responsible for that municipal plague will be demonstrated by the following facts:

On the evening of Sept. 29, 1897, at the Murray Hill Hotel, you determined on the nomination of Robert A. Van Wyck for Mayor of Greater New York.

You had Van Wyck before you in your private apartment, and you asked him bluntly if he would "stand by the organization" in the event of his nomination and election for Mayor on the Tammany ticket.

Van Wyck assured you that he would "stand for anything" that you or the organization might want of him as Mayor.

After receiving that assurance from Van Wyck you uttered substantially the following memorable words:

"I need money badly—I must have money. There's lots of money to be made during the next city administration. If I make any money, Bob, I will take care of you."

It is plain as the noon-day sun that in giving expression to those words you implanted the germs which have impregnated our whole governmental system with political leprosy.

When Van Wyck left you that evening he said that his highest ambition would be to so conduct himself in office that at the end of his term you would regard him as your best friend.

Van Wyck was true to his vow, but at what a terrible sacrifice to this community. He surrendered the vast interests of the richest, most populous, and greatest city on this continent to your mercenary control, and you have made the most unmerciful use of your opportunity.

We charge to your unscrupulous greed the development of the system of organized official blackmail which honeycombs the Police Department. Your trusted and confidential lieutenants, headed by that illiterate ruffian Devery, are the leading spirits in the coalition between the police and the vicious elements of the city. The tribute collected from the profits of shame and of illegal gambling did not stick to the fingers of wardmen. The major portion of it went "higher up," to the "top," to "John Doe," and when we reach the top and find the genuine "John Doe" we recognize your features, and there is no case of mistaken identity about it, either.

Because you needed money to support yourself in leading the life of a profligate absentee landlord you had your confidential friends appoint chiefs of departments, to act as your agents in perverting the public interests to subserve your private interests. To enrich you they bargained away public favors to the highest bidders. All of them were engaged in a conspiracy "to make money" at the expense of the taxpayers.

The honest citizens of New York now see through your game, and will take good care to defeat your predatory plans. They are going to have a municipal housecleaning that shall sweep you and the whole brood of public jobbers hatched under your protecting wings from place and power.

When Mr. Croker was asked last evening whether he had anything to say in response to this letter, he replied: "Nothing at all. I have heard of it, but I have not seen it and do not want to see it."

DAYTON AND CROKER FRIENDS.

Ex-Postmaster Becomes Reconciled with the Tammany Leader and Joins the Organization Again.

Ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, who has been at odds with Tammany Hall for several years past, has returned to the organization fold. Mr. Dayton's desertion from Tammany was due to a difference between him and Richard Croker. At the time of their break Mr. Dayton said some very harsh things about Mr. Croker, and since that time his influence, which is considerable in Harlem, he having been the organizer of the Democratic club there, has been against the organization.

Recently Mr. Dayton has experienced a change of heart. A few days ago he went to Isaac A. Hopper, the Democratic leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, and told him that he might command his services during the coming campaign. Mr. Hopper, knowing of the long-existing unpleasantness between Mr. Dayton and the Tammany Chief, suggested that Mr. Dayton call upon Mr. Croker and patch up their differences, after which he would be glad to enlist him among his workers.

Mr. Dayton acted upon the suggestion. He called upon Mr. Croker at the Democratic Club and had a long interview with him. He found Mr. Croker willing to forgive and forget.

At Mr. Dayton's home the news that he had become a member of Tammany once more was confirmed.

JUSTICE RUMSEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge Parkhurst of the Court of Claims May Be Named.

Judge John F. Parkhurst of the State Court of Claims will, in all probability, be appointed to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench created by the resignation of Justice William Rumsey of Bath. Messrs. Parkhurst and Rumsey are fellow-townsmen.

Judge Parkhurst and Senator F. D. Sherwood of the Steuben District are in the city, and had a conference yesterday with Senator Platt. Senator Sherwood expects Judge Parkhurst to accept the position. Judge Parkhurst said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"While there is no oposition to my appointment, I have not definitely decided to accept the place."

Judge Parkhurst has two years yet to serve as a member of the Court of Claims, and his elevation to the Supreme Court bench would give Gov. Odell another position to fill.

Gov. Odell Returns to His Home.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—Gov. and Mrs. Odell returned home to-night from Rosemont, at Esopus, where they have been guests of Chief Justice Parker of the Court of Appeals since Thursday. Ex-Senator David B. Hill and Mrs. Daniel Manning, who have also been guests of Judge and Mrs. Parker, returned to Albany this afternoon. To-day they attended the mission church of the Holy Cross in this city, of which Judge Parker's son-in-law, the Rev. Charles Mercer Hall, is rector, and Judge Parker Vestryman.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

It Is Said that T. M. Ferrell Will Be Nominated for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 29.—The returns from the various counties show that ex-Congressman Thomas M. Ferrell of Gloucester will receive the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State Convention to be held here on Tuesday.

Ex-United States Senator James Smith, who led the anti-Seymour forces, has won in a majority of the counties. The total anti-Seymour count is 592 votes. These are not all for Mr. Ferrell. There will be complimentary votes for Surrogate Crater of Monmouth, ex-Senator Braun of Passaic, and Senator Johnson Cornish, but owing to the fact that Seymour was defeated in Essex County all these votes will go to Ferrell, so that he will get the nomination on the second ballot.

The result in Essex is 130 for Ferrell and 40 for Seymour. The friends of the latter charge gross frauds and will carry their contest into the State Convention. There is a plan now to drop the complimentary votes for favorite sons. They would give Ferrell more than enough on the first ballot.

The Hudson County delegates to the New Jersey Democratic State Convention met Saturday night at the Robert Davis Association Clubhouse, Jersey City, and adopted resolutions pledging Hudson's support to Mayor Seymour of Newark as the Gubernatorial candidate. Hudson's representatives in the convention committees will be: Credentials—William D. Edwards; Resolutions—Robert S. Hudspeth; Organization—Allan L. McDermott; Rules—Edward Kenny.

Chicago Railway Strike Collapses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The strike on the South Side Elevated Road was declared to be practically at an end to-night. Believing they would not be able to force officials of the company to grant the concessions demanded when the strike was declared Saturday morning, the members of the Employes Union began deserting the ranks of the strikers early to-day and asking to be reinstated in their old positions. In most cases they were taken back and their names placed on the extra list under those of the men who stepped in and took their places when an attempt was made to tie up the road.

CHARGES AGAINST THE WATER DEPARTMENT

Merchants' Association Sends Letter to Mayor Alleging Frauds.

Says Report of the Commissioners of Accounts Was Fallacious, Erroneous, and Suppressed Evidence.

In November of last year the Grand Jury made a presentment in which it was stated that the revenues of the Water Department of this city were inadequate, the administrative results unsatisfactory, the system lax, the department lacking in thoroughness and competency, the accounts obscure, the water prices non-uniform, the employes not held to proper accountability, the revenue for the increased yearly consumption insufficient, and the methods in use generally improper and ineffective.

The Merchants' Association has sent to Mayor Van Wyck a letter of eighteen printed pages on this subject. In it is an analysis of a report made to the Mayor on Sept. 3 last by the Commissioners of Accounts, in which the Commissioners certified to the proper conduct and adequacy of the water revenues. It is claimed by the Merchants' Association that the report of the Commissioners was fallacious and erroneous, and that essential evidence was suppressed that would have indicated a general condition of fraud, waste and enormous diversion of the water revenues.

The association charges, too, that the conclusions of the Commissioners were not supported by evidence; that they were perverted and wrongfully applied; that the findings of the Grand Jury, as set forth in the report, were garbled, and that the Commissioners did not conduct the "searching examination" demanded by the presentment of the Grand Jury.

Five sections make up the analysis of the report and presentment. The first contains a general summary, in which it is charged that the report of the Commissioners of Accounts has perverted the Grand Jury's allegations. In the second section are explained the system and methods of the Water Register's office, "showing that the affairs of the office are not managed by such a system, nor with such thoroughness and competency as would obtain under private or corporate direction, and that the system is without any of the safeguards found necessary in private business to prevent fraud or error."

Section 3 of an analysis of administrative reports, "showing false reports by Inspectors, fraudulent collusion between Inspectors and property owners, false ratings by removal from meter class to regular rate class, falsification of meter dials, arbitrary and fictitious annual charges." Section 4 gives the reasons for believing the water revenues inadequate as a consequence of bad methods, and in Section 5 the subject of the "suppression of essential evidence" is treated, as well as the "evasion of specifications" and the "perversion of conclusions."

The letter to the Mayor was drafted by F. B. De Berard, and submitted to and approved by the Merchants' Association. In Section 3, mentioned above, occurs the following:

In 1895 a large number of Inspectors were discharged from the Bureau of Water Register. Every Inspector employed by the bureau had been watched by a detective during the whole of every working day for about a month previous, and written daily reports were made, showing the work done by each man, and the disposal of his time. Those reports are in existence, and accessible if desired. They show that nearly all the Inspectors' reports made during that period were false, only a pretended inspection having been made in most cases.

I am informed on authority which I deem wholly credible that many of the Inspectors thus discharged for making false reports have been re-employed by the present Water Register.

In reference to the alleged fraudulent collusion between Inspectors and property owners, the document says:

The following instance illustrates the falsifying of meters to record less than the quantity of water actually used, thereby reducing the cost to the property owner and defrauding the city. The proprietor of a prominent hotel in this city, after experiencing the power of annoyance possessed by Inspectors, and being compelled to pay blackmail to avoid frequent unfounded charges of violating the smoke ordinance, was visited by an Inspector of the Water Department, who had in his possession the city seal, whereby meters are closed to prevent tampering. The proposal was made to him by the Inspector, that upon the payment of $175 he would open the meter, falsify the register to the extent of $550 by changing the reading of the dial to that extent, and reattach the city seal after closing the meter, thereby making detection of the fraud impossible. I have this statement of fact direct from the gentleman in question.

After stating that the Commissioners of Accounts were presumably ordered by the Mayor to make a "searching examination" into the conditions covered by the Grand Jury, the communication to the Mayor states that, although the Commissioners knew the evidence they ought to have had was in the possession of the Merchants' Association, they did not even call upon the association for such evidence. Further on it is stated:

The Grand Jury has not raised any question as to the ability of the Commissioners to "audit" accounts running into the millions by balancing the entries in a cash book against the corresponding entries in a ledger. They, doubtless, would class among "unsatisfactory administrative results" the thousands of ledger accounts not balanced by cash entries, whose totals are entered by pencil notations, whose aggregate is unknown, which are subject to deduction or cancellation—"promiscuously in red ink"—and which are not subject even to the mild process which the Commissioners describe as verification. The employment of dishonest Inspectors, the absence of all checks upon them, the extremely questionable reports of meter consumption, a disparity of about $4,000,000 out of about $11,000,000, as between the Chief Engineer and the Water Register, the illegal retention of arrears by the Water Register—these things and many others may be safely held unsatisfactory. The Commissioners nowhere allude to them.

POLICE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Appeal Sent to 14,000 Firms in This City by the Merchants' Association.

A circular in relation to the charges recently made against Deputy Police Commissioner Devery and addressed to "the commercial, financial, and professional interests, and to the employes in Greater New York," has been mailed by the Merchants' Association to 14,000 firms in the city. It reads, in part, as follows:

"The Merchants' Association from past experience is convinced that the scandalous condition of the Police Department is working an injury to every interest in the city, down to the newsboy on the streets. The conduct and the utterances of the Deputy Chief, who controls the department, as set forth in the charges filed with Commissioner Murphy by the Merchants' Association of New York, disgrace the city and reflect upon every citizen. The recent exposures of police corruption and the protection of vice by police officials has made a hideous blot upon our city. That the rank and file of the department are honest and want to do their duty is almost certain.

"Personal interviews have been had with a large number of officers, who admit that they do not do their duty because intimidated by dread of punishment by the higher authorities, their commanders, and others, who make money by permitting crime.

"That crime is protected by the officials of the department is morally certain.

"The people of America are people of clean lives, moral, law-abiding, and God-fearing men and women. They turn with loathing and disgust from a city where vice is flagrant and unchecked. They despise a community whose moral forces are too feeble to resist and control crime. They regard with scorn and contempt a body of citizens who sluggishly surrender the machinery of public order, decency, and safety to officials who promote crime in order that they may share its proceeds.

"The business interests of this city come into direct contact with this widespread sentiment. Repugnance and resentment are the frequent expression of visiting merchants. It is the work of the Merchants' Association to resist that which threatens harm to business and property. Therefore it seeks to drive from their positions those police officials who are disgracing the city and endangering its prosperity.

"If this city is to be decently governed, its citizens must awake, and compel those holding public office to understand that they are the servants and not the rulers of the people. A persistent calling to account of official misdoers will teach that lesson. This association asks you to cooperate in the work by means of public protests against the retention in office of those responsible for the police abuses. Let all who are members of any commercial organization see that meetings are held, that formal resolutions of protest are adopted and circulated for signatures, and moral support pledged to the movement for purification."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ALLEGED SPANISH STEEL TRUST.—The cable dispatch last week which announced the formation of a Spanish trust to develop the iron mines in the Biscay district of Spain, has not been regarded seriously by persons in this city who are in touch with Spanish affairs and who have a knowledge of the Spaniard's methods of doing business. On general principles, jealousy and fear of deception, it is said, usually keep Spaniards from combining for the promotion of any large enterprise, and in Spain, what is known in political economy as "isolation" still prevails to a large extent, while in other countries of Europe it is more or less rapidly giving place to combination and co-operation. On the other hand, the mines of Bilbao have, of late, been attracting considerable attention, particularly in England, where it is realized that the future of British furnaces depends upon securing cheaper ores. It is therefore thought possible that the alleged "Bilbao Steel Trust," if it has any foundation in fact, may be traced to a British source of inception.

Owing to the great wealth of the natural resources of the Basque provinces they have been able to maintain for centuries a fiscal independence, which has excited the jealousy of the rest of Spain. They alone are permitted to raise their own quota for the support of the nation in the way that they see fit. Enjoying this autonomy they have developed rapidly, but not, according to economists, with all possible enterprise. It is a fact not generally known that in recent years British furnaces have been depending more and more upon Biscay ore, no less than 4,500,000 tons having entered, in 1900, through Middlesborough, Cardiff, Newport, Newcastle, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool, and Hartlepool. But this ore contains 50 per cent. of dirt, which shows that it is not mined and prepared for export under the most modern and improved methods. According to a report on the Biscay mines, extracts of which were published in these columns on June 24 last, they can give 57,000,000 tons before they are exhausted, while the new mines that are constantly being opened make the possible supply almost inexhaustible. In 1899 the total output amounted to 6,200,000 tons, which, it is believed, could have been doubled by the employment of modern machinery, while if the ore had been smelted upon the spot its value could have been increased nearly 75 per cent.

But notwithstanding the certain profits that improvements would bring forth, little has been done in this direction, it being the principle of the Spanish ironmasters rather to hoard their gains than to employ them in developing their works. It is regarded as a significant fact, in the light of the rumor of a Spanish steel trust, that Don Evaristo de Churruca, a well-known Spanish engineer, who has extensive interests in the mines, is now in England. At the recent International Engineering Congress held in Glasgow, Señor Evaristo read an interesting paper on the elaborate scheme that was being executed for the improvement of the Port of Bilbao. The River Nervion had been deepened and broadened, the most excellent results having been obtained by building a jetty 2,625 feet in length from the left bank of the river mouth.

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THE FUTURE OF THE CONGO FREE STATE.—It may be recalled that last January, when the time of the personal jurisdiction of the King of the Belgians over the Congo Free State ran out, the Belgian Parliament refused to relieve him of control, and simply extended the time for the payment of moneys loaned to the King for the development of his African territory. On the death of the King the Congo State will, according to the terms of his will, become Belgian property. In the meantime, it has become necessary for Belgium to define the exact status of the land in Africa in order to preclude international complications which might arise if the King and his West African domains were entirely cut loose from Belgium. For this reason a bill regulating the "Loi Organique," or administrative régime of the Congo State, as soon as it is annexed to Belgium, will be brought up in the Chamber of Representatives when Parliament reassembles. The leading feature of the bill, as was recently shown in a TIMES special, is the almost autocratic power vested in the sovereign, who is neither controlled by a board of advice, excepting as to the merest form, nor hampered by Parliamentary supervision or co-operation. The first section of the bill, besides confirming all the powers of pardoning, &c., usually enjoyed by even a constitutional sovereign, declares that:

"The legislative and executive power in the colonial possessions of Belgium are vested in the King," although "no act of the King can have effect unless countersigned by a Minister. The legislative power is exercised by royal decree," and "no tax, fiscal or otherwise, nor any exemption from taxation, can be granted except by decree." Moreover, "the budget of receipts and expenditure is regulated each year by the King. The King organizes by decree civil justice and military represisve justice."

Section II. states that "a report of the administration of colonial possessions shall be submitted annually to Parliament," and that the House of Representatives shall have full power to discuss it. Section III. defines the office of Colonial Minister and Council, who are under absolute control of the sovereign. Section IV. empowers the King to make treaties concerning colonial possessions, while Section V. gives independence to the Congo State in all questions not otherwise dealt with in the bill.

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THE FRENCH ASSOCIATIONS LAW.—According to the terms of the French Law of Associations, promulgated last July, Oct. 1 was the date set for the expiration of the period during which the Religious Orders might declare their acknowledgment of the law and continue to exist on French soil under its jurisdiction, or migrate, or be declared dissolved. It was suggested when the law was first promulgated that the Government had reserved some avenues of compromise, but this theory has not been borne out by facts. "It is a pity," recently remarked Le Journal des Débats in an editorial article on the subject, "how little Frenchmen know of each other. The free-thinking politician and the religious devotee, they live in respective worlds of their own, and are quite unconscious of the purposes of their neighbors or the resources they command. The monastic orders, it is true, are looked upon as family friends and advisers by a great portion of industrial France. Their schools provide discipline for the industrious youth. But France has no idea of allowing these bodies to dictate the policy of national manhood, and when men find the Jesuits fostering the feud between France and Italy, and the Assumptionists plunging the country into a racial crusade, they appreciate the labors of a Cabinet which has the courage to say that the societies which claim to influence the life of the French people must first make their submission to public law."

It is learned that even the industrial orders, like the Benedictines, will not remain in France if they can find asylum elsewhere, and with them will go the industries for which they are noted. The Cardinal Archbishop Goossens, Primate of Belgium, has offered asylum in Belgium just as Cardinal Vaughan offered it in England. But it is not expected that any of the more powerful orders will go to either country. In Belgium, while no active steps will be taken to discourage any French religious bodies from settling there, certain stipulations have been made as to their residence. No charitable collections shall be made, and the new residents shall not be allowed to impart religious instruction or erect any chapels open to the public.

⁂

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF BRAZIL.—The report just issued by the Brazilian Minister of Finance is considered particularly important as it is the first one made public since the redemption of the railways by the Government; the amount of paper currency redeemed is also thought significant. This amounts to 100,000 contos, (about $50,000,000.) The Government has instituted a fund for guaranteeing the paper currency, to which $75,000,000 has been assigned. With the rise in the rate of exchange the gold value of the currency has increased from $95,000,000 to $150,000,000. The foreign payments in gold have been resumed, the Government having had over $10,000,000 at its disposal for this purpose. It has redeemed $3,500,000 worth of the foreign debt, and also $12,500,000 of the internal gold loans, and 6,200 contos of internal paper loans.

Moreover the Government has improved the collecting of inland taxes. The revenue from stamp duties has risen from 9,000 to 15,000 contos, and that from the tax on retailed goods rose from 14,000 to 36,000 contos. The railways, which, before they were leased, were worked at a loss, are now bringing in revenue to the Treasury.

Besides rendering these services the Government has also paid $10,000,000 of unconsolidated debts already existing in the country and outside. Owing to the Government's policy the value of the paper currency has been enhanced, so that now, taking 20 cents as the rate of exchange, 45,689 contos will suffice to pay the interest on external loans amounting to $9,515,000, whereas in 1898, with the exchange at 12 cents, to meet the same payment, which then amounted to $7,745,000, a sum of nearly 62,000 contos was required. At the same rate of exchange the guaranteed interest cost the Treasury over 44,000 contos, but to-day this expense amounts to less than 27,000 contos.

HEIRESS TO $40,000 DIES A PAUPER

Legatee of a Brooklyn Man Could Not Be Found.

Mrs. Mary Minich, Who Would Have Inherited Rudolph Bach's Estate, Ends Her Days in a Poorhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—Poor Director Louis Tisch last night solved the mystery of the whereabouts of Mrs. Mary Minich, the heir to a $40,000 estate, for whom search had been made for eight years. She died in the poorhouse at Retreat, this county, last Fall, aged eighty-six years.

She was, in her younger days, one of the most prominent young women of this city, admired and courted, but in her middle life and old age she suffered many reverses, and strangely enough went into the poorhouse the same year that the fortune would have become hers if she had been found.

The money was left by Rudolph Bach, a bookbinder of Brooklyn, who died there Nov. 27, 1893, leaving no will. The banking firm of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of New York, the administrators, learned that the wife of Dr. William Minich, who died here thirty years ago, was the heir to the estate, but all efforts to locate her failed, until a clue was found a few days ago which led to the discovery of her death.

When Dr. Minich died he left nothing, although it was supposed he was wealthy, and his widow had to make her own way in the world. She became housekeeper for Jacob Matthias, a roadhouse keeper, and when he was murdered ten years afterward she claimed she was his wife and tried to get possession of a third of his estate, but was defeated in the courts.

Then she gradually grew poorer and poorer, and finally at the age of seventy-nine years she was sent to the poorhouse.

Her nearest relatives, a family named Bach, with many members scattered up and down this valley, probably will inherit the money.

MISS GUNNING MAY DIE.

She Fractured One of the Cervical Vertebrae in Falling Off a Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Sept. 29.—It is feared that Miss Alice M. Gunning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander P. Gunning of 142 South Prospect Street, South Orange, will die within a very short time. Dr. William J. Chandler, her attending physician, holds out no hope of her recovery.

The case is attracting widespread attention, on account of the peculiar nature of the accident which resulted in a fracture of one of the cervical vertebrae and an injury to the spinal cord. Whether the spinal cord is actually severed is not known, although indications point in that direction.

Miss Gunning on Aug. 21 was walking over a footbridge at Wreck Pond, near Spring Lake, N. J. She was about half way across the bridge when she made a misstep and fell headlong into the water. When rescued she was unconscious, and it is believed that in falling she twisted her head on one side, when the shock of striking the water caused the fracture. She was at once taken to the family Summer residence, at Belmar, and remained there till a short time ago, when she was brought home to South Orange.

She is at present in a partially unconscious condition, at times rallying, and then relapsing. She has at times strange delusions. Miss Gunning is about eighteen years old and well known in society circles in the Oranges.

MIDNIGHT FEAST OF MILK.

Wagon Load in Collision the Prey of Men and Boys.

Fate was kind to a lot of men and boys who happened about the City Hall Park and Broadway in the vicinity of the Post Office Building, shortly before midnight last night. A Columbus Avenue car—it was No. 691—going south bumped into a wagon-load of milk. In a second Broadway for half a block looked as though Winter had arrived prematurely, bringing with it snow. The hind wheel of the wagon had been broken by the bump of the car, and the cans of milk—there were a hundred—had slid off the wagon. But there were several boxes filled with bottled milk, too, and a few cans of potted cheese.

The driver of the wagon was George Gross of 207 Graham Avenue, and the milk which he had just loaded at the Barclay Street ferry belonged to Otto Grume of 221-223 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn. When the wagon had been toppled over Gross made an effort to save some of his milk, but to little purpose. In a few minutes a crowd of men and boys had collected. They found the bottles which had not been broken, and in spite of all Gross could do drank their contents. In vain Gross called upon the policemen who came to the spot. The policemen seemed partial to the hungry and thirsty, and merely replied with a smile and a shrug of the shoulders.

"What can we do?"

Gross showed fight and threatened to thrash the crowd. This did no good, however, and when those who were on time had drunk to satiety, others arrived who had a thirst to slake. When all had finished there was not much left.

One man was slightly injured by the accident. He was F. C. Bourne of Amboy, Ill. He was just trying to board the car when the bump came, was thrown into the street, and had his head cut. The Broadway cars were blocked for about fifteen minutes.

Police Find a Bohemian Boy.

An eighteen-year-old boy, supposed to be a Bohemian, who does not speak a word of English, was found last night at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue in a state of bewilderment. When paper and pencil were placed before him in the East Twenty-second Street Station House, he wrote Vacar Naivf, which is supposed to be his name. Policeman D. Murphy found the boy and took him to the station house. Later he was taken to the City Lodging House, and this morning probably will be taken before a Magistrate.

Two Die for a Bag of Peanuts.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Sept. 29.—Thomas Vincindy and his son, Antonio, Italians, living at Pittston, were asphyxiated in an old, abandoned well this afternoon. The boy dropped a bag of peanuts into the well, and the father with a rope lowered the lad into the well that he might recover the peanuts. Getting no response from the lad after he had been down for some time, the father followed him into the well, and fifteen minutes later both were taken out dead.

Hit in Neck by Stray Bullet.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 29.—While Edward Farrington of this city was getting out of his boat this afternoon on returning from a fishing trip, he was hit in the neck by a rifle bullet, which penetrated deeply, narowly missing the windpipe. The shot is supposed to have been fired by one of a party of boys who had been shooting at a target. Farrington's condition is serious.

A Westfield Woman Takes Poison.

WESTFIELD, N. J., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Samuel Wilkinson of this place tried to end her life at noon to-day by drinking a solution of paris green. Her condition is critical. She is forty-five years of age. She had been in poor health for some time, and her mind is believed to have become unbalanced.

Killed by Kerosene in Kitchen Stove.

RITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—As a result of an attempt to use oil to hurry along the kitchen fire to-day, Mrs. Barbara Sturgent is dead, her husband, Andrew, and their son George, are dying. Two other children of the family, Barbara and Andrew, are very badly burned.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

BURGLAR CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Man Collapsed at Police Station, and Said He Had Eaten Nothing for Three Days.

Detective Lewis of the Leonard Street Station noticed a man walking up and down the block on Thomas Street, between Broadway and Church, last night and acting in a suspicious manner. The man would go to one door after another and try the knob, peering through the windows at the same time.

The detective had just about made up his mind to call to the man to find out what he wanted when he says he saw him draw a "jimmy" from his coat pocket, and try to break in the door leading into the store of Lee, Tweedy & Co., at 7 Thomas Street. After trying for over ten minutes to get in the man, seemingly disgusted by his failure, walked around the corner into Worth Street, the detective following.

There the detective says he saw the man break into the restaurant of Coughlin & Cairns, at 91 Worth Street. When the detective reached the store, he alleges, the man was going through the cash drawer and filling his pockets with small change.

The detective arrested him and took him to the station house, where he said he was George H. Murphy, a plumber, forty-three years old, living at 349 East Thirteenth Street. After giving his name and address the man collapsed and told the Sergeant that he had been without food for three days. The Sergeant sent out for a meal, and the man was quickly revived.

POLICEMAN SAVED MAN'S LIFE.

Had it not been for the bravery of Policeman Ignace Hoffmeister of the Westchester Police Station yesterday afternoon Harry Haggin, twenty years old, of 134 West Sixty-third Street, would have been drowned in the Bronx River. Haggin, while boating with several friends, fell overboard.

The cries of Haggin's friends attracted Policeman Hoffmeister, who threw off his helmet, coat, and vest and plunged into the river. When he got to Haggin the latter had gone down twice and was struggling wildly. Hoffmeister after a hard struggle reached the land with Haggin, who had become unconscious. It took half an hour's work by Dr. Walsh, who came in the ambulance from the Fordham Hospital, to restore Haggin to consciousness.

The Author of "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

From The London News.

A correspondent writes: "The author of this immortal hymn, which President McKinley quoted in his dying moments, Sarah Flower, who afterward married Mr. Brydges Adams, an eminent engineer of his day, wrote the verses in 1840, and they received a musical setting from her sister, Eliza Flower. Both were regular attendants at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, during the ministry of Mr. W. J. Fox, the anti-corn law orator. 'They were,' says Dr. Moncure D. Conway, in his 'History of South Place Society,' 'the daughters of the famous editor of The Cambridge Intelligencer, Benjamin Flower, who, for criticising the Bishop of Llandaff in his paper, was sent to prison. In prison he was visited by a sympathetic lady, who on release he married. From such parentage, and with such traditions of radicalism, came Eliza and Sarah Flower, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-six, when their widowed father died, (1829,) leaving them to the guardianship of Mr. Fox. They were lovely, refined, cultured, and their home at Dalston, nearly opposite to that of Mr. Fox, was frequented by literary and musical people.' Among these visitors was Robert Browning, who was cherished by the sisters (his seniors) as a poet and a friend. Dr. Conway refers to the sisters as 'You, the fair sisters, whose wedded music and immortal verse are still uplifting souls in all the earth.' Eliza Flower is described as a composer of genius. 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' was originally written for choral responses, Mr. Fox and Eliza Flower having adopted a plan of choral antiphone between the choir and the congregation. 'Now,' in the words of Dr. Conway, 'the heart of the world is responding.' The hymn is avowedly a favorite of King Edward's."

Microscopic Engraving.

From The London Mail.

The Lord Provost of Perth has just completed a work of special interest.

On one side of a small plaque of gold the size of a threepenny piece he has engraved: (1) The Ten Commandments; (2) the Beatitudes, as in Matthew, v., 3-10; (3) the Lord's Prayer; (4) Numbers, vi., 24-26, and (5) the Doxology.

There are forty-three separate lines of lettering, thirty-two verses of Scripture, 512 separate words, and 2,153 letters.

On the other side of the tiny plaque is engraved, within a circle of about half the diameter, the profile of the Saviour, copied from the portrait reported to have been given to Pope Innocent VIII. by the Sultan Bajazet.

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The enlarging of this department places at our disposal greater facilities for repairs as well as the resetting of diamonds and other gems. We have on hand many unique designs for rings, pendants, brooches and scarf pins, and guarantee good workmanship and reasonable prices.
A Liberal Allowance for Old Gold.
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The Hunters' Moon brings excellent opportunities for taking pictures by moonlight. Kodaks do it well. Ours is an Eastman Agency—Kodaks at moderate prices.
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RACING YACHTS AT ANCHOR

No Work Was Done on Either the Challenger or the Defender.

Sir Thomas Lipton and His Party Visit the Revenue Cutter Gresham—Odds on Result Changed—All Ready for Next Race.

The second race of the series between the Columbia and the Shamrock II., will take place off Sandy Hook to-morrow morning, the course being over an equilateral triangle, ten miles to the leg. According to the agreement entered into between the New York Yacht Club and the Royal Ulster Yacht Club when the challenge was accepted, the second and fourth races were to be sailed over a triangular course; the first, the third, and the fifth races to be fifteen miles to windward or to leeward and return. The conditions for the contest will be the same, practically, as those which governed the splendid race of Saturday. The start will be made at 11 o'clock, or as near to that hour as the conditions will permit. As in previous contests, the revenue cutters, under the command of Capt. Walker of the Gresham, will patrol the course to keep it clear.

Never in the history of the cup has there been so sudden a revulsion of opinion regarding the merits of a challenger as there was in the case of the Shamrock II. after her surprising performance of Saturday. With betting odds against her of 10 to 4 the Shamrock went into the race, and with odds of 5 to 4 she came out of it, and, in the opinion of betting sharps, were it not that the Columbia now has one race to her credit, the odds would easily be even money. About the hotels and the yacht clubs the sole topic yesterday was the chances of the rival yachts. The fact that Shamrock II. clearly outsailed the Columbia on the beat to windward, one of the strongest points of sailing claimed for the defender, has brought the challenger's stock to the front with a boom, and many who gave heavy odds against the Irish boat are trying to cover themselves.

At the New York Yacht Club last night members frankly admitted that they had experienced something like a scare, and no one cared to see the Columbia win another race by so ticklish a margin. The bulletin board on which was tacked the committee's brief summary of Saturday's race was the chief attraction. Before it was a group of expert amateur skippers, debating the question of what the Columbia would be able to accomplish in the triangular race to-morrow. Every one hoped for the best, and many recalled that during the preliminary racing with the Constitution and Independence the Morgan boat had shown much speed when sailing with started sheets.

In the race to-morrow if the wind holds true, two of the legs of the triangle will be sailed under these conditions.

If Capt. Barr can win this race the clubmen will heave a long sigh of relief, but until that contest is decided in favor of the Columbia, they consider the cup, if not in actual danger, at least "rocking."

The two yachts remained at anchor down in the Horseshoe all day yesterday. No work was done, as neither Sir Thomas nor Mr. Morgan believes in working men seven days in a week. All day long the skies were overcast and the rain drizzled during intervals. On the Shamrock only one man on watch duty was visible. The rest of the crew spent the day aboard the tender Porto Rico discussing the race of Saturday and the chances for victory in the contest of to-morrow.

Aboard the Columbia there was more life. The men were in blue sailors' uniforms, the Sunday dress of the Columbia's crew, and they lounged about on the decks of the white boat, hiding below whenever the drizzle increased. During the day there were a number of visitors, among them the two-decked sidewheeler Isabel with a load of fishing bank enthusiasts. The Isabel lay near the Columbia, while the excursionists went wild cheering the crew of the defender and the white yacht. The Isabel lay abreast for over an hour, while the band played "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" and other patriotic airs. Capt. Barr was not aboard. He had been invited to inspect the Government stations on the "Hook," and was roaming over the proving grounds.

The Erin, with the dent knocked into her port, where the cutter Gresham collided with her showing plainly just forward of her port quarter, lay within a stone's throw of the Shamrock, and received visitors throughout the day. Soon after the revenue cutter Gresham anchored in the bay just ahead of the steam yacht Erin. As soon as she arrived Sir Thomas, George L. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Jameson, the Duke of Alba, Dr. Mackay, Commodore Hilliard, and Robert Ure boarded the Erin's steam launch and visited Capt. and Mrs. Walker on the cutter.

Sir Thomas and his party were shown all over the Gresham. Mr. Watson and Mr. Jameson took particular interest in the engines and the rapid-fire guns. Mrs. Jameson was entertained by Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hall, and Miss Hall. After leaving the Gresham Sir Thomas and his party, at the invitation of Mr. Butler Ames of Lowell, the owner of the schooner yacht America, the famous cup winner of fifty years ago, went on board that schooner, which was lying at anchor close by, and took a sail down the bay. They left at 3:30 P. M., returning about an hour later to the anchorage. The schooner carried mainsail, jib, forestaysail, jib, and gaff-topsails, and in the northeast breeze she slipped through the water at a brisk pace.

Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, who was a guest of Sir Thomas Lipton Saturday on his yacht Erin, and who will also be one to-morrow, has sent to Sir Thomas Lipton an embroidered white silk flag, which bears the figure of a shamrock in green in the centre, while around this the following verses are embroidered:

Eastward—westward—over seas and cross again,
A thousand leagues and turn about and back with sun and spray.
Inward—outward—whether gain or loss again,
Heart of Erin! you've a heart near to ours to-day.

Eastward—westward—fresh from Ulster's shore again.
Half the way around the world before the touch began.
Seaward—landward—now the friendly war again,
Win or lose, praise the Lord, Ireland sends a MAN!

Eastward—westward—lean and lift the glove again,
A Queen's own gantlet, a gauge that's fair and clean.
Windward—leeward—here's the sport we love again,
Never braver color flew than Shamrock's Green.

Eastward—westward—Erin's harp is up again,
Erin's soul is stanch and true. Erin's star is luck;
Hereward—homeward—sad or glad or cup again,
Here's a bottle bottom up to Lipton Pluck.

Mrs. William G. Jameson, who was reported seriously hurt by being thrown down when the Gresham and the Erin crashed, was looking bright and cheerful. On her return from the sail on the America, she said:

"I am not on crutches, you see, although I was hurt a little."

ENGLISH ARE HOPEFUL.

Closeness of Saturday's Race Causes Them to Think Sir Thomas May Lift the Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—To-day's papers are unanimous in their praise of the splendid handling of the Columbia and the Shamrock II., Saturday, in what all describe as a magnificent race. The outcome has greatly raised the hopes of British yachtsmen generally. The yachts are seen to be so evenly matched that the result cannot be predicted with any confidence; but it is believed that the triangular course will prove more favorable for the challenger, and that therefore Sir Thomas Lipton still has a chance to "lift" the cup.

"The race throughout could not have been contested more keenly," says The Daily Mail, "or in a more sportsmanlike manner."

The Daily Graphic points to the significant fact that at no period in the race was the challenger leading by the amount of her handicap, and it expresses the opinion that unless the Shamrock II. shows a sudden improvement in speed or gets a large slice of luck she will hardly win the cup. This latter opinion is the least hopeful among those voiced by the morning press. The Standard, which declines to attach importance to the talk of unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of Capt. Barr, which, it suggests, could doubtless be traced to idle gossip, adds:

"We are quite sure that the yachtsmen of New York would much rather lose than owe a seeming victory to sharp practice."

"It would be a thousand pities," says The Daily Chronicle, "if the struggle should arouse any acrimonious disputes of this nature. If everything done by Capt. Barr is in exact accordance with American rules, we presume these rules cannot be questioned, but we hope nobody will deem it necessary to raise any question."

"The quality of the Shamrock II., or possibly even her slight superiority in windward work, will not be a compensation for the Columbia's decided superiority in a dead run before the wind in light airs. Therefore, if the weather does not change, there is little likelihood that the challenger will win the cup, apart from the fresh chance which the triangular course will give her. The best hopes lie in a decided freshening of the breeze."

Scotchmen on the Yacht Race.

GLASGOW, Sept. 29.—Clyde yachtsmen frankly admit that the Columbia is a marvelously good boat. They consider the fact that a two-year-old yacht should have hung so close to the counter of the Shamrock II. when running free makes the contest more difficult even for the British. Yachtsmen and designers alike declare that, if the Shamrock II. is to win the cup, she ought to have beaten the Columbia by nearer than three minutes on the turn to the windward.

Surprise is expressed that the challenger should not have saved the time allowance in the run before the wind, but it is hoped that in the triangular course her reaching powers will gain for her the victory.

DEPUTY MARSHAL ADMONISHED

Magistrate Crane Objected to His Using a Revolver to Collect on an Execution.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, condemned two marshals for trying to collect on executions at the point of a revolver, and discharged a prisoner whose arrest they had caused. The complainant in the case was Maurice W. Reedy, deputy to City Marshal William H. Lee, who is attached to the West Side Court. The prisoner was Emilio Durante, a barber, employed by his brother Giovanni, at 2,126 Second Avenue.

Lee and Reedy went to the shop on Saturday evening to collect on an execution for $13. Reedy testified that the barbers, with drawn razors, drove them out of the shop, Emilio inflicting a slight wound on the deputy marshal's cheek. Then Reedy said he called in Patrolman Custin of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station and had the young barber arrested. Emilio said that he did not cut the deputy marshal; that both men came in and demanded money, and that Lee, without provocation, struck his brother Giovanni on the left side of the jaw with a club.

Giovanni exhibited a much swollen jaw, and swore that the men drew revolvers and threatened to shoot when they did not get the money. Then Reedy ran out and got the policeman and dragged Emilio out of the shop and placed him under arrest. Mrs. Durante, the wife of Emilio, said she heard the row, and, running into the shop, saw Lee and Reedy with drawn revolvers. She knocked the revolver out of Reedy's hand with a stick, and struck him across the face with it, inflicting a slight wound.

Patrolman Custin corroborated the testimony as to the drawing of revolvers by the marshal and his deputy. Magistrate Crane said he believed the testimony of the defendant and his witnesses, and he discharged him. Then he told the deputy marshal that it was not proper to go around serving legal papers and collecting on executions with drawn revolvers, and admonished him to pursue more peaceable methods in future.

JAUNTING CAR CAUSES A FIGHT.

Lillian Ward Runs Away with It and the Owner, Mrs. Fay, Chastises Her.

Mrs. Catharine Fay's Irish jaunting car led Lillian Ward into temptation on Saturday evening, and after a jaunt through Harlem in the borrowed vehicle Lillian ran afoul of the owner and had to be taken away in an ambulance, while Mrs. Fay found her own destination was the police court. Mrs. Fay, who keeps a store at 2,499 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, hitched up her donkey to the jaunting car and let the vehicle stand in front of the store while she got ready to astonish the Bronx with her novel equipage. Lillian Ward of 638 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street came along, and the opportunity to go jolting through Harlem in true Irish style was too much for the fifteen-year-old lass.

Jumping in, she started the donkey Harlemward, and it was two and a half hours before she crossed the Third Avenue bridge on her way back to return the team that she had borrowed without leave. There wrath awaited her in the person of Mrs. Fay, who seized firm hold of the car and began belaboring the girl with a strap. The donkey went on jogging homeward, Mrs. Fay clinging to the car with one hand and belaboring the girl with the other, and when the animal stopped in front of its owner's store Mrs. Fay finally succeeded in pulling the girl from the high seat and in completing the chastisement.

By this time Lillian could not walk, and it was found necessary to call an ambulance and have a surgeon examine her bruises and contusions. The doctor took the girl to the Harlem Hospital and found that she was suffering from the shock of the calamitous ending of her jaunt. After being attended to the girl was taken home.

Patrolman Thompson arrested the owner of the jaunting car, and yesterday morning she was arraigned in the Morrisania Police Court before Magistrate Crane on the charge of assault. Lillian Ward appeared in bandages and showed the Magistrate an ugly welt under her left eye.

When the Magistrate managed to check the flow of Mrs. Fay's explanations that she would not have minded so much if the girl had taken the rig through the Bronx instead of to Harlem, he discharged the owner and admonished the girl not to borrow any more jaunting cars and donkeys without asking permission.

SPOILED HIS NEW CLOTHES.

Laborer Who Saved Boy from Drowning Disconsolate Over His Loss.

Although wearing a new suit of clothes for the first time, Robert Edwards, a laborer, leaped into the water yesterday afternoon and saved Charles E. Young, twelve years old, of 32 Greenwich Street, from drowning. The boy was playing on the dock at the foot of Broad Street with a number of companions when he fell into the water and was swept by the tide beneath the pier.

Edwards, without a moment's hesitation, jumped in after the boy. When he reached the lad he was unconscious. Edwards placed him on his back and floated down the river to a canal boat, where he was helped out of the water by a party of men.

An ambulance was then called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and when Dr. Beckwith arrived he found the boy being rolled on a barrel. This saved his life. After nearly an hour's work the boy was brought to and taken to his home. But Edwards, the hero, was disconsolate. When praised by his associates for his brave act he replied:

"Oh, dat was nothin', anybody would do that, but what about me new suit?"

It is understood that nearly all his savings for the last six weeks were invested in the clothes which were ruined.

MAN HAD FORTY PAWN TICKETS.

Offered to Sell One to a Detective and Was Arrested.

Detective Schmidt of the Oak Street Station, while standing on the corner of Frankfort and Nassau Streets last night, was accosted by a man who asked him if he would like to buy a pawn ticket for a watch. The detective replied in the affirmative, and the man produced not one, but about half a dozen tickets calling for watches, rings, and other jewelry. Schmidt asked the man if he had any more, and he responded by pulling out a dozen more.

The detective took the man to the station house, where he was searched. Pawn tickets were found in every one of his pockets, the total amount numbering forty. The man gave his name as James Hanley, twenty-eight years old, and said he was a salesman, living at 1,611 Second Avenue. Hanley stated that he made a business of buying and selling tickets and had done nothing wrong. He was locked up as a suspicious person.

Three Drowned Near Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 29.—A sail boat containing seven persons capsized on West Lake, eight miles south of here, late this afternoon, and Mrs. Peter Krondyke, P. Van Halst, and Miss Edith Maud were drowned. The body of Mrs. Krondyke, whose clothing caught on the boat, was recovered. The others are still in the lake.

RELIEF FOR RUSSIAN FAMINE SUFFERERS

Extensive Measures Are Adopted by the Government.

Assistance Needed in Nineteen Provinces—Grain Must Be Transported at Once to Many Districts.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—To-day, following up the recent publication of a statement regarding the famine conditions in thirteen districts, the Minister of the Interior, M. Sipiaguine, issued a long statement on the crop failure and the measures of famine relief upon which the general Government has decided.

Acting upon telegraphic reports from the various Governors, the Government has begun the work vigorously. The sum of 96,000 rubles (about $50,000) has been appropriated for the Government of Saratoff, 407,000 rubles for Tauris, 100,000 rubles for the non-military peasants in the Don Basin, and 190,000 rubles, with a supply of Autumn seed, for the Government of Ekaterinoslaff.

On Aug. 15 the Central Government's famine fund amounted to only 530,000 rubles. Emperor Nicholas ordered that this be increased to 14,000,000 rubles.

According to the reports of the Governors, State assistance is required in nineteen provinces, not counting the country of the Don Cossacks, which is under the War Department. The reports estimate requirements for Autumn and Winter only, not mentioning the Spring, when the need is greatest.

Assistance has been voted as follows: Saratoff, 1,000,000 poods (36,112,000,000 pounds) of rye; Samara, 1,141,000 poods, (which is purchaseable locally; Simbirsk, 741,000 poods; Kazan, 1,141,000 poods; Vyatka, 782,000 poods; Ufa, 800,000 poods; Orenburg, 250,000 rubles; Voronezk, 1,400,000 poods; Tamboff, 1,720,000 poods; Kharkoff, 1,000,000 poods; Ekaterinoslaff, 300,000 poods; Taurida, 900,000 rubles, (the two districts there having had three successive crop failures;) Tobolsk, 460,000 poods, (none of which is obtainable locally;) Tomsk, 1,500,000 poods, (of which 800,000 poods must be shipped from Europe before the close of navigation,) and 300,000 rubles for transport; Akmollinsk, 600,000 poods and 100,000 rubles for transport, and Semipalatinsk, 77,000 rubles.

No detailed reports have been received from Orel and Yeniseisk, although it is known that both need assistance. Perm has a shortage, but local efforts will suffice there.

Great difficulty will be experienced in transporting grain before the close of navigation. The Government is now attending to the most pressing demands. A special commission has been engaged since the beginning of August in buying 6,300,000 poods of rye for the provinces suffering most. In the thirteen districts first mentioned, medical organization is active and special relief is being given.

Scurvy has broken out in the Government of Khvalinsk, and two division of the Red Cross Society are there.

NEW WORK ON COLUMBUS.

By Henry Vignaud—He Says the Discoverer Had Information that Land Existed to the Westward.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—An important work, which throws a fresh light on the discovery of America by Columbus, has been written by Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of the United States Embassy here. It is in French, and will be published in this city on Oct. 1. Mr. Vignaud, who is the Vice President of the Americanists' Society of Paris, has made a life long study of the early history of America.

In an interview to-day Mr. Vignaud said: "The present work is intended to show that for the last four centuries we have been deceived by a fraud which hides from us the real beginnings of Columbus's project, and that the famous documents ascribed to Toscanelli, the learned Florentine astronomer, were fabricated. I submit excellent reasons for believing that Toscanelli never wrote the letter of 1474 to the King of Portugal and never traced the chart alleged to have accompanied it. Columbus's design was not founded on any scientific basis, but on positive information as to the existence of lands to the westward."

LIEUT. KOZLOFF IN THIBET.

News of His Expedition Received in St. Petersburg—Report of Attack on It Apparently Untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The Russian Imperial Geographical Society has received news from the Kozloff expedition, sent out to proceed across country from Hang-Chow-Foo to the southern bend of the Hoang River, (Yellow River,) and to follow that stream to Odin-Tallo, near its origin.

Lieut. Kozloff, it appears, opened a new road in June between Cham-Do and the headwaters of the Hoang River, returning in July to Tsaidam, where the expedition wintered last year, and where its valuable collections were left under a military guard.

In August the expedition started for Kiakhta, where Lieut. Kozloff is expected to arrive in December.

Nothing is said in the advices to the Geographical Society regarding an alleged attack upon the expedition, reported some time ago in a dispatch from Kobdo.

GERMANS TO LEAVE SHANGHAI?

PEKING, Sept. 29.—It is asserted here on high authority that the German garrison in Shanghai and the German troops who are guarding the railroad beyond the Kiao-Chow boundary will soon be withdrawn.

Prince Chun Starts for Home.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Prince Chun, head of the Chinese Mission of Expiation, started for China to-day in obedience to a special command from his brother, Emperor Kwang-Su. He will not be allowed to visit other European countries, or the United States officially. Yesterday he received a delegation of Protestant missionaries, who presented to him an address and a copy of the New Testament, printed in Chinese and German. The Chinese Minister acted as interpreter. Prince Chun expressed a hope for the return of peaceable conditions.

More Chinese to be Executed.

PEKING, Sept. 29.—At the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German Minister, seven Chinese have been tried and sentenced to be beheaded for complicity in the murder of a German trader in a village near Peking last month.

Count von Waldersee Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Count von Waldersee, who has been ailing, is worse. He suffers from a painful sore on the leg and has no appetite. He is still near Neckarsulm, Würtemberg, on the estate of his sister-in-law.

THE KIDNAPPING OF MISS STONE.

Arrest of Members of Macedonian Committee Reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.—C. M. Dickinson, United States Consul General in Constantinople, has made representations to the Bulgarian Government with a view to securing the release of Miss Helen H. Stone and her companion, who were captured by brigands on Sept. 3.

It is reported that a number of members of the Bulgarian-Macedonian Revolutionary Committee have been arrested on evidence implicating them in the abduction.

King Edward to Visit the Colonies?

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Daily Express says it understands that when the war in South Africa is over King Edward and Queen Alexandra intend to visit the Colonies and India, and that while in India His Majesty will be crowned Emperor of India.

Russian Steamship Combination.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 29.—The newly-formed Northern Steamship Company, for Baltic and Black Sea trade, has united with the East Asiatic Company, the vessels of which ply between the Black Sea and the Far East. The combination has eight vessels of 8,600 tons each for the Far Eastern trade.

The Kaiserin Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Empress Augusta Victoria, whose return from Rominten took place earlier than she had intended, is ill and confined to her bed. Prof. Olshausen has been consulted. There is evidently no anxiety regarding her Majesty's condition, for Emperor William still remains at Rominten.

CONFLICT IN BEIRUT REPORTED.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople reports that a sanguinary conflict has taken place between Mussulmans and Christians in Beirut, Syria. No details are given.

PIPE SAVES THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Its Owner Was Smoking and Discovered the Ceiling Was on Fire.

George Brend's pipe saved the Astor House last night from what might have proved an ugly fire. Mr. Brend was smoking in Room 311 on the Vesey Street side of the top floor of the hotel. It was shortly after 9 o'clock. He comes from Boston, and did not like the smell of the tobacco he had purchased in New York. It seemed to have an odor like burning wood. Mr. Brend looked at the ceiling and noticed that it was blazing. He hurried into the hall and shouted "fire." This wakened Richard Manshill of Rock Island, Ill., who ran for a bell boy.

The cry of fire alarmed other guests in the hotel, who hurried down the stairways to the streets. Battalion Chief Cruger was sitting in the vestibule talking to a friend. He turned in an alarm and organized a pitcher brigade among the hall boys. The water was turned on in a bathroom and the pitchers were passed into the burning room, where Chief Cruger threw the water on the blaze. The flames were almost extinguished when the fire engines and hook and ladder company arrived. The blaze was due to a defective flue, and the damage did not amount to over $50.

Factory Burned at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—Fire was discovered in the Flower City Kid Works, a large frame structure at the foot of Magazine Street, at 3 o'clock this morning, and despite the efforts of the firemen the plant was practically destroyed, the loss being about $20,000. From the kid works the flames spread to the factories of Frank & Cohan and the Manhattan Buckle Company, and the buildings of August Schmitt and W. H. Mann, but the damage caused was slight.

SALOON KEEPER SHOOTS A JOKER.

When Customers Began to Tease He Fired Into the Crowd, Wounding One.

Eugene Gambighler, a saloon keeper at 67 First Avenue, just off Fourth Street, was yesterday held in $3,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott, in the Yorkville Police Court, for shooting a customer, Michael Mullens, aged thirty, of 1,841 Lexington Avenue. The shooting was done at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Gambighler's bartender, Peter Siments, was also held in $1,000 bail for a violation of the excise law.

Mullens and a party of friends entered the saloon about 2 o'clock. All were in a most cheerful mood, and it jarred them to find Gambighler morose. Mullens and his friends began to tease him. This was kept up until Gambighler became exasperated. He seized a revolver and fired four shots at the crowd. Three of them took effect in Mullens. Two struck him in the left arm, while a third made a glancing wound on his breast.

The shots were heard by Detectives Larkins and McCarthy of the East Fifth Street Station, just a block away, and they ran to the saloon, where they found Mullens bleeding from his wounds. Gambighler stood behind the bar with the revolver still in his hand. An ambulance was called from Bellevue, and Mullens was removed to the hospital. Gambighler and his bartender were both arrested.

In court Gambighler said that he was very sorry for what he had done. Mullens was unable to appear against him.

NOTORIOUS PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.

Mount Vernon Man Felt Thief's Hand in His Pocket, Which Contained $1,365.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 29.—The police of this city think that in the arrest of a man who gave the name of George Jones, sixty years old, they have a noted crook and pickpocket. The arrest was made by Policeman Atwell of this city.

Early this evening Carl Ruland, a well-known carriage builder, was boarding a Union Railway trolley car when he felt a hand in his pocket in which he had $1,365. He grabbed the hand and hit the man a couple of blows in the face and then allowed him to go. Policeman Atwell, who boarded the car immediately afterward, heard of the affair. He jumped from the car and caught the man, who was taken to the police station. There it was said at once that he was J. Campbell of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, the Bronx, a well-known pickpocket. He was held for a further examination.

BRAKEMAN CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Was Trying to Prevent Collision Between Two Sections of a Train.

RAMSEY, N. J., Sept. 29.—John Hall, a brakeman on the Erie Railroad, lost his life to-day in a desperate effort to prevent a collision and save his train. He was crushed to death between an oil tank car and a coal car while on the freight train between here and Allendale.

The accident occurred at 2 o'clock in the morning. The train had fifty-five cars, some containing oil and others California fruits. The cars parted on the heavy grade before Allendale was reached, and Hall, in trying to prevent the rear part of the train from colliding with the forward was thrown under the trucks and crushed. About twenty cars left the rails, and the tracks were torn up for several hundred yards, traffic being delayed for fully five hours.

Hall, who lived at Port Jervis, leaves a wife and three children.

Laws Proposed by Live Stock Men.

DENVER, Sept. 29.—The committees appointed to draft bills for National laws, to be submitted to the fifth annual convention of the National Live Stock Association, which will meet in Chicago, Dec. 3, have completed the drafts of bills as follows: For Federal inspection of inter-State shipments of live stock; for Government inspection of woollen goods; allowing settlers in the arid and semi-arid districts the right to exchange lands of equal value with the Government, so as to solidify their holdings; for a Second Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who shall be required to give his sole attention to the live stock industry; for a classified assessment of live stock.

100 Monkeys for the Zoological Park.

Within the next week 100 more monkeys will be added to those already in the New York Zoological Park. New buildings are under construction, but will not be finished for some weeks. Meanwhile the new arrivals will be housed in a temporary shelter.

Child Killed by Trolley Car.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 29.—Yetta Zingler, five years of age, of 19 Lawrence Street, while crossing a street, was run down and killed by a trolley car close to her home this afternoon. The body was mangled badly.

Harvard's Largest Freshman Class.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The freshman class in Harvard this year numbers 558, exclusive of special students. This is the largest freshman class admitted.

Distinction Must Be Made Between Greatness And Bigness.

The biggest aggregation of people on the face of the globe are the Chinese. But mere population does not signify national greatness. The Chinese, the Indians and the Russians surpass the United States in number, but in all that signifies a lofty standard of nationality and a superior condition of civilization, the United States stands to-day in the forefront of Nations.

The largest advertisers of musical instruments in the world are Americans. But advertising does not prove the quality of the instruments advertised. We will allow you to be the judge of the APOLLO Piano Player. The time has gone by when the American people can be humbugged by mere words. Hear the APOLLO. Examine it. That's all. We have a sublime faith in the eye, ear and hands of the American people.

The APOLLO Company,
Apollo Building, 101 Fifth Ave., N. Y.,
(Between 17th and 18th Streets.)

Eye Glasses Free

THIS WEEK our opticians will examine your eyes and sell you a pair of our $2.50 gold spring eyeglasses for $1, and give you a gold plated eyeglass chain with a safety hook, also leather case, "absolutely free." It's a $2.50 outfit for $1. Spectacles at the same price. KEENE'S OPTICAL CO., 149 Fulton St., New York (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CHAMPION'S FAST MILE.

French Chauffeur Makes New Figure on a Motor Bicycle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 29.—The feature of the weekly cycle meet at the Vailsburg board track was the exhibition mile race against time on a motor bicycle by Albert Champion, in which the French chauffeur lowered the record of 1:22 1-5, made by G. R. Butler at Buffalo on July 22, to 1:15, a difference of 7-1-5 seconds.

"Jimmy" Michael, who is to sail for Europe to-morrow, made his last appearance of the season in a motor-paced match race with Floyd A. McFarland, and won with ease in straight heats. McFarland was handicapped by a punctured tire in the first heat and an accident to his pacing motor in the second heat, but probably would have lost anyway, as Michael outrode him from the start in both heats.

W. S. Fenn won the two-mile handicap from scratch in his usual dashing style, but was not placed in the five-mile open event. The management announced that a new stand, to seat 4,000 persons, would be erected at once, to satisfy the imperative demand for additional accommodations. The attendance to-day was in excess of 5,000, and a large number of the spectators could not find seats. Summary:

Half-Mile, Novice.—Won by Charles L. Wood, Newark, N. J.; Louis Schweitzer, Long Island City, N. Y., second; Thomas Ruddle, Jersey City, N. J., third. Time—1:14 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by "Teddy" Billington, Vailsburg, N. J., (scratch;) E. J. Merkert, Brooklyn, N. Y., (20 yards,) second; G. G. Classon, Newark, N. J., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:08 1-5.

Motor-Paced Match Race between "Jimmy" Michael, Wales, and F. A. McFarland, San José, Cal., five mile heats, best two in three.—First Heat—Won by Michael. Time—7:42 3-5. Second Heat and Race—Won by Michael. Time—7:59 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by W. S. Fenn, Waterbury, Conn., (scratch;) O. S. Kimble, Louisville, Ky., (90 yards,) second; H. B. Freeman, Portland, Oregon, (60 yards,) third; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (130 yards,) fourth. Time—4:13 2-5.

One-Mile, Motor, exhibition by Albert Champion, Paris, France, against time, 1:22 1-5. Time—1:15.

Five-Mile, Professional, Open.—Won by John Fisher, Chicago, Ill.; Frank Kramer, East Orange, N. J., second; James B. Bowler, Chicago, Ill., third; Frank J. Cadwell, Hartford, Conn., fourth. Time—11:03.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 29.—Fire originating in the Mississippi Hotel, Clayton, this morning, destroyed five business buildings and ten residences, comprising the principal part of the town. Estimates of loss range from $50,000 to $100,000.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 29.—The printing establishment of Wilson, Humphreys & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $50,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:05 A. M.—69 West Houston Street; Mendelsohn & Co.; damage, $500.
6:30 P. M.—1,007 Second Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.
11:05 A. M.—772 Eighth Avenue; John Young; damage, $5.
6 P. M.—613 Lexington Avenue; Hannah Derkel; damage slight.
8:10 P. M.—92 Liberty Street; Nathan Manufacturing Company; damage slight.
8:40 P. M.—225 Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $500.
8:50 P. M.—337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Stilensky; damage, $5.
9:10 P. M.—80 Avenue C; Rebecca Cabudin; damage, $400.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Generally fair and cooler; winds southerly, becoming westerly.

There will be rain to-day in the greater portion of New England, and showers in Central and Southern Florida and the extreme Northwest; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-day and Tuesday.

It will be cooler to-day in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the Dakotas, and the central Rocky Mountain region.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts the winds will be fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to westerly; on the South Atlantic they will be light southerly, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light and mostly easterly, and on the great lakes fresh west to northwest.

Steamers which depart to-day for European ports will have fresh southwest to west winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1900.	1901.	1901.
3 A. M.	63	63	69
6 A. M.	62	69	71
9 A. M.	62	72	77
12 M.	66	75	86
4 P. M.	65	75	81
6 P. M.	65	73	76
9 P. M.	64	71	75
12 P. M.	65	70	74

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level:

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¼
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1900	64
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	62

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 71 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday. The maximum temperature was 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at midnight. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
3D AVE 59TH & 60TH STS

QUALITY IN QUANTITY!

It is our constant aim to supply popular demand—the needs of the multitude—all conditions, classes and tastes—with the best of everything at a price where profit is figured as merely marginal.

To sell quality in quantity enables us to possess a vaster permanent clientele and more patronage than were we to figure on how large a percentage of profit we could turn to our advantage in any transaction.

The following items quoted for to-day bear out this theory most eloquently.

Great sale of men's clothing—*This is the season's first great merchandising movement in men's and boys' overcoats and suits. Here you receive value for value. For example—men's high grade overcoats $14.95—the materials and workmanship such as you expect to find in $25 garments. Cut in all the new styles of yokes and long loose fitting coats. Men's cheviot and homespun suits $8.95—A high grade quality in all the new mixtures and coloring; with the new broad shoulder effect; easily worth $12.00. Boys' tan top coats $2.95—In all the newest shades of covert cloth; also the new herringbone—well made, trimmed and properly cut. Worth really $4.00. These are but specimens of the values to be found in this great sale.*

Women's rain coats—always dry—$10.75—*Of all wool venetian covert cloth; exford and tan; velvet collar and turn-back cuffs; yoke back and front; or on back only; material rainproof, by the celebrated Rigby process; odorless and free from rubber. Body and sleeves lined with satin or silk romaine to match; a regular $15 coat.*

Etamine suiting from 75c. to $1.50 yard—*Just received—great variety of shades and weights; suitable for dress and evening wear; including the heavy weaves to be made up without lining.*

Peau de Soie Shirt Waists $4.98—*New button back effects or buttoned in front; newest cut; with hemstitching and tucking; black and colors. Same style, also in taffeta.*

Lace and spangled robes—*Most exquisite foreign and domestic creations; exclusive designs; best values; for instance—the popular black filet net, square mesh robes, $55.00—trimmed with velvet appliques and accordion plaited liberty silk graduated flounce; black spangled robes $65.00—with panel effects in Chantilly lace; white spangled robes from $10.00 to $29.00—and dozens of others which women of taste will take pleasure in inspecting.*

Women's silk petticoats—*Special styles and values here. A leader in point of quality at $7.98—Made with knee flounce; trimmed with narrow ruffle, pinked edges; Vandyked accordion plaiting or graduated plaiting edged with ruffle; and headed with ruche.*

Exquisite miniatures—*Art lovers will do well to inspect this collection. They are painted on ivory and Limoges enamel, and include busts, groups, figures and many historical topics. Prices range from $1.95 to $25.00.*

Fine oil paintings—half price—*Here are the celebrated works of well known French, Viennese, Italian and German artists. Such as the well known "In the Tavern", by Klingsberger—Price $29.00—"Going to Market," by Stephan, price $75.00—"The Toast to the Bride", by Monteil, price $125.00—and a score of others equally desirable from an artistic standpoint, priced in the same extraordinarily low fashion.*

These quotations are but a tithe of the many excellent and desirable items awaiting the prudent buyer here to-day.

TOP COATS.

You pay your money and you take your choice, but you've never had so good a choice for so little money.

All lengths—short and "sassy," medium and safe, long and impressive. Raglan, yoke-back and "Raglan-ette" styles.

All silk-lined coats for as little as $15—and good ones, too.

Three men out of five buy the medium length gray or black Oxford, silk-lined to edge, $20 to $35; most of them take the $22 and $25 ones.

Boys' styles as good as the men's. Brooklyn stores as good as New York's.

Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway at 31st St.
Brooklyn: Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.; Broadway at Bedford Ave.

RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Mob of Strikers Attack Special Policemen—Fifty Shots Fired—At Least Seven Persons Wounded.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—A pitched battle between strikers and policemen took place about 1 o'clock this morning in Kearney Street. Seven men are known to have been wounded, one probably fatally, and it is thought several others who escaped arrest were injured. Not less than fifty shots were fired. Several of the injured were innocent passers-by. A number of plate-glass windows were broken by flying bullets.

Four special policemen and a recently discharged naval man were made targets for an assault by a mob of strikers and sympathizers numbering at least 200.

The special policemen were on the way home from a variety theatre. When they turned into Market Street they noticed a large crowd following them. They asked a policeman to accompany them.

Just as the party reached Kearney Street a shot was fired. It was followed by several others and a regular fusillade ensued. The mob scattered in all directions, but not before the police had succeeded in arresting about thirty of them. Four were identified as striking teamsters. They were heavily armed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—W. L. McClintock, Pittsburg; A. L. Ariasa, Guatemalan Minister to the United States, Washington; John Hays Hammond, England.

HOLLAND—Milburn T. Myers, Richmond; F. P. Kirkendall, Omaha; P. F. Jarvis, Chicago; W. J. Allan, West Park Beach, Fla.

CAMBRIDGE—Richard W. Neff, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Asa Steele, Philadelphia; John P. Wilson, Chicago; G. D. Goff, Milwaukee.

IMPERIAL—G. L. Kirby, Washington; Blaine Elkins, West Virginia; Forest Pratt, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Col. G. Andrews, United States Army.

GRAND—Senator T. L. Taliaferro, Florida.

VICTORIA—Mayor D. S. Wright, Vicksburg; Judge C. B. Lamar, Augusta, Ga.

HOFFMAN—Kazao Hatoyama, Tokio; J. H. Watkins, Memphis.

GILSEY—A. F. James, Milwaukee; A. G. Crosby, Roanoke; E. E. Winsor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. B. Parrott, San Francisco; P. E. Lane, Montreal; A. R. Conover, Amsterdam.

PLAZA—F. E. Vogel, Chicago; Charles Hall Davis, Petersburg, Va.; W. T. Manning, Pittsburg.

SAVOY—F. A. Goodrich, Detroit; M. Olcott, London.

NETHERLAND—Wenceslas Borda, Jr., Porto Rico; M. J. d'Sillac, Paris; Calvin S. Smith, Chicago.

MURRAY HILL—M. Warburton, Manchester, England; Estalina Molina, Havana; George W. Booth, Toronto; William Lewis, Sydney, N. S. W.

NORMANDIE—S. Sakijava, Tokio, Japan.

ASTOR—Hamilton Stourham, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods and linings; 258 Church Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. H. Cooper, dry goods; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Rossmore.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Bundy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; M. C. Bundy, dry goods; J. Chadwick, notions; Hotel Cadillac.
Richardson-Roberts-Byrnes Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; T. W. Gaynor, dress goods and linens; W. M. O'Neil, dry goods; H. G. Wattmer, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.
O'Gorman, T., & Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Schofield, laces; Hotel Albert.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss Grosch, laces; Hotel Albert.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; F. E. Hunt, furnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, wrappers; Hotel Cadillac.
Hislop, W. B., Angus & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; A. Angus, notions and furnishings goods; W. B. Hislop, dry goods; 406 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Steinbach, J., Asbury Park, N. J.; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.
Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. P. Swofford, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces and trimmings; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; C. G. Hower, dress goods; Grand Hotel.
Wiles, H. N., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; H. N. Wiles, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Rider, Wallis Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. V. Rider, hosiery and knit underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Romney, carpets and upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., woolens; 258 Church Street; Holland House.
Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. I. Saks, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. McLean, laces; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. G. Henderson, laces, trimmings, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gross Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Prager, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company; W. Chatham, linens, white goods, corsets, and linens; Mr. Fishlowitz, neckwear; B. O. Sullivan, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Cohen, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Cohen, cloths; Hotel Imperial.
Mendel, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Mendel, hats and caps; Hoffman House.
Frank & Co., Savannah, Ga.; E. M. Frank, dry goods; Hotel Rossmore.
Blum Brothers, Bellaire, Ohio; I. Blum, carpets; Hotel Vendome.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

The Wanamaker Store

The Store That is More Than a Store---

And Yet More of a Store Than All Other Stores

Trace back, if you will, the doings of this store for a few months only, if your memory serves no farther. Recall the features of interest that have left a pleasing memory, if you saw them, or a disappointment, if you had to miss them.

How many brains have been working to make this store possess interest entirely apart from mere commercialism!

Policy? Self-interest? Yes, we grant you that this store is made interesting by premeditation; just as you are pleasant with your friends, and liberal in entertaining them, in order to show your appreciation of their good-will, and the enjoyment—if you will grant it—of a return of the courtesy.

Such is human life; yet the people you like to know are those who do most to be amiable; and the home or store you like to visit is always the one that makes that visit the most pleasant.

Such it is our aim to make Wanamaker's.

This it was that caused us to take our early fashion knowledge to the best dressmaker in America, in order to have him prepare the early fashion pictures which we exhibited on the Fifteenth of August.

It was too early for selling, of course; but it gave to interested women an authoritative and concrete picture of the coming styles, six weeks earlier than was customary.

But the greatest achievement ever brought to successful accomplishment is the present Exposition of Art Dresses. Conceived by our own expert, and carried out on entirely original plans, it is a notable departure from all previous undertakings.

And it is primarily an Exhibition. True, the dresses will be sold—women of fashion will be quick to take advantage of such an opportunity to secure dresses of such ornate beauty, for the making of which legitimate art has been allied to the highest dressmaking skill; for to individual effort without the Wanamaker knowledge and prestige, such art dresses would be impossible of attainment, even at many times the prices for which we shall sell them.

The Exhibition has been much changed for this morning. New gowns are displayed; and women who were here last week will find abundant new interest today.

Men's Suits To Order

This is a rare collection of fabrics which we invite men to choose from. The swellest tailor in the city can't buy better woolens than we do. We can give you all the smart touches of style and the comfort of a perfect fit.

What else remains? Yet our price is little more than that of ready-made clothes.

Is it worth a trial? We think you'll say so, when you know.

There's a splendid showing of the newest fancy mixed cheviots and neat worsteds here, which we will make up in irreproachable style for you at $20, $25 and 30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

New Offerings of Boys' Clothing

Here are some newcomers, stylish and handsome, that are full worthy of a place in this not-to-be excelled gathering of boys' clothing.

First, there's a Norfolk Jacket Suit for boys of 10 to 16 years. It is made of striped cheviot, in one of three distinctly stylish patterns, and priced at $6 and $6.50.

Then there's a new Russian Blouse Overcoat for the youngsters of 3 to 7 years. Winter weight, of cheviot, in attractive shades of red, blue and light blue; double-breasted—in fact, an entirely new, nobby style. $6.50 to $9.

Finally, here's a new Sailor Suit for boys of 3 to 12 years—the "Wanamaker Special Sailor Suit." Of an excellent quality of blue cheviot, and made as you'll only find a Wanamaker Suit made. $5.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Women's Waists and House Gowns

Nothing has been forgotten or neglected in the gathering of this collection of Women's Wearing Apparel. The stock is full of timely, attractive garments, in the best of styles and in a comprehensive price-range.

Particular word today of warm, luxurious house robes of eiderdown and practical, but stylish and good looking Waists of black brilliantine.

Price hints follow:

Eiderdown Robes—

$3.25—Of eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, full front; collar bound with satin; front fastened with two frogs; girdle at waist.

$4.50—Of eiderdown, in neat stripes; fitted back, full front; pointed collar; bound; front fastened with two frogs; girdle at waist.

$5—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, full front; collar bound and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; ribbon at neck; cuffs and pockets bound with satin; girdle at waist.

$7.50—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; yoke applique; full front, back with box plait from yoke to waist; heavy girdle at waist; front fastened with two frogs.

Eiderdown Robes—

$12—Of ripple eiderdown, in solid colors of light blue, pink and red; fitted back, applique down front; pointed collar and front bound with satin and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; bell sleeves applique and trimmed with ribbon ruffle; girdle at waist.

Waists of Black Brilliantine—

$1.75—Full front; plaited back; bishop sleeves.

$2.25—Two styles; one with front and back plaited, the other with cluster plaits between box plaits, stitched; bishop sleeves.

$2.50—Front and back in cluster plaits.

$2.75—Two styles, one with stitched straps forming yoke effect; lower part of waist and back plaited; the other style with fine plaits forming yoke effect; plaited back and cuffs.

$3.75—With plaited silk yoke; trimmed with silk applique; waist buttoned in back.

Second floor.

The new Silks + Dress Goods ready today at Wanamaker's

An Exposition of SILKS

THE vast assemblage of rich and beautiful silks, which have been gathering here during the last few weeks, are given their proper display today.

It is a marvelous collection! Worthy—even with the advancement in silk weaving—to fill with its brilliance, this Rotunda made famous for Silks in the days of A. T. Stewart.

Of chiefest interest are the single exclusive dress patterns. They represent the supremest efforts of the master designers of France. Many are exact duplicates of silks selected and used for model gowns by such famous Paris couturiers as Worth, Raudnitz, Francis, Hubert et Riqueur, Walles, Callot, Paquin, Domet, Sara Mayer, Doucet, Diernert, and Calvaire.

The sixteen-yard pieces of these exclusive things, which we have brought over, are all of these patterns that will come to America. The striking designs and the elegance of the silks will delight women who love beautiful dress.

The chiefest feature of the Silks this season is the marvelous brilliance of the weaves, such as Argentine and Louisine; bringing out a new richness in Black and White Silks.

The new shades of "leather," "willow," and the Russian colors in Crepe Meteor will compel attention.

The most important weaves this season are these: Damas Karnack, Louisine Moire, Pekin Velour, Velour Faconne, Taffeta Broche, Soie Egyptienne, Crepe Eclipse, Crepe Royal, Crepe Meteor, Pekin Crepe, Satin Lyon, Cameleon, Armure Pointelle, Panne Imprimes, Nouvette Faconne Broche, Velour Mirette, Crystal Flamboyant, Argentine Broderie, Damas Moire Antique, Broderie Brilliant, Moire Louisine Imprime, Gros de Lustreuse, Rep Argentine.

These brief hints of various lines:

Velvets—

All pile fabrics are to be largely used. Rich black Velvets, all silk, in the wide widths for entire gowns. Silk face and all silk colored Velvets are here in hundreds of shades.

Panne Velour in all colors and black.

Velour du Nord in many grades, all black.

Brides' Silks—

Rich Ivory White Satin Duchesse from France and Italy. Pekin Satin, Damas Riche, Argentine Brocades, Gros de France, Crepe Meteor, Paillette de Soie, and many others of both foreign and domestic manufacture.

Evening Silks—

Our assortment of these has never been so complete. Stripes and Novelty Silks in many hundreds of styles and colorings. Crepe de Chines in four qualities, in single and double widths and all colors.

Day or Street Silks—

The great Paris model makers have united in the use of Pure Dye Taffeta Brilliant, which has embroidered buds or sprays in color on black grounds. Besides these there are many rich foreign conceits, such as Brocades and Damas, and scores of less elaborate kinds.

Black Silks—

In plain black silks, Peau de Soie and Duchesse Satins still lead. Black Crepe and Crepe Meteors are exceedingly fashionable. Black Brocades and Damas are again to the fore, but with much more brilliancy than we have seen, caused by the mingling of Argentine and Louisine weaves. The best foreign manufacturers, some of whose silks have been so well known for fifty years or more, are represented in this stock. Every new and good Black Silk is here.

Black and White Silks—

It is here that the wizards of fashion have done their best. Rich and elegant Brocades for dinner gowns, Glace Taffeta and Louisines in jasper or queen's gray effects, Moire Renaissance and Antique, Pekin Satins and warp printed Paillette de Soie Broche.

It is a brilliant showing, and tells authoritatively what the best looms of the world have produced.

Broadway Windows, Main Aisle and Rotunda.

A Superb Array of DRESS GOODS

This entire page would not be sufficient to rightly tell of the fulness and completeness of our Dress Goods stock. The ultra-fashionable will want rough fabrics. Many women of refined taste will still hold allegiance to the Broadcloths and highly-finished fabrics. And so we have provided liberally of all weaves.

Then the disposition toward rough goods has stimulated the liking for novelties, and these are ready in broad variety. But space permits no further word.

No dress goods demand for new and proper fabric, can fail of amplest fulfilment here.

Imported Robe Patterns—

At $50—Broadcloth Robes with silk-braided flounces.

At $45—Broadcloth Robes with small plaits of clan plaid silk, and designs in silk soutache braid.

At $45—Broadcloth Robes with inlaid designs in Persian figured silk braided in soutache.

At $40—Broadcloth Robes embroidered, and silk applique.

At $40—Broadcloth Robes, appliqued designs in bow-knot ribbon of tartan plaid.

At $24—Satin Prunella Robes; designed in tinsel and Persian silk inlaid.

At $20—Satin Prunella Robes; with designs braided with tinsel and black silk cord and applique of satin.

At $18—Foule Cloth Robes; with braided designs in tinsel and silk cord.

Dress Goods—

In Rough Weaves:

Overplaid fancy cheviot at $1.75.

Two-colored Chevron Cheviot at $1.50.

Striped Camel's-hair Venetian Cloth at $1.50.

Dress Goods—

Novelty Mixed Cheviot Crash at $1.25.

Two-toned Fancy Cheviot at $1.25.

Fancy Mixed Sharkskin at $1.25.

Fancy Mixed Granite at $1.25.

Striped Cheviot Serge at $1.25.

Basket Cheviot at $1 and $1.25.

Chevron Cheviot at $1.

Pebble Cheviot at $1 and $1.25.

In highly finished weaves:

Melrose at 60c to $1.25 yard.

Satin Soliel at 75c to $1 yard.

Satin Prunella at 75c to $1.50 yard.

Satin Biarritz at $1.25 yard.

Sebastopol at $1 yard.

Satin Venetian at $1 to $1.50 yard.

Repp Cords at $1.25 yard.

Paquin Serges at 75c and $1 yard.

Poplins at 75c to $1.50 yard.

Piece-dyed Dress Goods in duller finish, too.

Granite Suitings at 50c to $1 yard.

Cheviots at 50c to $1.25 yard.

Worsted Serges at 50c to $1 yard.

Granite Poplin at 75c yard.

Sharkskin at 75c yard.

Broadcloths and Venetian Cloths—

Imported Broadcloths at $2, $2.75 and $3.

Domestic Broadcloths at $1 to $1.75.

Imported Venetian Cloths at $2 and $2.75.

Domestic Venetian Cloths at 75c to $2.

Novelty Dress Stuffs—

Rough weave fabrics for which the demand will be greater than the limited supply.

At $3.50—French Cloth Zibeline, in self colors.

At $3—French Novelty Cheviot; twill basket pattern.

At $2.50—French Zibeline, in self colors, in weave similar to Hopsacking.

At $2.25—Basket weave Cheviot.

At $2.50—Camel's-hair Venetian Cloth, in self colorings.

At $2—Rough yarn Cheviots; twills in mixtures.

At $1.75—Mixed Zibeline Cheviot; colors in mixtures.

Rotunda, Fourth avenue, and Tenth street.

Last Day of the CHINA SALE

The greatest September business we ever did previously in china was beaten days ago—and the sales records are still climbing upward.

The finest collection and the largest values ever offered, is the good and sufficient reason for such a tremendous public response.

We have filled in depleted lines daily, in order to maintain the superb values through the month.

Today closes the sale. The lots will not be refilled. The opportunity to buy the newest and choicest China and Cut Glass in every grade at a third to a half under value, ends when our doors close tonight.

The housekeeper who has not yet bought, will come today, or pay many dollars more to obtain equal wares.

The first day of the sale offered no better values than these:

Dinner Sets—

At $5.50, regularly $8.50—A fine American porcelain dinner set, complete for 12 persons, in two decorations.

At $10, regularly $16.50—A fine American porcelain dinner set of 112 pieces; two flower decorations and all pieces gilt.

At $13.50, regularly $22.50—Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces; flower decoration and all handles gilt.

At $20, regularly $30—Austrian china dinner sets of 100 pieces, in a pink flower border decoration; all handles gilt.

At $20, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces; pink flower decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $25, regularly $35—Chas. Field Haviland dinner sets of 100 pieces; in 6 fine flower decorations, and all handles gilt.

At $32.50, regularly $47.50—Theodore Haviland dinner set of 118 pieces; fine border decoration, and all handles gilt.

At $100, from $120—A fine Chas. Field Haviland set of 118 pieces.

At $120, from $175—A fine Chas. Field Haviland set of 125 pieces.

At $175, from $250—Rich enameled English china set of 125 pieces.

At $185, from $280—A rich Cauldon china dinner set of 126 pieces.

Rich Cut Glass—

Bowls, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.50; $5.50, regularly $8 each; 10 in., $8, reduced from $10 each.

Nappies, 8 in., $4.50, reduced from $6.

Celery Trays, $3, regularly $5; $5, reduced from $7 each.

Water Caraffes, $3.25 and $4, regularly $5 and $6 each.

Water Jugs, 2 pints, $7.50, reduced from $10 each.

Sugars and creams, $5.25 and $6.50, regularly $8 and $9 pair.

Olive Dishes, $1.50 and $2.50 each, regularly $2.25 and $4.

Handled Olive Dishes, $3 each, regularly $5.

Fancy China—

A supply that will perhaps last us the day. French and Austrian china, in Cups and Saucers, Breakfast Plates, Tea Plates, Bread-and-Butter Plates and Fruit Saucers. 25c each, regularly 50c.

A lot of fine imported Finger Bowls and Plates, in several colors, reduced one-half. Finger Bowls, 25c each, reduced from 50c; Plates for same, 25c each, reduced from 50c.

Basement.

A Carpet Store Worth Knowing

Do you know this Wanamaker Carpet Store as well as you should? Do you appreciate the generous, far-sighted planning that places at your service the best and widest stock of Carpets that it is possible to gather here?

A splendidly equipped carpet organization, run on broad lines, is part of the tradition of this old Stewart Store, and it is better and broader now than ever before. Well-trained and experienced people are ready to help you choose your floor-coverings from a magnificent stock, and to do so with equal faithfulness, whether your needs be for a single room or a whole hotel.

In the matter of prices, as well as assortment, this Carpet Store is worthy of your interest. For goods of unimpeachable quality, they are always fair, and moderately and frequently less than you would pay elsewhere for carpets of equal excellence. And besides these regular low prices, that are very much in your favor, there are constant opportunities for even greater price-economies.

Here are indications of the scope of the stock:

Wilton Carpets, $1.75 to $2.50 a yard.

Axminster Carpets, $1 to $2 a yard.

Velvet Carpets, $1 to $1.65 a yard.

Body Brussels Carpets, $1 to $1.40 a yard.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 55c to 85c a yard.

Ingrain Carpets, 65c to 90c a yard.

Linoleum, 50c to $1.50 a yard.

Oil Cloth, 25c to $1 a yard.

Straw Matting, $4.50 to $25 a roll.

Third floor.

The Last of the "Knickerbocker Vellum"

Our holdings of this splendid paper for fine correspondence are rapidly dwindling away—only five thousand pounds are left. In some respects the equal of, in others better than our famous "Club Vellum," of which we frequently have sold tons in one day, the "Knickerbocker Vellum" represents a notable achievement in paper making.

In a cream white, splendid writing surface, in the favorite "Frances" size, at these prices:

Single pounds, 10c. Three pounds, 25c.

Thirteen pounds, $1.

Envelopes, 15c a hundred.

Basement, Fourth avenue side.

Shoe Aristocracy In This September Sale

A strong strain of the blue blood of shoe-dom is manifest in this September Sale. But these shoe aristocrats are in sadly reduced price-circumstances.

This fact is of direct benefit to all who pride themselves on wearing proper, stylish shoes, and who are willing—nay, anxious, to take advantage of price-economies in the purchase of them.

Turn to these offerings of high-class foot-gear, on which savings are almost out of proportion to the actual value of the shoes—faultless in styles, materials and workmanship, and consider what a long way they go towards solving the shoe question for you this Winter:

Men's Shoes at $1.90—

Box and wax calf; enamel and patent leather; kid and velour calf—with last to suit almost any foot; in various weights for different uses.

Men's Shoes at $2.40, worth $3.50—

Added to-day are a lot of trade-mark shoes, made by one of the oldest factories in the country; leathers include box and wax calf, kid, patent and enameled leather.

Men's Shoes at $2.90—

Patent leather for dress, or box calf for business; either or both for school. High school boys and college men that know these sales get the extreme styles with most marked savings.

Women's Shoes at $1.60, worth $2.50

Many of these are regular $3 grades; both light and heavy; lace or button; with kid or patent leather tips.

Women's Shoes at $1.80—

Patent leather laced and button shoes, handsome styles, for wear with walking skirts; kidskin with kid-tips and welted soles; good looking and comfortable, in sizes to fit almost all feet.

Women's Shoes at $2.30—

Of kidskin of the identical grades used by the makers of most $5 shoes; soles of oak leather, welted and stitched; modeled on a last design for this season's selling.

Women's High-grade Shoes at $2.40

Ideal kid shoes; button and lace, with dull tops; the genuine leather that is so scarce and so widely imitated. $3.50 is a fair value for these shoes.

Children's Shoes at 65c—

Thousands of pairs of kid, spring-heel shoes, that sell in good stores at a dollar a pair; sizes 6 to 8.

Girls' Kid Shoes at 95c—

Black kidskin, with patent leather tips; excellent shoes for school or dress wear; durable kid and firm soles.

Small Boys' Shoes at $1—

Black satin calf, spring-heel shoes, with wide soles of solid leather; will stand lots of hard usage; sizes 9 to 13½.

School Shoes at $1.20—

For girls and small boys. Button and lace, in velour calf and kidskin; solid soles, wide toe lasts; sizes 11 to 2.

Large Boys' Shoes at $1.25—

Heavy kid and calf lace shoes, with heels; full round toes with tips; stylish as a man's shoe, but stronger; sizes up to 5½.

Basement.

Handkerchiefs At Low Prices

They are excellent, all-linen Handkerchiefs for men and women, that were called "Seconds" by their manufacturer on account of an occasional thick thread. You will have to hunt carefully for the defects, in many instances. Their most marked effect is on the price, which is now

12½ Cents Each

for handkerchiefs worth much more than that.

Then there is an attractive group of Men's French All-Linen Handkerchiefs, with attractive designs in color-print. The handkerchiefs themselves are perfect, but minor defects in the printing have reduced the price to

25 Cents Each

while values on the same goods, if absolutely perfect, would run as high as 75c and $1.

Tenth street elevator counter.

Excellent Cutlery At Sharp Price-Cuts

This is an exceptionally interesting offering of High-grade Cutlery at from a quarter to a half below its actual value. It consists of the sample line of a prominent manufacturer of fine pen-knives, shears, scissors, and razors. You know that only the best, most perfect goods are picked out to serve as samples.

There are some mighty attractive bargains in the lot—for instance, pocket-knives with a full complement of blades, worth $1.75 to $3, for $1 each.

But the best picking is earliest—the following details give an idea of the scope of the sale:

At $1—Pen-knives with finest English steel blades, pearl and stag handles; some with scissors, tweezers and tooth-pick. Worth from $1.75 to $3.

At 75c—Knives with pearl and stag handles, two, three and four blades of fine steel. Worth from $1.25 to $2.

At 50c—Knives with fine steel blades. Worth 75c to $1.25.

At 25c—Excellent knives with steel blades. Worth 50c.

At 15c—Small knives for the girls and boys. Worth 25c.

At 50c—Shears and Scissors in a large assortment, in all sizes from 2 to 10 in., of the finest tempered steel. Worth 85c to $1.50.

At 25c—A large variety of Scissors, all sizes and shapes; warranted genuine steel. Worth 50c and 75c.

At 15c—A quantity of Shears and Scissors; same as our 25c quality.

At 50c and 75c—A group of 48 dozen Razors of the finest steel; full and three-quarter concaved; wide and narrow blades; set in assorted handles. Worth $1 to $2.

Main aisle.

Delicious "Queen Mary" Perfumes

Made, in our own laboratories, of the best and purest ingredients, with all the skill that experts can apply to their task, and sold at much less than the imported perfumes cost—this is, in brief, the history of the delicious "Queen Mary" perfumes and toilet preparations.

Word of some of the most popular sorts:

Queen of Violets, 1 oz., 45c.; 4 oz., $1.50.

Toilet Waters, 3 oz., 25c, in these odors: Violet, Lilac, Lavender, Stephanotis, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, Heliotrope, White Rose and Crab Apple Blossom.

Extracts, in assorted odors, ¾ oz., 25c; 1½ oz., 45c.

"Ideal Bouquet" Extract ¾ oz., 25c; 1¼ oz., 45c.

Violetta Imperial, 1 oz., 45c; 2 oz., 90c.

Chalk & Orris Tooth Powder, 25c.

Tenth street.

Formerly
A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue,
Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MR. W. K. VANDERBILT BUYS HORSES IN KENTUCKY

Best of the Fleischmann Brood to be Sent to France.

Stock to be Shipped to Mr. Vanderbilt's Farm as Soon as Possible—Prices Paid Not Made Known.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 29.—The sale of twelve of the choicest brood mares of the establishment founded half a dozen years ago by Charles Fleischmann, and since carried on by his son, Julius Fleischmann, Mayor of Cincinnati, on the Beaumont Stock Farm, at this place, owned by H. P. Headley, was announced to-day. The purchaser was William K. Vanderbilt. Under the terms of the sale the stock is to be shipped as soon as possible to France, where Mr. Vanderbilt has a great breeding farm for thoroughbred horses. The price paid was private, the transaction having been conducted by John H. McDonald, agent for Mr. Vanderbilt, and Mr. Headley, who acted for Julius Fleischmann. The mares are:

Lalene, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin-Lula, by Virgil.
Promenade, br. m., 12 years, by Duke of Montrose-Pattie, by Billet.
Armida, br. m., 13 years, by Darebin-Amerique, by Glengarry.
Electric Light, b. m., 11 years, by Darebin-Agnes, by Onondaga.
Silver Cloud, b. m., 9 years, by Iroquois-Silver Maid, by Bonnie Scotland.
Philopena, b. m., 10 years, by Top Gallant-Virginity, by Mortimer.
Veronica, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin-Verity, by King Alfonso.
Fraulein, b. m., 3 years, by Forandole-Fridle, by Alarm.
Francis S., b. m., 13 years, by Stratford-Water Lily, by King Alfonso.
Miss Lilly, b. m., 12 years, by The Ill-Used.
Rose Howard, br. m., 13 years, by Duke of Montrose.
Cirsaiba, b. m., 10 years, by Darebin.

The sale of the Fleischmann brood mares to Mr. Vanderbilt is in accordance with the declared policy of Julius Fleischmann, who in the Summer announced that he would retire from breeding, as he found that he could not at present give the time he wished to his stock farm. Mr. Fleischmann then said that he had been to the Beaumont Stud but once in two years so occupied had he been with business and official affairs. He has decided that he will continue in racing, but for the present at least will buy yearlings rather than breed them, though he expects to return to stock raising again in the near future. It was because of this determination that he sold to Mr. Vanderbilt the successful and promising young Hanover stallion Halma a short time ago. Halma, for whom Mr. Vanderbilt paid $35,000, also was sent to France. Mr. Fleischmann retained about all the crop of new yearlings from his farm, however, and these are in training under the care of Thomas Welsh, who has trained the Fleischmann Stable for the past five years. The Fleischmann Stable also has in it a number of high-priced yearlings bought at the public sales this season.

The purchase by Mr. Vanderbilt of so large a number of mares in addition to those he already has at his breeding establishment in France seems to indicate that while he has registered racing colors for the American turf and has announced his determination to engage in racing in the United States, he will continue his connection with the French turf. Mr. Vanderbilt established his French breeding farm about six years ago, when, through an agent, he bought fifteen of the choicest mares on the famous Rancocas Stud at Jobstown, N. J., the property of the late Pierre Lorillard, the price paid for these being stated at $50,000. The Lorillard mares were the foundation of the two large farms that Mr. Vanderbilt now maintains in France, where he also has a large training stable and a race track for the development of his young horses, which now are trained by the successful young American horseman, Edward Hughes. Mr. Vanderbilt's colors are well known on the French turf, though up to the present time he has had but moderate success.

Under the French racing laws only horses bred in France can compete in races there, aside from a very few events, which are open to horses from all parts of the world. Mr. Vanderbilt, therefore, is required to breed in France if he wishes to race there. In consequence he has issued instructions through his agent that the mares bought from the Fleischmann Farm shall be shipped to France as soon as possible, as it is necessary that their colts shall be foaled in France to be eligible for the turf, and he is anxious that the produce of his new stud matrons for 1902 shall be so qualified. The produce will all represent Halma.

Entries for Gravesend Races To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non winners of $600, weight 7 pounds below the scale, with allowances; about six furlongs. Lombre, 112 pounds; Ben Howard, Rightaway, Brunswick, and Postillion, 108 each; Colgary, Emshee, Happy Cross, Metalbert, Cheat 'Em, Namtor, Broadstreet, Chief Lally, Bon Mot, Numeral, Trump, Coldstream, Aden, Chief, Slipthrift, and Cast Iron, 100 each; Icewater, 99; Hebron, Clipper and Arrah Gowan, 97 each.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap for all ages, five and a half furlongs. Chuctanunda, 136 pounds; Cervera, 128; Musette, 127; Tower of Candles, 126; Duelist, 124; Stuart, 123; Whiskey King, 122; Sadie S., 120; Mesaba and Sly, 119 each; Flora Pamona, 112; Irene Lindsey, Craven, and Touraine, 109 each; Lady of the Valley, 108; Night Shade, 107; His Royal Highness, Lady Sterling, and Josepha, 103 each; Rappenecker and Boundlee, 100 each.

THIRD RACE.—The Parkville Handicap for three-year-olds; about six furlongs. Dublin, 117 pounds; Chuctanunda, 116; Morningside, 110; Paul Clifford, 108; McAddie, 104; Isia, 103; Autolight and Cervera, 102 each; King Pepper, 100; Elegy, 98; Malster, 97; Candles, 89.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages; one mile and a furlong. Herbert, 127 pounds; Watercure, 118; Decanter, 115; Terminus, 107; Morningside and The Rhymer, 103 each; Autolight, 98; Ethics, 95; St. Finnan, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings, two-year-olds, to carry 110 pounds; five furlongs. Linora, Cinders, Early Eve, Busy Lady, Octaroon, Natlimah, Musidora, Featherweight, Mint Bed, Lisschen, Tiptoe, Destitute, Lady Albert, Ischlum, Batyah, Fontenix, May J., Pretoria, Blanche Herman, Miss Patsy, Clearfield, Leenja, Shepherd, and Nissequogue, 110 pounds each.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth. Blueaway, 114 pounds; Hammock, 108; Lee King, 104; Bahs, 100; Astor, Dolando, Alsike, and Kinnikinic, 97 each; Alpen, 95; Trebor, 94; Bedeck, 91.

Physical Development Statistics.

Dr. Watson L. Savage, Director of the Columbia Gymnasium, announces a list of comparative statistics in regard to the physical development of the students under the system of prescribed physical exercise. "The statistics," Dr. Savage says, "show a healthy development in all the measurements, while the marked gain in the strength test is a most graphic evidence of the results accomplished in the work of the gymnasium."

The averages of the class of 1902, both College and Applied Science, at the time of entrance and at the end of the second year's work are as follows, the figures indicating points according to the system adopted by the Society of College Gymnasium Directors for Intercollegiate Strength Tests:

	College. 1st Test.	College. 2d Test.	Applied Science. 1st Test.	Applied Science. 2d Test.
Strength of back	134	187	147	214
Strength of legs	291	303	229	341
Strength right forearm	48	54	51	56
Strength left forearm	43	49	47	51
Capacity of lungs	12	13.4	12.4	12.7
Strength of upper arms, (triceps and chest)	28.6			
Strength of upper arms, (biceps and back)	28.4	111.12	84.6	142.3
Total strength	45.9	717.6	571	817

N. Y. A. C.'s Travers Island Games.

The programme of events for the sixty-seventh games of the New York Athletic Club on Travers Island-on-the-Sound, to be held on Saturday, Oct. 5, has been issued, with thirteen competitions provided for. The two events which promise best are the one mile relay race, open to clubs and colleges, with teams of four men, each to run a quarter of a mile, and the invitation interscholastic one mile relay race, for teams of five men, each to run one-fifth of a mile. The handicaps arranged are the 120, 300, 600, and 1,000 yard runs, the two mile steeplechase, the pole vault for height, the running high and running broad jumps, throwing the sixteen pound hammer, putting the sixteen pound shot, and the 120 yard hurdle race on grass, over ten flights of hurdles, each three feet six inches high. Special arrangements have been made for the transportation of club members and guests on the day of the games, which will begin at 2:30 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York Defeated Twice by St. Louis Before a Large Crowd—Brooklyn Won.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 29.—St. Louis won both baseball games this afternoon with New York, the first resulting in a score of 9 to 4 and the second 3 to 2.

Magee pitched the first game for the visitors and until the sixth inning held the local players down to one run.

Powell was in the box for St. Louis, and after the fourth inning kept the visitors from obtaining another tally.

New York lost heart in the eighth inning when St. Louis piled up 5 scores.

Ganzel made the first run for New York in the second inning on a single and Powell's wild pitch. Warner crossed the plate in the third, running home from third base on Ryan's failure to catch the ball thown by Schriver to catch Van Haltren. Hickman and Ganzell scored the two runs in the fourth inning.

Davis and Smith turned each a pretty play in the sixth inning, the Captain handling briskly a hot liner from Ryan's bat and the second baseman stopping a difficult grounder from Wallace. Veteran George Van Haltren won the applause of the spectators in the same inning by catching Powell's long fly near the score board.

Taylor went in the box for New York in the second game and got out with better success than had befallen Magee. Yerkes, St. Louis's new pitcher, opposed him and pitched a good game. It was to have been seven innings, but another was necessary.

Jones started off with a three-base hit to centre and came in on Van's hit to the same garden. In the second Davis singled to left and stole second. Warner's grounder to left scored the Captain, and that was the last of the run getting for the visitors.

Pitcher Taylor brought forth a ringing cheer by the sensational manner in which he covered first on Donovan's drive to Ganzel. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	2	4	2	1	0	Jones, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, 2b.	0	3	1	2	1	Van H'n, cf.	0	3	3	1	1
Heidrick, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Wallace, ss.	1	2	5	6	0	Hickman, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Donovan, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	2	2	7	1	0
Richar'n, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	0	0	6	0
Kruger, 3b.	2	2	1	1	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0
Schriver, c.	0	1	8	2	0	Warner, c.	1	1	8	1	0
Powell, p.	1	0	1	0	0	Magee, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	9	15	27	12	1	Total	4	8	24	12	2

St. Louis ....1 0 0 0 0 3 0 5 ..—9
New York ....0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—4

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Kruger, Heidrick. Three-base hit—Burkett. Home run—Kruger. Sacrifice hits—Richardson, Heidrick. Stolen base—Ryan. Wild pitch—Powell. Base on balls—Off Magee, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 8; by Magee, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 2. Passed ball—Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	3	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	1	0	0	1
Heidrick, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	V. Hal'n, cf.	0	2	2	0	1
Ryan, 2b.	1	2	4	2	0	Strang, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1
Wallace, ss.	0	1	3	4	1	Hickm'n, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Donovan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Rich'on, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	2	1	3	0
Kruger, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Smith, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1
Schriver, c.	0	0	4	4	0	Warner, c.	0	1	7	0	0
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Taylor, p.	0	1	1	2	0
Total	3	7	24	12	1	Total	2	8	*22	10	4

*One out when winning run was made.

St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—3
New York ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; New York, 2. Two-base hit—Strang. Three-base hits—Jones, Burkett. Home run—Richardson. Sacrifice hit—Schriver. Stolen base—Davis. First base on balls—Off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Yerkes, 4; by Taylor, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; New York, 3. Time of game—1 hour and 37 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer.

BROOKLYN, 4; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Brooklyn's baseball team defeated Chicago to-day in a fairly interesting game by the score of 4 to 1. The visitors made enough runs in the second inning to win the game as a result of two three-base hits and two singles. The local players batted without any animation and played poorly in the field. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Green, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Dexter, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	Dolan, cf.	0	1	3	0	1
Doyle, 1b.	1	0	11	1	1	Kelly, 1b.	0	1	9	3	0
M'C'r'ck, ss.	0	1	2	7	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	3	7	1	Gochnaur, ss.	1	2	2	1	0
Gannon, rf.	0	1	1	2	0	Irwin, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1
Kling, c.	0	1	7	0	1	McGuire, c.	1	1	3	1	0
T. Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	1	J. Hughes, p.	1	1	3	1	0
Total	1	5	27	18	5	Total	4	10	27	12	2

Chicago ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ....0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Three-base hits—Sheckard, McGuire. Sacrifice hit—Raymer. Stolen bases—Green, Dolan, Gochnaur, McGuire. Struck out—By T. Hughes, 4; by J. Hughes, 4. Bases on balls—Off T. Hughes, 2; off J. Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—T. Hughes, 1; J. Hughes, 1. Hit with ball—Raymer. Time—1:20. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

At Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Harley, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Clark, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0	Beaumont, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	2	3	1	1
Magoon, ss.	1	2	0	2	0	Br'nsfield, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0
St'n'f'dt, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	Richey, 2b.	0	1	2	0	1
O'Brien, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0	Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	9	0	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	6	1	1
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	6	1	Leever, p.	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	7	27	12	1	Total	1	7	24	6	3

Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 .—2
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Magoon. Three-base hits—Wagner, Beckley. Stolen base—Bay. Double play—Magoon, O'Brien, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1. Struck out—Leever, 5; Hahn, 8. Time—1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Davis, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Harley, lf.	1	0	3	0	0	Clark, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	B'mont, cf.	1	0	2	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	1	1	4	1
Magoon, ss.	0	0	1	3	0	B'nsf'ld, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1	Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
O'Brien, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Hurley, c.	0	1	7	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	0	6	2	0
Sw'msted, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Tan'hill, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	5	27	9	1	Total	1	3	24	12	1

Cincinnati ....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 .—2
Pittsburg ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Clark. Three-base hit—Beckley. First base on balls—Off Swormsted, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hurley. Struck out—By Swormsted, 6; by Tannehill, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nash and Brown.

Fall Baseball at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—Fall baseball practice will begin at Harvard on Tuesday, Oct. 1, and will continue as long as the weather permits.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Pittsburg	87	46	.654	Boston	67	67	.500
Philadelphia	77	56	.579	New York	52	81	.391
Brooklyn	77	57	.575	Chicago	52	85	.380
St. Louis	73	63	.537	Cincinnati	51	80	.386

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in St. Louis, (two games.)
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in Cincinnati.

Cohen Won Liebknecht Championship.

At the sixth and final of the series of athletic games for club members of the Liebknecht Athletic Club, held yesterday morning at Westchester, Aaron Cohen won the championship of the club for the season of 1901, he having scored a total of 109 points. In the 100-yard dash Aaron Cohen lowered the club record by one-fifth of a second. At the close of the games Cohen was presented with a handsome silver cup for his excellent work in the competitions. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by Ed. J. Silverberg; Isidor Zimmerman, second; Samuel Tanenbaum, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (9 yards;) Nathan Tanenbaum, (8½ yards,) second; Abraham Fensterstock, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Jacob Shoben, (25 yards;) Samuel Tanenbaum, (23 yards,) second; Aaron Cohen, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:50.

Half-Mile Run, Novice.—Won by Isidor Zimmerman; Abraham Fensterstock, second; Charles Silverstein, third. Time—2:16.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Open.—Won by Jack Crawford, New York City; Louis Cohen, Suffolk Wheelmen, second; Simon Greenberg, Clinton Athletic Club, third.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by Mike Garfunkel, (18 inches,) actual leap, 10 feet 2½ inches; Joseph Langer, (18 inches,) actual leap, 10 feet, second; Charles Silverstein, (12 inches,) actual leap 9 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing 35-Pound Weight, Handicap.—Won by Aaron Cohen, (scratch,) 37 feet 4 inches; Charles Silverstein, (5 feet,) 37 feet, second; Edward J. Silverberg, (7 feet,) 36 feet 6 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by Edward J. Silverberg, with an actual leap of 32 feet 6 inches; Aaron Cohen, (scratch,) with 32 feet, second; Charles Silverstein, (8 inches,) with 31 feet 9 inches, third.

Points scored are as follows: First, Aaron Cohen, winner of the club championship for the season with 109 points; Edward J. Silverberg, 41; Abraham Fensterstock, 35; Isidor Zimmerman, 29; Charles Silverstein, 24; Nathan Tanenbaum, 21; Jacob Shoben, 19; Samuel Tanenbaum, 18; Mike Garfunkel, 17; Joseph Langer, 13, and Max Baer, 5.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Four Important Home Tournaments Will Begin Their Games This Week.

With the beginning of the American National and Grand Central bowling tournaments to-night and the Columbia and Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island series to-morrow evening, the local bowling season will make a good beginning. Of the two tournaments which begin this evening the American National is the more noteworthy, as it is the oldest bowling league in the city, and probably in the country, having been instituted in 1890. It has been decided on the Germania alleys on the Bowery, which are the oldest public bowling alleys in the city, since its establishment until this year, when it has been moved to the new White Elephant alleys on Broadway, near Thirty-first Street. It comprises twenty-one representative clubs not only of Manhattan and the Bronx, but of Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, Newark, Paterson, and even Newburg as well.

The Grand Central tournament, which will be rolled on the Grand Central alleys on Washington Street, near Fulton, Brooklyn, is one of the most representative tournaments of that borough, comprising twenty-one well-known clubs. Its schedule for the season is as follows:

Sept. 30—Monarch, Palace, Metropolitan; Oct. 1—Grand Central, Fraser, Prosperity; 3—Templeton, Invincible, Belmont; 4—Palace, Echo, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 7—Fulton, Fraser, Imperial; 8—Montauk, Excelsior, Metropolitan; 10—East New York, Bushwick Council, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 11—Excelsior, Manhattan, Corinthian; 14—Grand Central, Echo, Bushwick Council; 15—Monarch, Prosperity, Belmont; 17—Fraser, Montauk, Templeton; 18—Prosperity, Imperial, Oriental; 21—Echo, Manhattan, Metropolitan; 22—Arlington, Monarch, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 24—Belmont, Oriental, Corinthian; 25—Prosperity, Palace, Bushwick Council; 28—Grand Central, Imperial, Metropolitan; 29—Fulton, Belmont, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 31—Excelsior, Invincible, Bushwick Council.

Nov. 1—Arlington, Fraser, Oriental; 4—Grand Central, Belmont, Manhattan; 7—Invincible, Montauk, Echo; 8—Palace, Fraser, East New York; 11—Imperial, Bushwick Council, Corinthian; 12—Grand Central, Fulton, Montauk; 14—Templeton, Excelsior, East New York; 15—Palace, Arlington, Manhattan; 18—Fulton, Oriental, Bushwick Council; 19—East New York, Belmont, Metropolitan; 21—Templeton, Palace, Imperial; 22—Monarch, Fraser, Echo; 25—Excelsior, Fulton, Arlington; 26—Invincible, East New York, Oriental; 29—Templeton, Manhattan, Bushwick Council.

Dec. 2—Excelsior, Prosperity, Echo; 3—Invincible, Monarch, Corinthian; 5—Oriental, Metropolitan, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 6—Arlington, Grand Central, East New York; 9—Palace, Fulton, Invincible; 10—Grand Central, Templeton, Monarch; 12—Excelsior, Fraser, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 13—Fulton, Echo, Corinthian; 16—Montauk, Arlington, Prosperity; 17—Excelsior, Monarch, Imperial; 19—Invincible, Grand Central, Carroll Park Wheelmen; 20—Arlington, Templeton, Corinthian; 26—Palace, Montauk, Oriental; 27—Fulton, Templeton, Metropolitan; 30—Prosperity, East New York, Corinthian; 31—Fraser, Belmont, Bushwick Council.

Jan. 2—Monarch, Manhattan, Oriental; 3—Invincible, Arlington, Imperial; 6—Palace, Excelsior, Belmont; 7—Montauk, East New York, Manhattan; 9—Grand Central, Excelsior, Oriental; 10—Prosperity, Fulton, Manhattan; 13—Fraser, Metropolitan, Corinthian; 14—Monarch, Montauk, Bushwick Council; 16—Templeton, Echo, Oriental; 17—Grand Central, Palace, Corinthian; 20—Imperial, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Manhattan; 21—Fulton, Monarch, East New York; 23—Echo, Arlington, Belmont; 24—Montauk, Carroll Park Wheelmen, Corinthian; 27—Prosperity, Invincible, Metropolitan; 28—Montauk, Belmont, Imperial; 30—Fraser, Invincible, Manhattan; 31—Templeton, Prosperity, Carroll Park Wheelmen.

Feb. 3—East New York, Echo, Imperial; 4—Arlington, Bushwick Council, Metropolitan.

The schedule for the coming week of the principal local leagues is as follows:

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Corinthian, New Jersey, and Bleecker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament.—Invincible and Fulton Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament.—Monarch, Palace, and Metropolitan Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Phoenix, Fidelia, and Empire Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament.—Mohawk, Oriental, and Rosedale Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament.—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament.—Grand Central, Fraser, and Prosperity Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

American National Bowling Tournament.—Rosedale, Standard, and Hyperion Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament—Corinthian, Audubon, and Phoenix Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Myrtle, Palace, and Bedford Bowling Clubs. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

American National Bowling Tournament—Metropolitan, American, and Knickerbocker Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament—Columbus and Landwurster Bowling Clubs and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island Bowling Tournament—Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Templeton, Invincible, and Belmont Bowling Clubs. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

American National Bowling Tournament—Columbia, Freedom, and Monarch Bowling Clubs. Thum's White Elephant alleys.

Columbia Bowling League Tournament—Aurania, Yonkers, and Cyclone Bowling Clubs. Schlusing's Columbia alleys.

Greater New York Bowling Tournament—Montauk and East New York Bowling Clubs and Bushwick Wheelmen. Thum & Ehler's Palace alleys, Brooklyn.

Grand Central Bowling Tournament—Palace and Acorn Bowling Clubs and Carroll Park Wheelmen. Cordes & Holden's Grand Central alleys.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Bank Clerks' Bowling League—Winslow, Lanier & Co., Chase National Bank, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. Reid's Church Street alleys.

Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association—Reid's Church Street alleys.

Foy Won at Star A. C. Games.

John Foy, a promising junior runner of the Star Athletic Club, surprised the local athletes by winning the mile and a half run at the club's games, held on the club grounds on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon. Foy had 90 yards and beat the scratch man, J. J. Farrell, by 20 yards.

Owen Riley, who has led in the point competition for several weeks, failed to score in any of the events yesterday, and John Hoben obtained the lead with 53 points. Riley is second with 50 points, W. Greene is third with 43 points, J. Kehnle is fourth with 33 points, and E. O'Donnell is fifth with 31 points. Summary:

100-Yard Run.—Won by W. Loosee, (6 yards;) T. Waters, (6 yards,) second; M. Creelman, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. Hoben, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches; M. Creelman, (9 inches,) with 5 feet 7 inches, second; J. Foy, (5 inches,) with 5 feet 6 inches, third.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. Hoben, (5 yards;) J. Frisbee, (13 yards,) second; J. Kehnle, (22 yards,) third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Hoben, (3 inches,) with 8 feet; W. Greene, (1 foot,) with 7 feet 8 inches, second; W. Millard, (scratch,) with 7 feet 6 inches, third.

1½-Miles Run.—Won by J. Foy, (90 yards;) J. J. Farrell, (scratch,) second; T. J. Kelley, (65 yards,) third. Time—7:35.

Golf Notes of Interest.

In the third annual tournament of the Golf League of the Lower Lakes, which was finished last week at Rochester, the home club won the team championship by defeating the Detroit Country Club in the final round by 22 holes to 0. This is the Rochester team's second victory. J. G. Averell, the former Harvard golfer, was a member of the winning team and made the lowest medal play score of the match, 79 strokes.

The Hillside Tennis and Golf Club is likely to lose its honor as the champion team of the East Jersey Golf League, which it won in the first competition last year. The Morristown Field Club is now so heavily in the lead that there is little doubt of its ultimate victory. Morristown has only one more game to play, and that will be on next Saturday with the Forest Hill Club.

The most important out-of-town tournament this week will be the annual open event at the Chicago Golf Club. This will begin on Wednesday and continue through Saturday. The Chicago Cup is the chief trophy, but a number of other prizes have been offered, and as the tournament is one of the most popular in the West, it is sure to have the pick of the Chicago golfers.

No less than six team competitions in the series for the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association are to be played this week. As most of the club representatives who will appear in these events will be seen in the Baltusrol championship, it will afford excellent practice, and possibly that may be one reason why so many were arranged for the week preceding the big event.

In the tournament of the Mount Pleasant Field Club this week at Ossining there is a strong suggestion that a league of Hudson River golf clubs may be a possibility in the near future. The tourney, which will begin on Thursday, is limited to golfers from Hudson River clubs, and the cup will practically be symbolic of the Hudson River championship. The club course has nine holes and is endowed with excellent greens. The distance of the course is 2,493 yards, with a bogey score of 40 strokes. The longest hole is 431 yards and the shortest 132. The club has made arrangements to meet all golfers, and the clubs in the immediate vicinity, notably from Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and as far north as Hudson, will be well represented.

OUTLOOK FOR FOOTBALL

Teams of Big Colleges Tried Out in Games on Saturday.

MISFORTUNES OF COLUMBIA

Students to Meet To-day to Discuss Plans of Strengthening Their Crippled Eleven.

The discouraging result of the trip to Buffalo by Columbia's football team, in addition to being the one great surprise of the opening of the football season on Saturday, has caused a panic of apprehension among the football enthusiasts of the college. The absence of Harold Weekes from the game with the University of Buffalo could not have been wholly responsible for the outcome of the first contest of the year for Columbia, as the victory for Buffalo is conceded on all sides to have been in the nature of an accident, a "fluke" that might not happen again in a long series of games, but a thing that carries alarm with it is the unquestionable fact that Columbia's play was far below what even the least sanguine of her supporters expected.

Outside of the defeat of Columbia the opening of the season developed nothing startling, though all the great colleges except Princeton had games on Saturday.

Pennsylvania's victory over Lehigh was pronounced enough to satisfy the most exacting partisan, but at that Pennsylvania showed in the game that there was much room for improvement. The players' chief failing, however, was one that may be remedied by work and training.

Yale, too, opened the season with a victory, having been favored a trifle by finding a comparatively weak opponent in Trinity College. Yale, however, showed to real advantage, and though the score made the game appear one-sided, the play left no room for doubt that Yale this season will have a line that will equal, if it does not excel, that of last year's heavy and fast rush line. Harvard did not show quite so well in promise, though she, too, had a victorious beginning of the year's work on the gridiron by a conquest over Williams College. The Carlisle Indians also began by winning from a team that made good practice material.

In addition the Indians won in a style that gives promise that Carlisle will make matters interesting for the best of the big college teams later on, as Carlisle showed an even lot of players, possessed of all the speed and rushing ability that is a characteristic of Indian football. Princeton has her first game of the season to play as yet, but from reports of the progress of the practice at Princeton there is plenty of good material for the game among the Tigers, and they are hard at work developing it.

Columbia's players, who returned from Buffalo yesterday, are deep in deliberations, seeking some means to overcome the difficulties and discouragements that confront the team. With this object in view a meeting will be held this afternoon at South Field.

The call for the new candidates has also been issued for to-day, and hopes are entertained that in the ranks of the new men will be found encouragement in the shape of good football material for the back field positions. Certainly the problem before Coach Sanford is a very perplexing one, far different from the outlook that confronted him at the beginning of practice. Following the loss of Townsend came that of Niezer, and then the severest blow of all in the deprivation of six men who came under the Faculty ban. The weight of this last loss falls on the backfield, as it takes away Capt. Berrien, Harold Weekes, B. Boyesen, A. Boyesen, and R. G. Strange. These men, together with Morley, were practically the strength of the eleven back of the line, and it becomes problematic what Sanford can do to make up for their absence.

While all of the debarred half dozen have chances to become students in good standing again, their prospects for doing so are not such as to afford much joy to Columbia students. In the line Columbia's prospect does not seem so bad, as the loss of Henriquez at end is the only one of consequence. That the line, even in its present crude state, is strong, is shown by the fact that Buffalo was unable to hammer it for a touch-down. It is the attack that is bothersome.

There was a disposition among Columbia men yesterday to criticise unfavorably the action of the Faculty in delaying its decision until the eve of the game with Buffalo. Had they examined the records and debarred the students a week ago, G. F. Sanford, the coach, would have had an opportunity to devise some plan for building up the eleven, and would have had a chance to make up another team that could perhaps have coped more successfully with Buffalo. As it was the composition of the eleven was all settled when the Faculty thunderbolt struck the gridiron contingent. There was no chance then to repair the deficiencies and gather together a satisfactory aggregation.

Practice at New York University has become thoroughly encouraging as the week progresses. The freshman class offers some excellent material in Reilly, former Captain of the Trinity team; Garvin from the Poly. Prep., and Draper from Westerleigh for back of the line, while Leighton, Snyder, Collier, Reynolds, Green, and Fairchild are working well for line positions.

While the team loses some strong men in Cornell, Rorke, Hadley, and Young, Rollins, Twidy, Lane, Tuthill, and Weil, from last year's scrub, give promise of ably filling the vacancies.

Capt. Blunt and Coach Rorke have kept the men at light preliminary work since Monday. To-morrow will begin the scrimmage work between the 'Varsity and scrub.

GOLF EVENTS FOR THE WEEK.

Team Matches and Tournaments Scheduled—Preparing for Women's Championship.

After an unusually dull week in local golf for this season of the year the game will jump into renewed activity this morning. The fair devotees of the sport will attract the greater part of attention, but there will be an open tournament on the links of the Mount Pleasant Golf Club at Ossining which will draw out the pick of the golfers from the Hudson River. The women of the Essex County Country Club at Orange will open the week's play with a foursome competition to-day, and in the event will be all of the leading players from that club, who intend to compete in the coming National championship for women next week at Baltusrol. Miss Genevieve Hecker, the metropolitan champion, will be among the starters.

The fact that the National championship is close by is recalled by the fact that the entries close to-morrow night with the Secretary of the United States Golf Association. The list will be announced Wednesday morning, and a record-breaking entry list is expected.

The Morris County Golf Club will join the ranks of the numerous clubs now holding club championships by holding the qualifying round for the men's championship next Saturday. The programme for the week in the metropolitan district is:

MONDAY, SEPT. 30.

Essex County—Women's foursome.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Harbor Hill—Finals of women's championship.
Ardsley—Women's team match with Morris County.
Essex County—Women's team match with Nassau.
Englewood—Women's team match with Powelton.
Women's National championship entries close with Secretary Kerr.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Englewood—Mixed foursomes.
Morris County—Women's competition for Long Course Cup.
Colonia—Women's Cup contest.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Mount Pleasant—Open tournament.
Apawamis—Women's final round for Towle cups.
Englewood—Mixed foursome team match with North Jersey.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Mount Pleasant—Open tournament.
Baltusrol—Women's team match with Nassau.
Apawamis—Women's team match with Richmond County.
Harbor Hill—Women's team match with Englewood.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Mount Pleasant—Open tournament, final rounds.
Fox Hills—Team match with Baltusrol.
Van Cortlandt—Driving contest.
Ardsley—Monthly handicap, Classes A and B.
Englewood—Team match with Oakland.
Wee Burn—Team match with Apawamis.
Harbor Hill—Fall championship.
Richmond County—Monthly handicap.
Flushing—Team match with Mount Pleasant.
Jersey City—Handicap for Hulshizer Cup.
Westchester Golf—Club championship.
Westchester Golf—Club championship.
Innis Arden—Qualifying round for three club cups.
Morristown Field—Team match with Forest Hill.
Newark Athletic—Qualifying round for McCarter Cup.
Crescent Athletic—Club handicap.
Dyker Meadow—Club handicap.
St. Andrew's—Club handicap.
Colonia—Cup competitions for men and women.

English Athletes at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The Oxford and Cambridge track teams will visit Harvard to-morrow. The members will be given a reception at the Harvard Union by the undergraduates, and afterward will be taken to Soldiers' Field to watch football practice, leaving at 5:30 P. M. for Boston, where they will attend a dinner given by the Harvard graduates at the Algonquin Club in the evening.

Germany's Next Bowling Festival.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The German Bowlers' Federation, which is completing its seventeenth year, will hold its next bowling festival at Altona, near Hamburg, next July. It now includes twenty-nine associations, among them the United Bowling Clubs of New York, and has a total membership of 6,104.

Harvard's Tennis Team Selected.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 29.—The following team has been selected to represent Harvard at the twenty-first annual tournament of the Intercollegiate Tennis Association, at Philadelphia, this week: E. W. Leonard, 1903; J. A. Roche, 1903; S. Warland, 1903, and W. P. Blagden, 1904.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	5:53	Sun sets	5:45	Moon rises	7:22

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:47	Gov. Isl'd	9:12	H. Gate	11:08
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:15	Gov. Isl'd	9:33	H. Gate	11:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		8:00 A. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Servia, Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Esperanza, Cuba and Mexico via Havana and Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Mt. Vernon, Inagua and Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §6:00 A. M., (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 P. M. and 11:00 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at §1:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Peru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the United States Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 P. M. previous day. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Braemar. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §9, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru, (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §10, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Australia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Sept. §28 and up to Oct. §12, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi, (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria,) close at 6:30 P. M. Oct. §13. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Oct. §13 and up to Oct. §19, inclusive, or on arrival of steamer Etruria, due at New York Oct. §19, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 30.

Apache, Jacksonville, Sept. 23.
Britannia, Shields, Sept. 14.
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 28.
Columbia, London, Sept. 11.
Comal, Galveston, Sept. 21.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Sept. 19.
Georgic, Liverpool, Sept. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Sept. 21.
Mesaba, London, Sept. 19.
Minneapolis, London, Sept. 21.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Proteus, New Orleans, Sept. 25.
Romney, St. Lucia, Sept. 27.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 19.
Trave, Gibraltar, Sept. 22.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

Alliança, Colon, Sept. 24.
El Rio, New Orleans, Sept. 26.
Guyandotte, Norfolk, Sept. 30.
Hekla, Christiansand, Sept. 18.
Southwark, Antwerp, Sept. 21.
Wells City, Swansea, Sept. 18.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Hamilton, Norfolk, Oct. 1.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Sept. 21.
Kaiserin Maria Theresia, Bremen, Sept. 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, Sept. 25.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 25.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Sept. 28.
Arkadia, San Juan, Sept. 27.
El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 27.
Martello, Hull, Sept. 21.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, Sept. 27.
Calabria, Naples, Sept. 20.
Dunamare, Gibraltar, Sept. 20.
La Savoie, Havre, Sept. 28.
Patricia, Plymouth, Sept. 24.

Arrived.

SS Goldsboro, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston, with mdse. to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Buena Ventura, Williamson, Newport News, with coal to Lewis Luckenbach.

SS Katahdin, Pierce, Newport News, Sept. 26, with coal.

SS Princess Anne, Davis, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS El Cid, Baker, New Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Helios, (Ger.,) Hochfeld, Hamburg, Sept. 12, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Forth, Hull, Sept. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:50 P. M.

SS Citta Di Torino, (Ital.,) Lavarello, Genoa, &c., Sept. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Honiton, (Br.,) Patterson, Rio Janeiro, &c., Aug. 21, with coffee to Hard & Rand. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Gwent, (Nor.,) Tieland, Port Maria, &c., Sept. 20, with fruit and passengers to the Kingston Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., south, moderate; cloudy; thick outside.

Sailed.

SS Coningsby, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Menantic, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) for Lisbon via Azores.
SS Mascot, (Nor.,) for Tilt Cove, N. F.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—SS Ambon, (Dutch,) Capt. Sellinga, from New York for Singapore, Sourabaya, &c., passed Malta to-day.

SS Minnehaha, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Spartan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Hanks, from New York for Naples, Genoa, and Leghorn, arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Barbarossa, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from Bremen for New York, sld. from Southampton at 8:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool for New York, sld. from Queenstown at 1:15 A. M. to-day.

SS Marquette, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, for New York, sld. from this port to-day.

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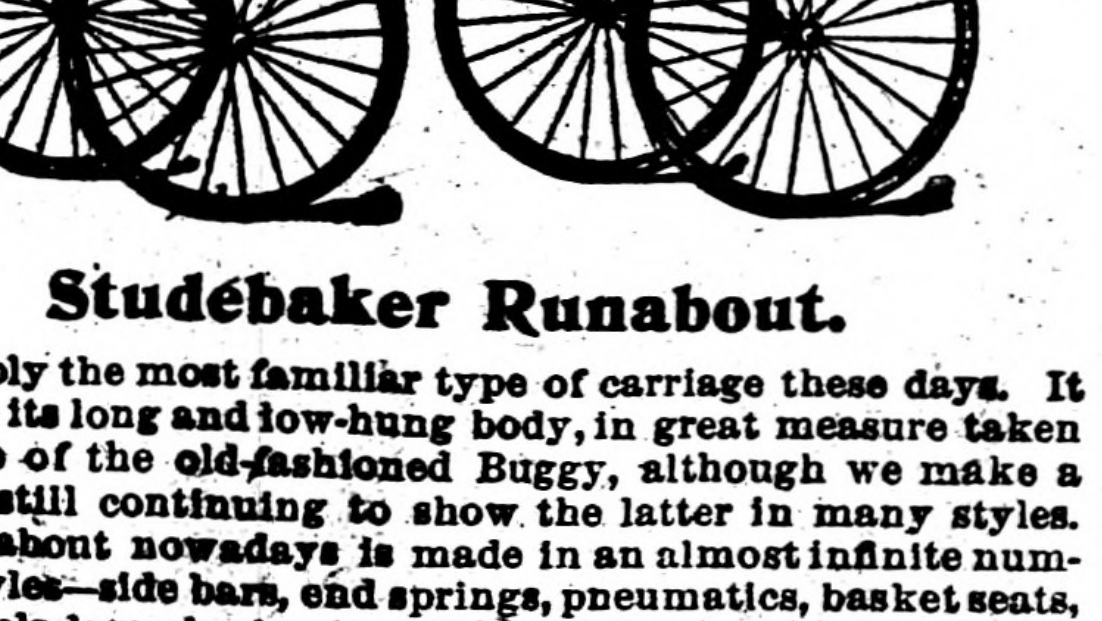

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MR. LOW TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Low's very simple address to the committee of the Republican Convention may be regarded as the complement to his statement to the committee of the Citizens' Union. He has several minor nominations still to receive from the various organizations that are united in the movement he leads, and in his final letter to them all he may be expected to enter somewhat more in detail upon the questions that are involved in the canvass. But he has in these two addresses made perfectly clear what he regards as the chief and substantial issue in the campaign, and his own attitude toward it. To him it is a campaign "to free this city from the corrupt and corrupting rule that has disgraced it." For that rule, if elected, he will strive to substitute one pure and purifying.

It is, however, with regard to his party relations and the way in which he will treat them if he shall become Mayor that his utterances are most significant and valuable. It is well known that a certain opposition existed to the nomination of Mr. Low because he was a Republican, and because it was feared that his election would promote the party interests of the Republicans. This feeling was stimulated by the fact that, after leading the earnest and powerful non-partisan movement for the reform of the City Government in 1897, he had taken a prominent part in State and National campaigns in support of the Republican Party. Democrats, to whom the principles of their party are extremely important, saw in the nomination of Mr. Low this year reason to fear that the success of those principles would be menaced and the chances of their success be diminished if so strong and convinced a Republican, who had fought Senator PLATT and had then accepted him as a leader, were chosen as Mayor of this great city. On the facts of the situation, this fear was not, in our judgment, well founded, though it was natural enough. Mr. Low's contest in 1897 was made for non-partisanship in city affairs, and it was made against Mr. PLATT because Mr. PLATT chose to stand for the opposite principle. It was the most convincing proof that Mr. Low could give of his sincerity in seeking non-partisan city government that he contended for it against the party to which he still remained attached on general issues. Moreover, at the time he frankly declared that he was a Republican and expected to remain one.

Mr. Low stands to-day precisely where he stood four years ago. It is the attitude of the party organization that has changed, greatly to the credit of its leader. All reasonable Democrats might without hesitation accept the candidacy of Mr. Low simply on this fact. He does not, however, leave them that basis alone for their support of the cause he represents. Speaking to the convention of his own party, through its committee, he makes a declaration even stronger than any he was called on to make four years ago:

> I do my party the justice to believe that it is absolutely sincere in its declarations in favor of securing an administration of the city for the benefit of the whole people and not to advance the interest either of itself or of any other party or organization. The circumstances that have culminated in my nomination by several organizations seeking the same end, organizations some of which are distinctly Democratic, and one at least non-partisan, will make it not only my privilege but my duty, in case of election, to stand as the representative of the city itself and to administer the City Government in the public interest only.

Nor does he stop at this point. He defines not only his independence of all ordinary party ties in the performance of his duties, but his necessary and inevitable personal independence which alone is consistent with the responsibility he is ready to assume. It is a very simple, plain, manly, and honest declaration:

> It is indeed highly important that all who vote for me shall understand that, if elected, the actual as well as the nominal head of the City Government will be in the City Hall. As I shall accept the responsibility incident to such a conduct of the city as we propose, so I shall reserve the right to act on every question to come before me according to my best judgment. But just because I expect to do this I shall value suggestions from every quarter. The Mayor of a city like this must keep always an open ear and an open mind. For it is the purpose of this united movement, as I understand it, to offer to the people home rule carried on by the Mayor himself, who is responsible to them and to them alone, as an alternative to an administration of the city under the directions or by permission of an absentee who is not responsible to them.

No one has a right to ask, no one can ask, for a better statement of a better principle of conduct from the trustee of great powers. In the career of Mr. Low there is not a single incident that warrants the least doubt of his sincerity in this statement, or of his possession of ample courage and strength of character to live up to it.

THE SYMPATHIES OF MR. HEPBURN.

To the broad and enlightened mind of Representative HEPBURN of Iowa it seems impolitic to grant any tariff concessions on Cuban sugar and tobacco. He has little sympathy with that suggestion. Mr. HEPBURN will be remembered as the statesman who grasped the canal bull by the horns. When the State Department, in its old-fashioned way, was endeavoring to reconcile by treaty the interests of Great Britain and the United States, Mr. HEPBURN introduced in the House of Representatives a bill declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated and authorizing the United States Government to go ahead with the work of construction, without waiting for the consent of anybody. The old fogies protested that this was outrageous treatment of a friendly nation that had shown a willingness to make every sacrifice for a peaceful understanding. They said that if we ripped up treaties in such a cavalier fashion, no country would regard our signature to any agreement as anything more than a covenant to be kept during our convenience. But Mr. HEPBURN pressed his bill. He thinks the House will pass it again at the coming session, although it is generally understood that Great Britain has assented to amendments to the treaty that will remove the obstacles presented by the old treaty and permit us to build the canal and guarantee its neutrality. All this serves to exhibit the breadth of Representative HEPBURN's mind and the light that is in it.

It is from such a fountain of wisdom that these ideas upon the subject of our trade relations with Cuba are poured forth upon the world:

> I have heard much talk about the tariff concessions that should be made to Cuba. I have but little sympathy with the idea of concessions. The articles that Cuba would desire to have admitted free of duty, or at a less rate than other nations pay, would be sugar and tobacco. We are probably producing in the United States this year 200,000 tons of beet sugar, justifying the expectation that in ten years' time, with the present conditions continued, we will produce all the sugar needed in the United States.

The manufacture of beet sugar in this country is an industry of some promise, although the recent bankruptcy of several concerns in the West indicates that it has not yet found its adjustment. The farmers, we believe, could not be persuaded to raise beets enough to supply the mills. But 200,000 tons is not a great deal of sugar. The annual consumption in this country is 2,000,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each. Our cane sugar product is about 300,000 tons annually. Accepting Mr. HEPBURN's estimate of the beet sugar production, it appears that we require every year 1,500,000 tons of sugar from abroad. We are now importing sugar at the rate of 1,800,000 tons per year, however. These imports are almost entirely unrefined sugar, on which the duty is 95-100 of a cent per pound, while the duty on refined sugar is 1 95-100 cents per pound—for the benefit of the Sugar Trust.

American consumers of sugar will pay out a great sum of money in duties while they are waiting for the realization of Mr. HEPBURN's dream. Cuba would be glad to sell us sugar. The largest crop she has ever produced was 1,200,000 tons. Only about a fourteenth part of the island is under sugar cultivation. A crop of 2,000,000 tons is easily possible in the near future. The new Cuban tariff just proclaimed at Washington establishes lower duties on sugarmaking machinery sent there from the United States. Capital is seeking investment in Cuban plantations and sugar factories. If the new Cuban Government is able to maintain peace and order, there will be a large increase in the production of sugar.

We can make the island prosperous and remove a considerable burden from the back of the American consumer by making tariff concessions on Cuban sugar imported into this country. It may be doubted whether, without such concessions on her sugar and tobacco, the industries of the island will be easily or soon rebuilt. Mr. HEPBURN and those who agree with him in the view that we must sacrifice Cuba and the American consumer in the interest of Mr. OXNARD's American Beet Sugar Association appear to leave out of the account one consideration of high importance. If tariff concessions are not made and if the industries of Cuba languish under the self-government, it is extremely probable that the annexation of the island will not be long deferred. After annexation Cuban sugar would come in free of all duty. What would become of the beet sugar industry that will in ten years be able to produce all the sugar we need if only the protection of the tariff be kept over it? It might be better to concede something than to lose everything.

THE COPPER CRISIS.

The incidents of the past fortnight have possessed unusual interest and instruction for those who believe that there is room for profitable speculative trading between the upper and nether millstones represented by cliques as strong as those which are understood to be engaged in manipulating the copper stocks. It is characteristic of such mills that they "grind exceeding small" whatever is caught between them, and this is likely to be true of those who have placed more dependence upon tips than upon facts relating to the statistical position of copper which were accessible to any one desiring the information.

Had the copper market been left free from obvious and almost reckless manipulation, it is doubtful if anything resembling a crisis would have occurred. The price of the metal would have declined enough to encourage a largely increased consumption, production would have been discreetly curtailed, accumulated stocks would have melted, and the stimulation of industries consuming copper in a large way would have restored a healthy tone to the market. The necessary readjustment of values of copper shares would have been effected easily and naturally, and the passing of an extra dividend by Amalgamated Copper would have been regarded as an incident of that readjustment more suggestive of business sagacity than of financial embarrassment. That it has been effected by a plunge shows that the effort to sustain the price of the metal above its intrinsic value has rendered those engaged in this precarious operation an easy mark for their enemies.

For many months the statistical position of copper has been increasingly unfavorable. Two years ago the consumptive demand, largely the outgrowth of the phenomenal electrical development in every country of the civilized world, warranted the advance in copper to 16 and 17 cents per pound and brought a period of great prosperity to the established copper companies, whose gross profits were from 50 to 100 per cent., according to their costs of production. It is estimated that the cost of copper is from 8 to 12 cents per pound for companies possessing good facilities, and that the present requirements of the domestic markets and those depending upon this country for supplies could be fully met with copper costing 10 cents or less. In view of this fact the determination of the copper companies to sustain the 16½ cents minimum quotation means simply closing the door to a large consumption, which can be postponed as long as this policy is followed. The change began when the reaction in Germany effected a sharp reduction in the consumption of that country, next in volume to that of the United States. Exports of American copper began to decline rapidly, and from a total of 90,747 gross tons in the first half of 1900 dropped to 50,027 in the first half of the current calendar year. During this time production has continued unchecked at the rate of about 265,000 tons per annum, and the high prices maintained in this country have attracted considerable shipments of copper from the surplus stocks of Europe. Meanwhile, domestic consumption has not been sustained on a scale sufficiently liberal to offset these adverse conditions. It was relatively light during the first nine months of 1900, and while admittedly larger since the election than for nearly a year before, there is no evidence to show that it is great enough to compensate the producing companies for the loss in exports. There is undoubtedly a large stock of copper in first hands, due to the fact that exports have decreased about 50,000 tons this year as compared with last, and imports have increased about 15,000 tons.

Unfortunately, the policy of the Amalgamated Copper Company is almost wholly a matter of conjecture. That it can continue to carry its steadily increasing load in an effort to bolster up a market declining in obedience to the immutable laws of trade, is not believed by consumers, and a cut to 13½ cents, or any other figure materially below the present nominal quotation, would probably have less beneficial effect now than a much more moderate concession would have had before public attention was so sharply drawn to the weakness of the statistical position of the metal.

REFORMING SEASICKNESS.

At the Health Exhibition now in progress at Ostend a considerable space is taken up with the exhibit of a curious society known as the Anti-Seasickness League. Its exhibits consist of nostrums, bandages, and various ingenious devices which are supposed to set up conditions antagonistic to those which produce seasickness; but the influence upon the visitor who examines them is said to be even worse than that due to the choppy seas of the Channel, since they recall very disagreeable memories and cause him to feel that his hold upon the kindly fruits of the earth and other comestibles he has assimilated is, at best, extremely tenuous, even though his feet are planted upon a substantial floor and the objects about him are disposed to remain relatively stationary.

Seasickness will never be understood until it ceases to be classed as a physical infirmity and is rated where it belongs, among psychic phenomena. The best explanation of it which has come to our knowledge is that it is a disturbance of the nerve centres due to a lack of coincidence between the optical and the physical sensations. The fact that a person subject to this distressing infirmity can produce the worst kind of seasickness by contemplating his reflection and that of his immediate environment in a swinging mirror, if its movement is slight, is instructive. The experiment may be tried under the most comfortable conditions imaginable, and few even of those who can cross the ocean without missing a meal are strong enough in brain or stomach to resist its unsettling influence. This would indicate that there is no necessary connection between the sea and seasickness. What is known as carsickness is the same trouble under another name, and quite as bad.

It is not inconceivable that the progress of science will ultimately find a method of bringing the optical and physical sensations into harmony. Hypnotism would seem to be the agency by which this can be best accomplished, and we wonder it has not suggested itself to the managers of the ocean lines to supplement the services of the ship physician by those of the hypnotist, who, by the proper line of suggestion, could make those susceptible to seasickness fancy themselves free from the conditions inviting it. Why should not those who find a voyage dreadful from the moment the propeller begins to revolve until the vessel is again tied to a dock, be made to fancy that they are camping in the Adirondacks or abiding at home in stable equilibrium?

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Mr. CHARLES T. YERKES is certainly a remarkably bold financier, and his methods of procedure must be causing a great deal of insomnia among the London investors in corporate securities. He has just concluded a 999 years lease of the suburban business and underground franchise of the Great Northwestern Railway, will build a tunnel from Holborn to Finsbury Park, and has made application to Parliament for a franchise for a loop to connect it with the Brompton and Piccadilly line.

When there is nothing left to do in London, it may pay Mr. YERKES to come home and make a 9,999 years lease of the suburban business of the New York Central and Hudson River Road, and that of the other roads using the Park Avenue route into and out of New York. We have no doubt he could manage this business much better than it is now managed, and relieve the corporations which find themselves incapable of meeting the reasonable public requirement of a breathable atmosphere between the Grand Central Station and Harlem of a disagreeable and disquieting responsibility.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only one error, according to The Philadelphia Medical Journal, can fairly be charged against the surgeons and physicians who cared for President McKINLEY, and that error is simply one of prognosis. But, though they undoubtedly made prophecies which were contradicted by the termination of the case, The Journal both asserts and strongly argues that this, if an error at all, was infinitely preferable to an error in the other direction, and is, indeed, to be commended as well as justified, since its effect was to add appreciably to the patient's chances of recovery. "We take it as a well-established fact in practice," explains The Journal, "that a hopeful prognosis is better than despair in any case and under any circumstances whatever. There is a real and genuine asset to be derived from hope, and the individual who comes in for the biggest share of this asset is the patient. The tristful or lugubrious doctor who cannot see some silver lining to the cloud in an essentially doubtful case should retire. He is not in the psychological mood to avail himself of all his opportunities." It seems to us that these opinions are sound and reasonable, and they lend a sort of credibility to a curious theory which at least a few people have had in mind ever since the President died. The theory is, in effect, that the doctors, though thoroughly realizing the high probability of death from the very beginning, deliberately put their own reputations for knowledge and foresight in peril, and assumed and expressed a confidence which they did not feel in order to gain for their patient such advantage as might come to him from the confidence and hope not only of the few friends who were admitted to his room, but of everybody in the city, in the country, and in the civilized world. The force of psychical influences is recognized nowadays by others than those who degrade them into foul superstitions for the sake of robbing the ignorant and the weak-minded, and, fanciful as the theory is, it explains the otherwise inexplicable, and changes what seemed a gross mistake into self-sacrifice of the noblest sort.

—When the Rev. C. M. SHELDON of Topeka undertook to teach journalists their business and to give the world a good newspaper, he produced something which may have been good, but which certainly wasn't a newspaper, and even the few who had anticipated a sort of success for his experiment had to confess that its outcome was a complete failure. Since then the energetic and well-meaning gentleman has been making an attempt to reduce to practical form his imaginings and theorizings on another subject concerning which his knowledge was small, and again the failure has been complete. This latest scheme was the formation of a "Working Girls' Club" composed of the domestic servants and laundresses of Topeka and modeled on the ideas in Mr. SHELDON's book, "Born to Serve." A Mrs. LIDA M. HARDY went into the enterprise with hopeful energy, and Mr. SHELDON prepared an address for the throng of would-be members of the club who were expected at the first meeting, but the number of those who gathered to hear him was very small, and those who did come, instead of showing enthusiasm for the plan, criticised every feature of it with frankness and emphasis. The subsequent meetings differed from the first only in decreased attendance, and soon the whole thing was dropped as impracticable. The girls admitted the need for an uplifting of their condition, but they resented the suggestion that they were a class apart and "born to serve," and feared that identification with the movement would injure their chances of getting better employment rather than elevate their moral and social status. Mrs. HARDY has come to the conclusion that the effort to reach the girls already at work was a mistake, and now she has turned her attention to children who are likely some time to become servants. These she is trying to draw into a "Grace Darling Industrial Club," but the prospects are that this, too, is a form of segregation which will not be attractive. Some people seem to be unable to realize that though we have a fixed and definite "working class" in this country those who at any moment are members of it all look forward to something different, and many succeed in attaining that something.

—Attention is called by The Electrical Review to the fact that strangely near to all of what is called modern progress has been accomplished not only within the lifetime of men not very old, but well within the memory of such men. Seventy years ago scientists had little more knowledge of electricity and its practical uses than did the mass of the people, and the lightning rod was the beginning and end of real attempts to control the mysterious force. It took nearly a week for a New Yorker to send a message to Philadelphia and get a reply, and an answer to one sent to London could not be expected within six weeks. Heavy freight went by water or not at all, and the transaction of merely local business required the services of an enormous army of messengers. When the telegraph was invented the claim made that by the aid of the new device communication over long distances was practically instantaneous was received with general derision as an obvious impossibility. The more wonderful telephone excited only wonder, the day of incredulity as to the limitations of electrical science having already passed, and now nothing that the electricians do or say creates even surprise, since people are ready to believe anything that comes from them. The Review hesitates to decide whether the development of steam transportation or that of electrical appliances has done more in improving social conditions. "The telegraph and telephone," it says, "have caused the world to shrink in size, and emancipated countless messengers to more productive employment. The electric light has vastly extended the working hours of the race and made the evening hours both more attractive and safe. The trolley car has been the chief of municipal blessings, and has made cities cleaner, quieter, more habitable. All these things, and more, electricity has done in seventy years, and thus made an ever-widening difference between the citizen of to-day and his forefathers." It is certainly an amazing record.

—When Gen. KITCHENER went to South Africa he carried with him the great reputation for military efficiency which he had earned as well as won in Upper Egypt, and there were well-founded hopes that he would speedily complete the task which Lord ROBERTS, as was then realized, had only begun. KITCHENER's fame was not that of a brilliant or dashing leader, and he cannot be said to have been popular, since he was too cold and hard for that, but that he knew his business was beyond question, and however much of distaste there may have been for the methods he was expected to employ, nobody anticipated the failure of those methods. But that they have failed, or at least that they have not succeeded, has been evident for some time, and now comes the explanation of the mystery. The hard man has not been allowed to be hard, and diplomacy in any form was not in his sheaf of arrows. It is easy enough to believe that he is discontented with his position, that he resents the interference of the War Office officials at home, and that he wants to abandon to another the problem for which he has only one solution, and that a solution displeasing to his civilian superiors. He is far from the first man to lose in Africa a reputation acquired elsewhere.

CHRISTIANITY AND CZOLGOSZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday I read a short article entitled "Thinks Czolgosz Treated Too Well," by Mr. L. H. Anderson, a Christian gentleman whom I have known and esteemed for many years, but with whom I beg to differ on this subject.

In reference to this, the idea which suggested itself to my mind is that we as Christians who constitute part of the general public should not let our indignation reach the point of vengefulness, especially in matters of minor importance, such as the treatment of criminals prior to execution. What should concern us most is that justice should be meted out and executed upon this worst of criminals, and this, as we learn from day to day, is being done with all the expedition possible. So much for this.

One other thought from a purely Christian standpoint came to my mind in reviewing the attitude of Christian men toward the criminal since the commission of this crime. It is the thought of the contrast between the lives of many professed Christians—which include words, thoughts, &c.—and their professions. Take, for example, the attitude of the Rev. Dr. Naylor of Washington, D. C., (whose attitude you rather condemned in an editorial,) who declared he was almost converted to lynch law, or words to that effect.

I am astonished at their words, for they can hardly be interpreted in any other way than that they would almost like to have a hand in lynching Czolgosz, for, surely, they would not have others do their dirty work for them (?) or do the deed which they had thought.

As for me, I am glad that the responsibility of executing justice even on so monstrous a criminal as Czolgosz rests with the law. In the light of that great eternity and of that last great day which awaits us all alike, and which is preached of from so many pulpits each Sabbath, shall we not be glad that we as Christians have not soiled our hands in the blood of any man, even though that man be the greatest of criminals and the one most deserving of death?

The words of the Old Testament are convincing and final to me—"Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord," and with those sublime words ringing in my ears, I am not only not dissatisfied with the manner of executing the criminal by law and of leaving the responsibility absolutely with it, but as a professing Christian, am sincerely thankful the responsibility is not mine.

The indignant attitude of Christian people throughout our land is natural, but it is astonishing to me that as Christians we should allow it to consume us and permit ourselves to forget our allegiance to One who is above us all and to whom we are answerable, and shall some day render an account for every act and thought. "He that hath clean hands and a pure heart * * * shall receive the blessing from the Lord—righteousness from the God of his salvation."

W. V. D. BELDEN.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

The Carnation as the National Flower.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The part played in history by plants and flowers that have been chosen as the national emblems of various countries, e. g., the thistle for Scotland and the rose for England, &c., has often been responsible for the adoption of these flowers as such emblems. With that thought uppermost comes another, that the great American Republic could pay no greater tribute of respect to the memory of its martyred President, William McKinley, nor contribute more to the perpetuation of that blessed memory, than by adopting his favorite flower, the red carnation, as the country's National emblem.

It was the flower he wore on his breast when the assassin's bullet laid him low; it was the flower he cherished all his life long, because it was also the favorite of her who gave him birth. The carnation as it is grown and marketed to-day is purely an American production. It possesses all the attributes of beauty, and its breath is as sweet as was the personal character of that great man in whose large heart it found an affectionate biding place.

SANDY.

New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

Flower Memorial for McKinley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The primrose was the favorite flower of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, and on the anniversary of his death the flower is worn by Englishmen throughout the world, irrespective of party, as a kindly remembrance of the eminent statesman. The day is called Primrose Day.

The carnation was the favorite flower of the lamented President McKinley.

Would it not be a delicate compliment to his memory to call Sept. 14 Carnation Day and ask all Americans on the anniversaries of his death to wear the flower? It strikes me that Americans and other admirers of him throughout the world would be glad of such an opportunity to show respect to his memory.

W. F. HOLMES.

New York, Sept. 26, 1901.

Anti-Tammany Man's Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Wednesday, the 25th, there appeared a letter written by a partisan and called "A Partisan View." In his letter he says "better defeat with a Republican candidate than victory with a Democrat who is responsible for the present conditions, who by his vote and influence has placed Tammany in power." He does not stop to think, or if so, does not wish to remember the incident, that the cause of his Tammany power was the Hon. Thomas (Chief) Platt, who by the forcing of Benjamin F. Tracy down the throats of the G. O. P. brought the defeat, in which our friend the partisan needs must glory, as he likes defeat so well with a Republican.

How any plain-sighted man, one in favor of good city government, could have thrown his vote to the wind by voting for Tracy, instead of such a good man, with such a following as Seth Low had, is beyond my comprehension. Can it be that the Republican Party is the only party there is? Can it be that the Republican Party is the only one which contains a good man? Can it be that the Republican Party is the only one which can govern New York City properly, and only with Tom Platt pulling the strings? Can it be that we have not bad enough in the Hon. Wantage Croker?

I say no, ten thousand times no! Victory over Tammany with any one, be he Republican, Independent Democrat, or Citizens' Union man.

Pray do not let us be so narrow-minded as to believe, as W. S. Gavey would have us, that only a Republican can win victory, and then simply keep the name inserted on the ballot, a boomerang of a man, to detract from the strength of a union movement and for the aid of Tammany.

WILLIAM G. WINTERS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 27, 1901.

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several years ago the late Prof. Henry Drummond of Edinburgh, while in this country, uttered the following words, which I wish might be placed where every voter in New York City could read them daily from now until the 5th of November:

"If you are subjects of the kingdom of God, you must work to reform the world and reform your country, and reform Boston and Chicago, and above all, reform New York. You have been taught in school of your duties as citizens, but you are taught in this book, the Bible, very plainly your duties as Christian citizens. It is your duty to make these citizens, and it is possible for you to do it. These cities are making the people that live in them, and unless they set examples of righteousness and honor, the people will not be righteous and honorable.

"In this country there is not only little honesty and honor in municipal life, but there is little belief in its possibility. In England I have never known of a member of a Government or of a municipality, or of a city accepting a bribe. When I have told that to some in America they have received it with incredulity, because the very conception of a pure government and of honorable city and municipal authorities has been almost lost by the Nation. It is your business to restore the integrity and the righteousness in the high places of this land, and let the people see examples which will be helpful to them in their Christian life.

"I cannot speak too strongly about that, because I know that it can be done. We have had rotten municipal government, and the Christian men of the place have taken it up, and have said: 'We are determined that this shall not be,' and in the old cities they have put man after man into the municipal chairs simply because they were Christian men, and because they would deal with the people righteously and carry out a programme of Christianity for the city, and that can be done here."

May it be done here on the approaching election day.

E. V. W.

New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

An Old Times Compositor's Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Primarily permit me to offer my congratulations on your special "Jubilee Number—1851-1901." It is superb in every respect, and what more can you honestly say in praise? If I could not replace my copy I would not dispose of it for $50.

But my object in writing is to correct a misbelief of Ben C. Truman that he is the only person now living who worked on THE TIMES as a compositor so early as 1854. I was a compositor on the paper in 1853 and until 1855, when I purchased the first of several newspapers since owned by myself. I was only nineteen years of age when I went into the old composing room on Nassau Street, and unexpectedly was placed on a vacant frame by Mr. Gale, who seemed to take a liking to me from the first interview, and in a few days thereafter gave me a permanent "sit." I succeeded Garland (not Charles, but Nathaniel) on the "ship news sit" when he was made night foreman, and held it until I made my first newspaper property purchase.

I never enjoyed an active life more fully than during my service on THE TIMES from 1853 to 1855.

F. F. PATTERSON,
Collector of Customs.

Camden, N. J., Sept. 27, 1901.

THE DUTIES ON CUBAN PRODUCTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congressman Hepburn should be sustained in his objection to the remittance of duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco.

It is understood that Gen. Wood favors the abrogation of American tariff duties on Cuban sugar and tobacco. There is no especial reason why Gen. Wood should not be allowed to indulge himself in the study of agriculture from a Cuban point of view if it suits him to do so. He is Governor of the island, and his stand in the matter doubtless is a popular one in Cuba, but it is much too patent that if the doors to American markets for sugar and tobacco were thrown wide the act would be as disastrous to American growers and farmers as it would be beneficial to the Cuban planter.

Are we to study up plans for the prosperity of Cuba that will assuredly work detrimentally to the prosperity of America? Is not the American farmer every whit as good as the Cuban planter? Without doubt the Cuban plantation equipped as it is with climatic and soil conditions eminently contributive to a profitable production of sugar would at this stage of the industry in the States outstrip the American beet grower (with unhampered competition) in the market.

In the light of other industries, partially or wholly protected against similar foreign goods, it is no disparagement to the beet-growing business to ask that it be protected while yet in its infancy. After our factories become sufficiently numerous and our farmers sufficiently experienced, if the bars are to be taken down the American sugar beet grower will doubtless hold his own against the world. At present he is at a disadvantage that neither Cuba nor any other foreign country should be allowed to avail itself or themselves of.

I am well aware this theory is not in accordance with the creed THE TIMES has sought for years to promulgate throughout the land, but THE TIMES has lived to see some of its pet theories on free trade flatly contradicted by facts, and therefore perhaps may even view this as having a modicum of truth about it.

A. T. THOMAS.

New York, Sept. 28, 1901.

NUGGETS.

That Social Call Should Be Brief.

When a hostess puts her finger between the pages of her book, and keeps it there, don't stay longer than five minutes.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Methuselah's Advantage.

Mr. Dukane—How do you account for the longevity of Methuselah and the other patriarchs?

Mr. Gaswell—Oh, that was before so many new diseases had been invented.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Vain Pursuit.

"Your husband, I believe, pursues literature for a living?"

"No. He merely pursues literature. He's never got close enough to it as yet to let anybody know what he is pursuing it for."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Talent Wasted.

Palette—I tell you, times are pretty hard when a good artist has to get a job as a waiter.

Smiley—Yes, he's like the foolish servant in the parable—burying his talent in a napkin.—Town and Country.

HEROES AND HEROES.

From The Denver News.

We give unstinted praise to the man
Who is brave enough to die;
But the man who struggles unflinchingly
Against the currents of destiny
And bears the storm of adversity,
We pass unnoticed by.

We've plaudits and tears for him who falls,
Borne down in the shock of strife;
But a word of cheer we neglect to say
To him who plods on his dreary way
And fights in silence from day to day
The unseen battles of life.

There's courage, I grant, required to face
Grim death on the gory field.
There's also courage required to meet
Life's burden and sorrow; to brave defeat;
To strive with evil and not retreat;
To suffer and not to yield.

Some moments are there in every life
When the spirit longs for rest;
When the heart is filled with a bleak despair;
When the weight of trouble, remorse, and care
Seems really greater than we can bear,
And Death were a welcome guest.

But we crush it down and we go our way
To the duties that lie in wait.
From day to day we renew the fight,
To resist the wrong and to seek the right,
To climb at last to the suncrowned height
And to triumph o'er time and fate.

And thus—for my heart goes out to them—
My meed of praise I would give
To those who struggle life's path along,
The host of toil, who are patient, strong,
The unrewarded, unnumbered throng,
Who are brave enough to live.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL

Further Expressions of Hearty Good-Will Upon This Newspaper's Anniversary.

The Rev. ROBERT L. PADDOCK, Pro-Cathedral, 130 Stanton Street, New York City—A word from me I realize is of very little value, but I feel it my duty to tell you that THE TIMES is to my mind the best daily paper in the world, and that it comes nearer to being what I think a newspaper should be than any paper I imagine we might have for fifty years to come. I certainly congratulate you on the able editorials, the most comprehensive news, and the cheapness with which one can take it. I shall make every effort to place so helpful a sheet in the homes of my people, believing it will be a real missionary agency in interesting the people in what is worth while.

I cannot but express a hope, however, that at some time you may find yourself able to place a resume of the Sunday morning's paper in some corner of your Monday's issue, so that those who feel they would rather spend Sunday in some other way than in reading a newspaper can know the most important news, at any rate, of the day before. I think this would meet the real needs of many conscientious people.

EZRA SQUIER TIPPLE, D. D., Executive Secretary, Twentieth Century Thank-Offering Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York City—May I express my appreciation of the value of THE TIMES as a worthy newspaper, and my congratulations on its years of usefulness. For these latest years I am especially grateful. At a time when it was thought that a "cheap" paper must of necessity be a vulgar and sensational paper, a menace to morality and good government, THE TIMES undertook the difficult task of proving the falsity of the assumption and succeeded—succeeded grandly and to the gratification of all who love righteousness. I congratulate not alone THE TIMES, but the city and land in which it is published as well.

DR. ROBERT SELDEN, 271 Main Street, Catskill, N. Y.—Allow me, in common with thousands of others, to offer good wishes on your attaining such respectable age and reputation. I have read with profit and pleasure for many years "All the news that's fit to print." "May you live long and prosper."

WILLIAM E. BOARDMAN, Hartford, Conn.—Your recent Jubilee Number of THE TIMES was much enjoyed by me, and let me congratulate you on your fiftieth birthday. May your journal stand by your pure motto, "All the News That's Fit to Print," for many more years. If all the papers were as clean and newsy as THE TIMES the public would be better morally, and I hope the standard of your paper will always be as good as at present.

C. W. WHITNEY, New York City—My friend, the Hon. Jackson O. Dykman, states in your issue of to-day that he has been reading THE TIMES steadily since its first issue, and suggests an inquiry to ascertain how many now living have the same record. Well, in a way, I have the same, barring an interregnum of about eleven years, while I was living in Europe and on the Pacific Coast. I have personally never been able to discover what the delectable sensation following a "cocktail" before meals is, but I assume from the avidity with which it is sought nowadays by men and women alike that there must be something peculiarly seductive and quite indescribable about it to those who have acquired the cocktail habit. Now, something akin to what I imagine this "hankering" to be is the feeling that I experience when I do not read THE TIMES every day, and no matter how many other newspapers I read on a subject of any importance, I want to hear what THE TIMES has to say about it. My firm belief is that no greater boon was ever conferred upon this the city of my birth, and, indeed, on the Empire State, and our whole country at large, than the increased circulation of THE TIMES by the reduction in price. I heartily congratulate the editor and his staff for the unprecedented success which has followed their "flank movement" to place in the hands and in the minds of the rising generation an "antidote" for a class of newspaper literature which has bred assassins, cost us the life of one of our three best loved Presidents, and tacitly encouraged vice and immorality in every form.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL, 19 Grove Street, Brooklyn—I have just been reading the copy of your first issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES fifty years ago, and I am as much perplexed and bewildered as ever was Rip Van Winkle, and, indeed, somewhat dazed at the recollections it invokes. To appreciate this it will be well for me to explain that but two months before I had arrived in this country by the steamer Asia, Capt. Judkins, and being a "stranger in a strange land," I was quick to take note of what was going on, and my memory was tenacious to retain. Let me note in the first place that it states that "the royal mail steamer Europa arrived at Boston yesterday morning." Few of your readers can realize that at that time the Cunard Company was the only company in existence, and that it dispatched a steamer weekly, alternately to Boston and New York, and loud was the report of the gun as the fortnightly steamer arrived and departed. Let me scan the foreign news that the Europa had brought. In the first place, there is lots about Kossuth, who, some two months later, I saw in the parades given in his honor at Philadelphia. Poor fellow, I dare say the thought that where there was so much harrahing much money would be sure to follow to enable him to carry on the struggle in which he was so much interested; whether there was or not one of his companions still living a short distance from this city can tell.

Then of course there is much mention of the yacht race, about which every one knows, and also of the Presidential election in France won by Louis Napoleon, who a few months later, by a successful coup d'état, made France again an empire. And as regards home news, it has much to report of the riot in Lancaster County caused by the effort to arrest two fugitive slaves with a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Edward D. Ingraham. The issue about slavery was beginning to be a very hot subject, but I was more interested in remembering that Edward D. Ingraham was a few months later a fellow-passenger on the steamer Quaker City from Philadelphia to Savannah, and I still remember one of the humorous stories that he told. Then, as regards the weather, "a change of 30 degrees Fahrenheit, even in our ever-changeable slimate, is not a thing to be hurried from the after-dinner talk with a mere shrug. I well remember that drop. On Saturday I was envying those who were hurrying out of the city on account of the heat—the next day I and my friends were glad of the warmth of a wood stove.

There was another big drop that year. I think it was the 7th of December that after breakfast I hurried to see a big river, the Delaware, ice-bound, and sure enough, it remained sealed to commerce for about six weeks, while the Susquehanna was so bound that sleepers and rails were put in position, and the railway car run across from Havre de Grace to Port Deposit.

Again I notice "They come. Six vessels arrived at this port yesterday morning, bringing an addition of 1,282 to our population."

Those were the days when immigrants were appreciated, and I well remember a laudatory notice that "in consequence of a change of wind so many vessels were able to enter port with an aggregate of 11,000," &c. Now, alas, there are those who would say, "Hold, enough!" and "Shut the gates of mercy on mankind."

Of names mentioned, I remember many. Jenny Lind had been here a little while. Catharine Hayes was just arriving. I saw Charlotte Cushman as Queen Katharine, and also as Meg Merrilies; she was also a fellow-passenger in 1855 on the steamer Baltic, Capt. Comstock. Brougham I saw in "Pocahontas" and "Lend Me Five Shillings." Burton I saw in "London Assurance" and as Tony Lumpkin, and the huge Forrest I saw in "Hamlet," "Macbeth," and a play called, I think, "The Gladiator." It seems to me that my recollections of the foregoing actors and their parts were at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and, I suppose that it may be said of them all,

"These, our actors, were all spirits and are melted into air, into thin air."

Eheu! Tempus fugit!

THE SCHLEY COURT'S WORK

The Testimony Not Damaging, Applicant's Friends Say.

No Explanation Yet of Failure to Tell Schley of Signal Code Arranged with Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—What Mr. Rayner calls "the prosecution" of Rear Admiral Schley, in the estimation of the friends of Schley has not developed any important points in the direction sought to be made clear by the foes of that officer, although expectation had been raised that each successive witness during the week would give some information of a character to be convincing to the court that Schley deserved censure rather than promotion when the President, with the advice of the Secretary of the Navy, promoted him and he was confirmed by the Senate.

The most interesting testimony, as against Schley, has been opinion rather than fact. Thus far one witness has testified that the blockade off Santiago was maintained at a distance of seven miles by day and ten by night. That was the opinion of Commander Harber. Rear Admiral Higginson was of the opinion that the blockade was kept at four miles by day and three by night, and Capt. McCalla agreed with him as to the distances maintained and as to the drawing in, rather than hauling out, of the blockade at night.

Although efforts to bring in Rear Admiral Sampson have been prevented by the court, it may be considered proper to use Sampson's own chart in the appendix to show that his blockade line was held at six miles from shore, with one ship closer in toward the end of June, with searchlights set upon the harbor mouth.

Partisans of both Sampson and Schley have had opportunity to learn from the testimony that there was scarce a Captain who did not consider his ship the most important unit in the Flying Squadron, and who did not regard very lightly the importance of lending willing assistance to Schley. Capt. Wise has admitted that he disobeyed orders in failing to communicate to his superior officer instructions of importance from the Navy Department, but "supposed" that a subordinate who had the information would convey it to Schley. Capt. McCalla also admitted that he exercised his judgment instead of obeying orders.

There has been no satisfactory explanation of the failure to inform the commander of the Flying Squadron of the fact that there was an agreed code of signals by which communication could be had at Cienfuegos between the insurgents and the United States fleet. This code was known at Key West; Capt. Chadwick, Sampson's Fleet Captain, had it; but Capt. McCalla considered that it should not be given to Schley because he had it in confidence.

Schley's friends say that up and down the coast, from Key West to Santiago, there seems to have been something more than accidental failure to support Schley with information that he should have had, while he had plenty of information of a character to perplex and delay him.

Up to this time the Navy Department, occupying the position of prosecutor, has not called a witness for the purpose of giving any information calculated to show that Schley used his best judgment and endeavored earnestly to obey all orders, and scarcely one who considered that there was at any time such tempestuous weather as to make coaling difficult. The counsel of Rear Admiral Schley have yet to be heard from, and possibly they may revive the recollection of those witnesses who can now recall nothing but moderate seas and a great desire to take coal from the collier and return to Santiago, as the fleet eventually did. Bits of signal books have been quoted to intimate that further information of this sort may be looked for.

There is no escaping the conclusion, from the testimony of several commanders, that each one of them would have destroyed the Colon on the day when Commodore Schley had her fired upon if any one of them had been in command. As these officers were not under the instructions of the Navy Department to see that no battleship was disabled, and as the log of the Cristobal Colon shows that her commander believed he had disabled two of the Flying Squadron, Rear Admiral Schley may have little trouble in justifying his cautious attack upon the Spanish cruiser.

The bearing of the court has been that of a tribunal intent only upon having the facts. Such opinions as it has allowed to come in have sometimes been so contradictory that they do not give much concern to Rear Admiral Schley's counsel. The Judge Advocate has endeavored to remove the impression that the differences found between dispatches as sent and as printed by the Navy Department were of small consequence. The counsel for the applicant have admitted as much in regard to the "Disobedience of orders" dispatch. They have not yet been called upon to make admissions concerning the great differences between the two logs of the Vixen.

At the most the case as made out by the Judge Advocate shows only that there were officers who differed from their commander, and that they do not agree as to the facts upon which they based their differences of opinion. Nothing has been elicited that was not known in the Fall of 1898, when Schley was named for advancement for his services in the Santiago campaign.

DISPUTE OVER LEASE OF HOUSE

Former Owner of Condemned Property Demands the Rent Which Tenant Pays to the City.

In the Borough of the Bronx the widening of the streets is leading to many legal contests. John Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. William Parker are at war. Parker is a gatekeeper at the New York Zoological Park. For more than ten years he has been one of Hunt's tenants.

In condemning the property to widen the White Plains Road the line ran through the house occupied by Parker, leaving but a part of the kitchen. An order was received to vacate the house. Mrs. Parker visited the Controller and bargained that she should occupy the house until it was necessary to tear it down; she agreeing to pay the city $8 rent a month.

Hunt insisted that as it will be some time before the city would pay him for the property, the rent must be paid to him. When this was not done he boarded up the well and tore away the gutters bearing the water from the roof. Then he started to build a fence to shut out light from the kitchen windows.

Mrs. Parker attempted to drive him away with a broom. She alleges that Hunt struck her on the hand with a crowbar and drove her into the house. As a result she had him put under bonds to keep the peace. Hunt has now consulted a City Marshal, and declares that if the Parkers do not pay the rent at once he will evict them from the house.

Old Man Dies in the Street.

Policeman Coburgh of the West Twentieth Street Station yesterday morning found an old man very sick on the stoop at 610 West Twenty-first Street. The officer called an ambulance from the New York Hospital, but before it arrived the man died. His body was taken to the Morgue. There was nothing found on it by which the body could be identified. The man was about sixty years old, five feet seven inches in height, and weighed about 135 pounds.

Coal Barge Brooklyn Sinks.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Sept. 29.—The tug Edgar F. Luckenbach, which arrived here to-day, reports that the coal barge Brooklyn of New York, which she had in tow, sank Friday morning, fifteen miles south by east, one-half east, from Fenwick's Island. Only part of her masts is visible above water, and the wreck is dangerous to navigation, being in the path of vessels bound up and down the coast. The lost barge was coal laden and bound from Newport News to Providence. The crew were rescued by the tug.

Dr. Hadley Advises Yale Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29.—President Hadley at first chapel service to-day gave the young students advice on matters of morals and correct living. He urged them to eschew betting and loud demonstrations at athletic contests, telling them that betting was a form of "loud talk." He referred to unseemly demonstrations of the last college year, such as the mock trial held by seniors, and warned the students against a repetition.

SPARROW FIGHTS A HERON.

A Sea Gull Finally Swallows the Plucky Little Bird After Fighting the Pelicans.

A cocksparrow entered the Aviary in Central Park yesterday afternoon and attempted to pick up a crumb of bread that had been thrown through the wirework by a little boy. One of the big herons saw the crumb fall and made a dash for it. The sparrow got it, and the heron seized the sparrow in its long bill. The sparrow made a desperate resistance, and got away from the bill of the big bird.

The sparrow fiercely attacked the heron and pecked it about the head. The heron finally struck the sparrow a blow that stunned it, and then tried to swallow the little bird whole. The pelicans and a sea gull tried to get the dying sparrow away from the heron, and in the struggle for possession the little bird's body was almost denuded of feathers. After a fight of several seconds the sea gull wrested the sparrow away from the heron, and while the sparrow was still fluttering its wings, the gull swallowed it.

That ended the fight between heron, pelicans, and gull, but the gull evidently had some trouble to keep the sparrow down, as it went through some violent contortions for several minutes after it had swallowed the sparrow.

The gull flew to the water and dived under several times, swam around the little pond excitedly, did a number of acrobatic feats, as though trying to eject the sparrow. Then it spread its wings and flew around the cage many times, and finally lay down by the side of the water as though suffering from indigestion.

SNAKES FOR CENTRAL PARK.

Part of the Monkey House Has Been Fitted Up to Show Them.

Director John W. Smith of the Central Park Menagerie for several years past has been trying to get an appropriation for the purpose of adding a collection of snakes to the attractions of the menagerie, but he has always failed. This time, through the exercise of economy in other directions, he has managed to accomplish his object. During the past week the Park carpenters have been busy preparing a place for an exhibit of snakes.

The east end of the monkey house has been fitted up, and during this week the snakes will be installed. There will be boa constrictors, rattlesnakes, puff adders, blacksnakes, gartersnakes, and specimens of native and foreign snakes. The exhibit will be under the care of Jacob Cook, one of the most experienced keepers of the menagerie. Commissioner Clausen thinks it will be one of the most interesting exhibits in the Park.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION LAW.

Outline of the Regulations Which Went Into Effect on Sept. 3.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Marine Hospital Service has received from J. M. Eager, Passed Assistant Surgeon, now at Naples, an outline of the new Italian emigration law that took effect Sept. 3. The outline presents a number of features of interest from a sanitary and service point of view.

Naples, Genoa, and Palermo are the only Italian ports from which emigration will be permitted. Venice, formerly an emigration port, has been taken off the list. Italian emigrants are defined as Italian citizens who leave Italy in Italian or foreign vessels occupying third-class compartments, or compartments which the Italian authorities consider to be equivalent to the ordinary third class.

At the emigration ports the Italian Government is represented by an Inspector of Emigration. With the consent of the Governments of the different countries to which emigration takes place, Inspectors of Emigrants are to be appointed for duty in such countries, or diplomatic or Consular officers detailed for that purpose. It is the duty of these Inspectors stationed in foreign countries to protect the interests of Italians, furnish information regarding them, and obtain employment for them when necessary.

The medical officer, or one of the medical officers, of all emigrant vessels leaving Italy must be a medical officer of the Royal Italian Navy in the active or auxiliary service. To these medical officers is intrusted the supervision on board of Italian citizens, in addition to general medical, surgical, and sanitary duties.

The companies engaged in carrying emigrants are to be represented by agents known as "vettore," who are responsible to the Italian Government for the enforcement of the regulations. The "vettore" are to guarantee that the Italian medical officer is furnished with his living aboard and a first-class stateroom both for the outward and the return trip.

Under the law emigrants refused for any malady must be returned without expense to the Italian Government or the emigrants to the place where they live, or, if foreign to Italy, to the frontier by which they entered Italy for embarkment. The "vettore" are responsible to the emigrants for civil damages in case of rejection at the final destination on account of foreign immigration laws, when it can be proved that the "vettore," or those for whom he acts, were aware before sailing of the circumstances that probably would determine the rejection of the emigrant.

The "vettore" are responsible to the Italian Government for the safe transport of emigrants to their destination. In addition they are required to assume the responsibility for the return of indigent Italians by emigrant ships, which touch at Italian ports, after landing emigrants abroad. These vessels, at the request of the Italian diplomatic or Consular authorities, must accept such passengers at a uniform rate of 2 lire a day, including food. Steamships of less than 1,000 tons' burden must be prepared to take ten such returning Italians at the price stated, and one additional passenger for every additional 200 tons' burden or fraction thereof.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR ARRESTED.

Captain Tumbridge and Mayor Tumbridge, His Son, Accused by Policeman of Disorderly Conduct.

Capt. William Tumbridge, proprietor of the Hotel St. George, Clark Street, Brooklyn Heights, and his son, Major John W. Tumbridge of Gen. McLeer's staff, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Dooley in the Adams Street Police Court, charged with disorderly conduct.

Policeman John Lass of the Gates Avenue Police Court, arrested the two men Saturday night on a Gates Avenue trolley car. He said he was on the back platform of the car when the father and son started quarreling with a man whose name he did not know. He attempted to make peace, when the Major hit him. Capt. Tumbridge, according to the policeman's story, came to the young man's assistance. Lass hit Major Tumbridge with his club, causing a scalp wound. He then arrested both men and took them to the Myrtle Avenue Police Station. Frederick C. Niblo, clerk at the St. George, who was summoned, gave bail for Capt. Tumbridge and his son.

Magistrate Dooley adjourned the case until Friday. The prisoners were represented by Jerry A. Wernberg and ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck. They refuse to discuss their arrest or the events leading up to it.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Opening of the School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

The New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance begins its second year to-morrow. Prof. Charles Waldo Haskins is the Dean. Prof. Joseph French Johnson has been appointed to the Chair of Political Economy and Banking. Commercial law has been correlated with the regular studies. Cleveland F. Bacon, A. B., LL. B., and William F. Walsh, A. B., LL. B., are to lecture on law; Prof. William Clarence Webster Ph. D., on the theory, history, and geography of commerce.

Lectures will also be delivered by James G. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Milo Roy Maltbie, H. C. Whitehead, general auditor of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad; Emil S. Fischer, manager of the Foreign Exchange Department of the North American Trust Company; William A. Prendergast, Secretary of the National Credit Men's Association, and Dr. Edward M. Hartwell, Secretary of Statistics, Department of Boston.

DR. PARKHURST PREACHES ON ANARCHY

Calls City Administration Anarchical from Top to Bottom.

Would Put the General Body of the Local Government in the Electric Chair with Czolgosz.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church for the first time since he returned from his vacation abroad, and dealt with the question of anarchy.

"Naturally enough, it was the first impulse both here and abroad to explain the murderous act of Czolgosz by the insanity of the perpetrator," he said. "Sentimental morality is a good deal given to working the insanity idea. That the assassin in question was stupid goes without saying, but it takes something besides stupidity to make of a fool an assassin. However blundering in his methods, there was no blunder about the purpose those methods were meant to subserve.

"If the deed had been the outcome of personal enmity, it would have meant very little, comparatively speaking. A dozen Czars might have been assassinated and two or three Williams, and no such tidal wave of popular passion be set rolling across the world, for a great many Russians hate the Czar, and a great many Germans hate William, but it is doubtful if anywhere in the world was a man who hated McKinley.

"It was a blow at the very idea of law and righteousness that gives to magistracy its validity. That is a type of assassination by the side of which ordinary murder is a very harmless and innocent amusement. The assassin that the world is just now contemplating had no desire to get rid of an individual, but to destroy government, extirpate law, assassinate righteousness, and, if only the shot could penetrate so far, to let off a blast beneath the throne of the Infinitely Holy. And the Anarchists who only talk anarchy are as vicious and viperous as the Anarchist who commits the act, and differ from him only in not having the courage of their depravity.

"Violation of authority, however, is the highest obedience when the authority itself is essentially unlawful. If the Finns, who are at the present time the victims of as atrocious a tyranny on the part of Russia as has been practiced for a hundred years by any nation professing to be civilized, were to dispatch a representative to St. Petersburg for the purpose of assassinating the Czar, it would not necessarily be a stroke of Anarchy. I do not mean to say that such a procedure would be justified. I am only saying that it would not be anarchical. It would be merely an attempt to get rid of authority in the unrighteousness of its exercise.

"I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticise wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so advertising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition.

"And when we talk about anarchy, let us not limit our regards to Most, Czolgosz, and Emma Goldman. Our own city is full of anarchy. The very administration we are under here is anarchy from the top down, solid, unmitigated, devilish. It does not kill men, at least as a rule, but it goes around with sharp blades wherewith to knife every holy principle that the great God could ever have dreamed of. And it would send a thrill down the whole pulsing body of the times if in the same hour that Czolgosz goes to the electric chair the general body of our local government could be put in the chair along with him, and anarchy individual and anarchy organized be consigned to the abysses of reprobation by one and the same current of electric damnation."

LESSONS OF McKINLEY'S DEATH

Reforms Suggested by the Paulist Fathers—Danger of Indiscriminate Democracy of Manners.

In The Calendar, the parochial publication of the Paulist Fathers, which was distributed yesterday to the members of the congregation, is the following under the heading of "Lessons of the President's Death":

The calamitous affair of the assassination of the President is full of lessons for us American people. To put some of them briefly, they are these:

We ought to have more sense of dignity of human nature; more reverence for the person and the character of our public officials. Excessive political animosity, cartooning, ridicule, imputing of mean motives, reckless criticism of those who are in the public eye ought to be most strongly decried.

We ought to stop up the most fertile source of these deplorable abuses, namely, "yellow" journalism—as it exists to-day a very fountainhead of shamelessness, of recklessness, of false philosophy, of license, of demagogy, of total irreverence for the sacredness of private life, of effectual libel, and calumny and slander.

We ought to wake up to the danger of indiscriminate democracy of manners. We ought not to demand that our Presidents offer themselves as helpless, passive victims to any crank or villain who desires to slay them. This is a lesson among the saddest of those we have to learn, and we shall learn it with greatest reluctance; but we must learn it unless we are willing to admit that three noble lives in one generation is not too great a sacrifice for the blessing of familiar intercourse between the President and the people.

We ought to learn the dreadful possibility of human passion when galled by injustice, groaning under cruel disadvantages imposed by "man's inhumanity to man"; ready to rise and wreak its ill-guided but ungovernable vengeance on those unfortunate ones, generally themselves innocent, who have to bear the sins of the really guilty who are the oppressors of the poor.

We ought to learn, finally, or, rather, we ought to learn firstly, and chiefly, that there is no sure cure for all these evils but the infusion of religion into the hearts of the people—religion that will make them understand the dignity of man, resting on the value of the soul; religion that will make them avoid whatever flouts and propagates vice and injustice; religion that will make them law-abiding, sane, and truly fitted for the right of participation in government, and for the privilege of democratic familiarity with their rulers; religion that will make them tolerant, patient, long suffering for God's sake under whatever injustice cannot be remedied.

URGES VOTERS TO VOTE.

The Rev. Dr. Eckman Points the Way to Reform the City Government.

"Can We Have a Christian City?" was the theme of the Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman's sermon, delivered last evening to a large congregation at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We cannot have a Christian city without the diffusion of intelligence. Both go hand in hand. The education of the masses is of the greatest importance, and a municipality which does not exert every effort to bring about this desired result deserves the condemnation of all. A band of bandits who have brought about such a condition of affairs that will not permit of the schooling of over 50,000 children in this city of ours deserves the hearty detestation of every right-thinking man and the wrath of the people should bury them deep beneath their own obloquy and shame.

"We cannot have a Christian city while a political institution like the present Government, which would bring shame to the heathen civilization of 2,000 years ago, is allowed to exist. The sickening array of corruption needs no exploitation, so nauseating, so odoriferous is it from its foulness. It is all too well known to us. But the great danger is that we will become apathetic and despair of purging our city of the foulness which oppresses it. There can be no relief until we rise in our might and use the God-given right of voting at the elections."

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Discussed by the Rev. Dr. Crowe at the Church of the Eternal Hope.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Eternal Hope, (Third Universalist,) in West Eighty-first Street, upon "The Municipal Campaign."

"My hope," he said, "for the good issue of this campaign is the independent vote. Our National Government was so framed that government by party was the inevitable result. For the nation that was no less inevitable than wholesome. Two great parties, like the centripetal and centrifugal forces, keep the world in balance, and a third and a fourth, now and then, to urge a new principle or emphasize an old criticism is entirely healthful.

"But city government is intrinsically different from National Government. It is a local improvement association, an educational institution, and the guardian of homes and morals. There is no more reason why partisan politics should enter into the management of a city than why it should be thrust into the management of a railroad or a university or a church. Partisan loyalty should not be called in question by municipal independence.

"If we have allowed another George III. to rule us from across the water the shame is at least half our own. As long as we consent to it I shall not abuse Mr. Croker for taking advantage of it. He is the perfectly natural product of city government by party. We shall never get rid of his type, except spasmodically, until we rid ourselves of the idea that the great party machines must grind out our municipal grist. It is a long step in the right direction when half a dozen political organizations nominate the same man for Mayor. The goal, however, will be reached only when the nominations for city officials are made by the people, with no reference to party organizations; when the indorsement of any National machines will not be required, and when the urgency of any machine will be sure death to the candidate.

"Mr. Low was selected as candidate for Mayor because he is the man for the place. He has battled against the Republican machine in time past with sufficient vigor to allay the wildest Democratic fear that partisanship will ever influence him. Few things are certain, especially in politics; but one of those few certain things is that his administration will be just and fair and honorable, in which the greatest good to the greatest number will be jealously guarded."

THE CRAZE FOR GAMBLING.

Dr. Banks Says It Is Making a Curse of the Most Innocent and Beautiful Sports.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, on West One Hundred and Fourth Street, spoke at the services last evening on the "Gambling Craze Among Respectable People." He said, in part:

"A gambler is everywhere in evidence. His despoiling hand is laid on the most innocent and beautiful sports, making them to multitudes a curse instead of a blessing. Of all the beasts given to man none has been so good a servant as the horse, and the love of a fine horse is natural to most people. The beauty of a splendid horse in action is a great fascination, and yet the trials of speed of the swiftest horses in the world have been turned into great gambling hells that reek with drunkenness and are fierce with the lust for gold, without paying for it the price of honest toil. Many young men and young women every year begin their gambling at the race track, where they are carried away from their moorings in the heat of temptation.

"Yacht racing furnishes one of the healthiest and most delightful of all amusements, and yet that, too, is having its wholesome character taken away from it by the gambler. It is becoming to be a great gamble, and the boats that go out to watch the races are often only gambling saloons.

"Many respectable people are encouraging this gambling craze by their attitude toward gambling in their own homes. The young man or the young woman who is encouraged in a cultivated and respectable home to play cards for small stakes will soon feel that the principle is just the same on the race track or in the poolroom as in the parlor. Many defaulters who have gone to the dungeon of the swindler, or to the death of the suicide, began a gambling career in a luxuriantly furnished drawing room under the tutelage of a fashionable hostess.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PRESIDENT J. J. HILL'S PLANS.

Last Trip West to Inspect Route for a Washington Line.

NEW WHATCOM, Washington, Sept. 29.—It has developed here that the last visit of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern to the Pacific Coast was made to inspect a route for his second line of railway across the Cascade Mountains in this State. It is said Mr. Hill made the trip on muleback from the head waters of the Lake Chelan country to Bridge Creek, in the Cascade Mountains.

On the eastern side of the mountains the Great Northern is extending the system westward from Marcus to Midway. On the western side its line was taken forty miles eastward, from Hamilton to Rockport. Between Rockport, the present terminus of the line on the western side of the mountains, to Midway, where contracts are said to have already been let for construction on the eastern side, is a distance of 150 miles. It was to look over the intervening gap, in which lies Skagit Pass, that Mr. Hill made his last trip.

PRESIDENT GOES TO CHURCH.

With Two of His Children Walks from the White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—President Roosevelt attended Divine services to-day at the Grace Reformed Church, his chosen house of worship, accompanied by his daughter Ethel and his son Kermit. The little building was even more crowded than a week ago, when Mr. Roosevelt first appeared there as President. Every pew was filled, and chairs were placed in the aisles and about the rear of the room. A knot of people collected outside the door and several of them availed themselves of seats in the window sills.

The President and his children arrived at exactly 11 o'clock, after the building had filled, having walked from the White House. Without ceremony or ostentation he took his seat, in the second row at the left of the middle section. At the close of the services the congregation remained standing while the President left the building.

MRS. McKINLEY GOES DRIVING.

Continues to Bear Up Well—Mr. Cortelyou Again in Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 29.—Mrs. McKinley had two drives again to-day. On account of dismal weather and the rain of yesterday, and nearly all night, the outing was confined to the streets in the city. It was said at the McKinley home to-night that there has been no material change in her condition, and that she continues to bear up remarkably well.

Mr. Cortelyou returned from Cleveland to-night, where he went yesterday to consult with Col. Myron T. Herrick on certain matters connected with the estate. He expects to visit Cleveland the latter part of the week, to see Senator Hanna, who is now in the East. Mr. Cortelyou will leave Canton for Washington Tuesday, but will be here again in a short time, and will be in the city at intervals for some time to come.

Besides administering the estate Mr. Cortelyou and Judge Day are to take charge of the business affairs of Mrs. McKinley. She has considerable property herself, aside from the estate left by her husband.

EPISCOPALIANS TO MEET.

Delegates to Convention Begin to Arrive at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The advance guard of visitors and delegates to the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which will open in this city next Wednesday, has arrived. Among the arrivals are the Right Rev. Ozi William Whitaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania; the Right Rev. P. T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska; the Right Rev. J. T. Holly, Bishop of Haiti; the Rev. Dr. H. L. Duhring, Philadelphia, ex-Judge Charles Andrews, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. M. North, Columbus, Ohio; George C. Thomas, Philadelphia; Bishop B. W. Morris, Oregon; Bishop S. D. Ferguson of Liberia, Western Africa; Bishop John Scarborough, New Jersey; Bishop Wells, Spokane, Washington, and Bishop A. Beatty of Newton, Kan.

The convention will be in session until Oct. 20. It is expected that 400 members out of a total of 600 will attend the convention. The absence of the Rev. [illegible] Dicks, who has presided over the House of Clericals and Lay Deputies since [illegible] will necessitate the election of a new President. Among those mentioned for this honor are the Rev. Dr. Alsopp of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Huntington of New York and the Rev. Dr. Lindsay of Boston.

REFUSE TO RELEASE REV. DR. LORIMER

Boston Church Will Not Accept His Resignation.

Standing Vote Decides to Raise $100,000 to Reduce Church Debt—New York Call May Be Declined.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church, who has recently received a call from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, to-day tendered his resignation, the letter being read before an immense congregation by Deacon Wentworth at the close of Dr. Lorimer's morning sermon. The resignation caused profound surprise to many, as it had been generally understood that no immediate action with regard to his New York call was to be taken by Dr. Lorimer. The Executive Board, however, was aware of his decision, and had voted unanimously not to accept the proffered resignation.

In his letter Dr. Lorimer says that his pledge, made after the temple was destroyed by fire, to remain with the church through the dark days then before her, had been fulfilled, and that, now the church is strong and powerful, he feels that he may without prejudice to her or discredit to himself withdraw from the pulpit. He was also influenced in his decision by the hope that a change in his field of labor may diminish the physical strain unavoidable in the temple work, and by the further hope that under a new leader the congregation may be made to realize the imperative necessity of liquidating the debt burdening the temple property and impeding the development of its religious activities.

A great hush came over the audience when the letter was read. Then, one by one, the Executive Committee and others pleaded that something be done to keep their beloved pastor. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Evarts, the assistant pastor, and others stated that if the present church debt could be reduced by $100,000 they had assurances that Dr. Lorimer could be induced to remain. The plea for funds was immediately responded to, many pledging themselves for various amounts.

The members of the church then, by a unanimous standing vote, refused to accept the resignation, and by the same act assumed the responsibility of raising the sum required. It was the unanimous opinion that nothing would be left undone to keep Dr. Lorimer in his present pastorate.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Blue and black or black and blue is a combination that is always good. The black gives the paler color distinction and the delicacy of the blue lightens the black when it might otherwise be heavy. There was a pretty costume at the Lyceum Theatre the other evening which showed the value of the combination, this time in a costume not in a frock. The woman who wore it was young and pretty, and the gown was of some light material, presumably crêpe de chine, and of a pretty shade of blue combined with a heavy cream lace. The frock was one of these formed entirely of tucks, fitting closely in the skirt by small tucks which were carried down to the flounce, which was headed by a narrow band of the lace. The waist was fitted with more of the fine tucks, which covered the entire lower part of the upper waist, being formed of the lace. The sleeves of this gown were very pretty, tucked open the full length on the top of the sleeve an opening of nearly an inch showing the arm beneath, which was crossed by bands of baby blue ribbon tied into tiny bows. That was a pretty, dainty frock, very suitable for theatre wear, and it was given character by one of the deep boas of tulle or a fine net in black with long velvet loops in front and a big black hat.

⁂

There is more and more attempt at wearing smart gowns and evening gowns to the theatre, but the difficulty has been to make gowns which were distinctly evening gowns and yet suitable to wear with hats to public restaurants for dinner, and to a big playhouses to which the public is admitted. Some of the smart English women now in this country have solved the problem by wearing evening blouses, low cut, but with a big boa covering the neck. They are quite suitable to be worn at dinner with the hats, which are removed later at the theatre. The smartest of American women have also adopted this custom.

⁂

In a large gathering at a theatre there is much that is educational in the style of dress. On last Friday night at Wallack's there were good examples of this. One woman in the orchestra seats wore a gown of some thin white material, décolleté, with no hat, and she entered the theatre wearing a white boa, though her escort carried a light wrap. She may have been going to a full dress affair later, but her gown was manifestly inappropriate for the place.

⁂

Another woman on the same evening wore a handsome gown which was stylish and suitable. It was a figured net gown, dots of different sizes upon the net ground, made princess, and given a striped effect by perpendicular bands of paillettes carried the full length from the top of the bodice to the edge of the skirt. The bands were an inch wide, set two or three inches apart, and the striped effect was emphasized, the net being made over white silk. The gown was cut square neck with a mass of the jet around the décolletage. With the gown was worn one of the pretty neck boas of white net, each ruffle with an edge of black net and with long velvet or ribbon ends. The hat was a big black crinoline trimmed with black ostrich plumes.

⁂

For the average theatregoer who dresses less an entire gown of pretty light cloth is more effective than the light blouse worn with a dark skirt which has done duty for so long. There is a cut-in-two effect given the woman whose body is in one color with skirts a decided contrast.

⁂

The stout woman who wears serpentine lines of white lace running down her black gown or a bodice of black and white stripes was at the theatre on Friday night. She is to be seen in all places. But zebra effects are seldom good and can only be worn by the slender, stylish woman who knows how to carry such a gown and who in wearing decided stripes is with all her advantages still more smartly than artistically dressed.

⁂

Gowns of black net, of which there are infinite varieties this year, are delightful for the theatre, and as a rule the more quietly made are the better, though any amount of elegance may be introduced in them in rich fine-toned embroideries.

⁂

There are some pretty hair ornaments which are good. They are flowers, lily shaped, the petals edged with strass or rhinestones and a single large stone in the centre. With some of these there is an aigrette, but the aigrette to be good form this year must lie low, and in so doing it loses its chief characteristic.

⁂

Very stylish is a trimming which is introduced into a white tulle imported gown. At the head of the flounce of this gown or the flare, which is not always distinctively a flounce, are immense flowers, six or eight inches in diameter, each petal being in the form of a leaf made of tucked cream batiste, the tucks set in diagonally and gravitating toward the centre, giving a very pretty effect of the veins of a leaf. Each of these leaves, and so the entire flower or cluster of leaves, as it might be called, is outlined with a fancy gold braid or design in gold. The bodice of the gown is made almost entirely of the leaves, which are clustered in different ways to agree with the shape of the bodice, and have a decided utilitarian value, as it is possible to use them to best advantage. It is at the same time a striking and effective trimming and yet simple.

⁂

The décolletage of this gown is pointed, cut very low, as all evening gowns seem to be, a reminder in the back of Sarah Bernhardt's gowns. "David Harum's sister would say they needed more clothes," one woman remarked to another the other day, seeing the low cut of French model gowns exhibited upon the wax figures.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. Gray.

CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—Dr. William C. Gray, the editor of The Interior, a publication of the Presbyterian Church, died to-day at his home at Oak Park. Dr. Gray underwent a surgical operation just before he left Chicago for his Summer vacation in the Wisconsin woods. When he returned, a few weeks ago, he was in a weakened condition, due not only to the operation, but to the growing infirmities of age. He grew gradually weaker, and for several days his friends had realized that there was no hope for his recovery.

Dr. Gray was one of the foremost Presbyterians of the West, and had been identified with The Interior for more than thirty years. His "Campfire Musings" and editorials were widely read. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1830, and began his newspaper career as the editor of The Maine Democrat in 1851. Two years later he established The Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune. After one year as editorial writer on The Cleveland Herald he became, in 1863, the editor of The Newark American, retaining this position until 1871, when he formed his connection with The Interior. Although this is a religious paper, Dr. Gray was not a minister.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Schley Schaff.

Mary Elizabeth Schley Schaff, widow of Dr. Philip Schaff, who was for many years Professor of Church History at Union Theological Seminary, died at Mohonk, Ulster County, N. Y., on Saturday morning of heart disease. She was seventy-nine years old, and had for a number of years been going to Mohonk during the Summer months.

Mrs. Schaff was a cousin of Admiral Schley. Several of her brothers distinguished themselves both in the Union and the Mexican wars. She married Dr. Philip Schaff in 1846. Dr. Schaff became Professor of Church History in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church at Mercersburg, Penn., about that time. In 1863 he came to New York and became a member of the Faculty of Union Theological Seminary. Her son, David Schley Schaff, is at present Professor of Church History at Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Schaff's body was removed to her residence, at 15 East Forty-third Street, in this city, from where the funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Interment will be at Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE M. GLEASON died yesterday at Gouverneur, N. Y. He was a prominent politician and had served several terms in the Assembly.

Dr. HENRY WHITEHORNE died in Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He was at one time one of the best-known educators in the country and was a warm personal friend of Jefferson Davis. He filled the Greek Chair in several of the leading American universities.

Funeral of Chief Gunner Eilers.

The body of Henry A. Eilers, chief gunner of the battleship Kentucky, who died from heart disease in the Philippines on June 30, arrived in this city last Thursday and the funeral services were held yesterday in an undertaker's establishment at 612 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Dr. Walkey, Chaplain of the Fire Department, conducted the services. On the coffin were two wreaths sent by old comrades on the Kentucky and the cruiser Philadelhpia. The funeral will take place to-day in Cypress Hills Cemetery. Eilers had been married less than two years. His widow lives at 632 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

Memorial Service for Bishop Whipple.

At Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue, a memorial service for Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, who died on Sept. 16, was held last night. An address on the Bishop's life was delivered by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. H. P. Nichols, who dwelt upon his work among the Indians and expressed the opinion that he was an ideal frontier Bishop.

ABRAHAM WIDMAN MISSING.

Left His Home on Tuesday Last to Go to His Father's Store.

The police at Headquarters were asked last night to look for Abraham Widman, nineteen years old, who has been missing from his home, 134 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, since Tuesday last. The request was made to the police by the young man's father, James Widman, a dry goods merchant, who has a place of business at 316 Church Street.

Young Widman left his home saying that he was going to his father's business house. He did not go to 316 Church Street, and has not been seen by his family or friends since. Widman is 5 feet 8 inches in height, slim, and has light complexion and hair. He wore a navy blue suit when he left home.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Gen. Hubbell Appoints His Adjutant and Quartermaster.

In an order just issued from his headquarters at 935 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, Gen. William H. Hubbell, recently chosen to succeed Gen. Nelson A. Miles as the Commander in Chief of the National Army of Spanish War Veterans, announces the following appointments:

Adjutant General—L. C. Dyer, editor of the Spanish War Journal, Washington, D. C.

Quartermaster General—Robert A. Brunner of Rutherford, N. J.

Aide—Col. Charles W. Parker, Senior Vice Commander of the District of Columbia Corps Assembly.

ROWING AT COLUMBIA.

Francis S. Bangs Officially Declares the Sport Is on a Firm Basis at the University.

Francis S. Bangs, Trustee of Columbia University, and the graduate chiefly responsible for the stimulus given to Columbia aquatics in the engagement of Edward Hanlan as coach, and the establishment of the Racing Club, has made the following official statement on rowing at Columbia:

Upon the rowing interests of the university the results of the year have already manifested themselves in most wholesome fashion. After numerous experiments with many styles of stroke, a single season of ing and a return to the plain unelaborated expert professional oarsmanship and teach-handling of the oar, have restored Columbia to her proper place as a factor that must be regarded in intercollegiate rowing. That is a highly important point gained for the university itself. For some years candidates for our crews have presented themselves, and a minority of them have lasted through the drudgery of the preliminary stages of training without other inducement than the endeavor, for the sake of tradition, to preserve the university's connection with the sport. With the reasonable certainty of attaining at least the honors won by the 'Varsity crew of this year, places in the boat will be and, indeed, are already sought by an increasing number of candidates, while the announcement that there are nearly 500 subscribers to the Rowing Club for this season—more than double the number in any previous period—will indicate, too, that there has come about a material addition to the interest among the lovers of rowing, who find now encouragement, and that hope "which adorns and cheers our way."

WEDDED FIFTY YEARS.

Veteran Newsdealer Henry Meyer and Family Celebrate the Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyer of 115 West Tenth Street celebrated their golden wedding at their home last night with their five children, fifteen grandchildren, and a host of friends. Mr. Meyer is one of the oldest newsdealers in this city, and has lived in his present home for many years.

In 1853 Mr. Meyer and his bride came to this country from Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. They lived in this city for a few years and then went to Chicago, where Mr. Meyer began business as a dry goods merchant. The business was in a flourishing condition when the great fire of 1871, which destroyed the greater portion of the city, wiped out his home and his entire stock in trade. He then returned to New York and started as a newsdealer at 100 West Tenth Street, and has been in that business ever since.

He was a volunteer officer in the German Army during the revolution of 1848-51, and as a reward for gallant service received the decoration of the Iron Cross at the hands of the German Emperor. Mr. Meyer is seventy-eight years old and his wife is seventy-two. Since 1880 he has been a member of the Newsdealers' Association of this city.

CARNIVAL WEEK AT BUFFALO.

Mexico, Peru, and Several States Will Celebrate at the Fair.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 29.—This is Carnival Week at the Pan-American Exposition. Early on Monday morning preparations will be instituted by which his Majesty Rex may be fittingly received upon his entry to the City of Light, as the Exposition is appropriately called. On the same evening Rex and the members of his court will enter upon the scene of festivity and assume control of his subjects.

On Tuesday Mexico will celebrate. Señor Aspiroz, with other members of the Mexican Embassy, will be in attendance. The Mexican Consuls of New York City, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis are expected. The festivities of the day will conclude with a magnificent ball in the Stadium, to which hundreds of invitations have been issued.

Thursday Toronto and Nebraska will celebrate. The Mayor of Toronto will make the principal address of the day in that programme, and later in the day he will hold an informal reception in the Canadian Building. For the Nebraska Day ceremonies many of the most distinguished men of the State will be present. This programme includes a banquet in the famous Nebraska sodhouse.

Friday will be Pennsylvania Day, and the citizens of the Keystone State will make merry both in the Temple of Music and in their own beautiful and commodious building. Gov. Stone will bring with him a party of State officials and the members of his staff. The Governor will be the orator of the day in the ceremonies which will be held in the Temple of Music.

Saturday announcement will be made of the awards by the various juries of the Pan-American Exposition to the exhibitors. Dr. H. S. Pritchett, Chairman of the committee, will make the presentation of medals and diplomas in the Temple of Music at 11 in the morning. Peru will also celebrate in the Exposition on this day. Representatives from that country will be present to make the principal addresses of the day.

DIED.

DONALDSON.—On Sunday, Sept. 29, 1901, at his residence, 27 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, Richard Alexander Donaldson.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LODER.—At Rye, N. Y., Sept. 29, Moses Jarvis Loder, aged 81 years.
Funeral services from his late residence Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting at Rye station on arrival of 1:04 P. M. train from New York.

PROCTOR.—At Larchmont, N. Y., Saturday, Sept. 28, Mary A. Proctor, beloved wife of Frederick F. Proctor.
Funeral Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock from St. John's Church. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 10:04 A. M.
Albany papers please copy.

SCHAFF.—Suddenly, Sept. 28, at 4 A. M., at her home, 15 East 43d St., Mary E. Schley, wife of the late Philip Schaff, D. D., aged 79 years.
Funeral from her late residence Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 10 o'clock.

SCHRAM.—On Saturday morning, Therese Herrmann, beloved wife of Dr. Charles Schram and daughter of Leopold and Sophia Herrmann, aged 35 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 52 East 82d St., on Monday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

STETSON.—At her father's residence, Orange, N. J., Sept. 29, Myra O., daughter of Horace and Eva J. Stetson, in the 23d year of her age.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1901.

WYCKOFF.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 29, at her residence, No. 7 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, Elsie A., widow of the late Abraham Wyckoff.
Funeral services at the house on Tuesday morning, Oct. 1, at 11 A. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 29.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
ALLING, James H., 340 E. 61st St.	2	27
ARMENDINGER, Emilie W., 91 Chrystie St.	1	29
BASSETTI, August, 213 E. 70th St.	69	27
BECKER, Francis L., 1,470 Lexington Av.	70	27
BELL, Alfred A., 714 E. 12th St.	1	28
BENZ, Josef, Meriden, Conn.	56	28
BLAIR, Mary, 55 E. 79th St.	40	29
BREITWEISER, Lena, 611 Amsterdam Av.	80	29
BROSNAN, Julia, 329 E. 63d St.	3	27
BURG, Herald, 318 E. 41st St.	1	28
BURKE, William, 23 West St.	50	28
CALLAGHAN, Daniel, 563 W. 42d St.	57	27
COHEN, Israel, 407 Cherry St.	1	28
COHEN, Leo, Childs' Hospital	1	28
COOLULY, Susan, 872 Washington.	38	27
COSGROVE, Ann, 350 W. 25th St.	85	28
DEVINE, Mary, 147 Perry St.	55	27
DIAMOND, Rosie, 210 Madison St.	62	[illegible]
DOUSKY, Bettie, 120 Sullivan St.	1	[illegible]
ENDLER, Anton, 312 E. 122d St.	57	[illegible]
FEDER, Morris, 170 Allen St.	2	[illegible]
FINNERTY, Patrick, 621 W. 46th St.	1	[illegible]
GARRETSON, Cornelius V. L., New York Hospital	27	[illegible]
GAYNOR, Thomas, 128 E. 83d St.	13	[illegible]
GOLDBERG, Thie, 76 Norfolk St.	71	[illegible]
GINSBERG, Moses, 70 E. 3d St.	1	[illegible]
GLENN, Thomas J., 313 E. 14th St.	57	[illegible]
GLUCKMANN, Leon, 218 E. 2d St.	48	28
GRAMM, Marie C., 1,771 Madison Av.	43	[illegible]
HARTNAGEL, Jacob, 220 E. 4th St.	46	[illegible]
HERMAN, Arthur, 2,493 2d Av.	3	[illegible]
HERZING, John, 409 W. 38th St.	35	[illegible]
HINCK, Louisa, 427 E. 117th St.	1	[illegible]
KENNY, John F., 315 E. 19th St.	42	[illegible]
KERN, Jacob, 2,008 3d Av.	64	[illegible]
KLEIN, Willie, 425 E. 52d St.	2	[illegible]
KNOCHEL, George, 416 1st Av.	1	[illegible]
KRONER, Maurice, 47 Clinton St.	1	[illegible]
LATHROP, Ernest, 781 9th Av.	52	[illegible]
LEE, Henrietta C., 96 E. 10th St.	68	[illegible]
LEON, Max, 5 Orchard St.	1	[illegible]
LEVY, Maurice, 166 E. 61st St.	65	[illegible]
LEWIS, Chain, 134 Madison St.	1	[illegible]
LOMBARDI, Antonina, 232 Elizabeth	20	[illegible]
LONG, Mamie, 129 W. 19th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYON, Louis M., 134th St. and Amsterdam Av.	43	[illegible]
MARGOLI, Meyer, 298 Cherry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, Bernard, 332 E. 23d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAXIMILIAN, Sophie, 137 E. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDONALD, Gertrude, 98 Roosevelt.	1	[illegible]
McKENNA, Patrick, 524 W. 29th St.	45	[illegible]
MELZER, Fannie, 157 Monroe St.	2	[illegible]
MESURI, Rosina, 241 E. 106th St.	2	[illegible]
MORRIS, Samuel, 179 E. Broadway.	1	[illegible]
MORSE, Josephine, Brooklyn.	4	[illegible]
MORRISON, Ellen, 18 Beach St.	51	[illegible]
NATHAN, Cecilia, 19 W. 118th St.	1	[illegible]
NEVILLE, Edna, 67 Catharine St.	2	[illegible]
NORVIT, Abe, 77 Broome St.	1	[illegible]
OHLF, Theodore, 1,433 Lexington Av.	30	[illegible]
PRICE, Fannie, 633 5th St.	33	[illegible]
REARDON, Michael, 308 W. 11th St.	42	[illegible]
RICE, Michael, 16 E. 106th St.	46	[illegible]
RIESSNER, Sophia, 110 W. 124th St.	64	27
RODRIGUEZ, Angel, 43 E. 112th St.	9	27
ROSENBERG, Henry C., 4 Cannon.	18	[illegible]
ROSENSTEIN, Leah, 3 Clinton St.	4	[illegible]
BOURN, Arthur, 427 W. 58th St.	1	[illegible]
SCHEPS, Frank, 197 Rivington St.	42	[illegible]
SCHRAM, Theresa H., 52 E. 82d St.	35	[illegible]
SEIPEL, Margaret, 232 E. 110th St.	69	[illegible]
SINGER, Victoria J., 539 W. 125th	43	[illegible]
SJOBERG, Carl, 458 55th St., Brooklyn.	50	[illegible]
SMITH, Rachel, 243 W. 60th St.	47	[illegible]
TOBER, Frank, 578 W. 151st St.	52	[illegible]
TURNER, Lillian F., 14 Minetta St.	1	[illegible]
WEINTHAL, Solomon, 19 W. 111th.	36	[illegible]
WESTPHALER, Wilhelm, 401 W. 40th St.	71	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, Stanley, 122d St. and 3d Av.	51	[illegible]
ZIMMER, Joseph, 86 E. 3d St.	1	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date D'th Sept.
AUSTIN, Mary G., 339 Washington Av.	77	27
BERGMAN, Edwin, 557 Shepherd Av.	1	28
BERTE, Catherine, 142 21st St.	28	28
BRAND, William, 367 Johnson Av.	3	28
BRAUER, Helen M., 76 Franklin St.	1	28
BUAKOWSKA, Lizzie, 417 Oakland St.	6	28
COBB, Tempy A., 1,083 St. Mark's Av.	55	28
DADSON, Victor E., 15 Prescott Place	4	28
DIEHL, Elizabeth H., 207 Central Av.	4	27
DIEMER, Ottilia, 170 Moore St.	18	27
FARNAN, Michael, 885 4th Av.	25	26
FLANNIGAN, P., 328 Oakland St.	85	28
GEORGE, Ellen, 333 Warren St.	1	28
GILLIO, Mamie, 175 N. 3d St.	2	28
GILROY, Ellen, K. Co. Almshouse.	60	[illegible]
GORDON, William G., 178 Kent St.	1	28
HANRAHAN, Edward, 128 Union St.	51	27
HEANEY, John P., 44 Dikeman St.	1	28
JOHANSON, Clara, 44 Hart St.	29	27
KOPAS, Joseph, 195 Bedford Av.	2	28
KASTENS, John D., St. Mary's Hosp.	35	28
LEVEY, Philip, 669 Putnam Av.	61	28
LINDQUIST, Axel B., 1,946 Dean St.	46	28
LITTLEDALE, Stanley, 182 Irving Av.	6	28
LOGAN, Anne, 201 Huron St.	1	28
MACKEY, Margaret, 58 Poplar St.	80	27
MORRIS, Myra, 21 Cook St.	1	27
McKENNA, John, 766 Classon Av.	1	28
NEUGEBAUER, F., 249 Johnson Av.	1	29
NEWCOMER, Lydia F., 390 Decatur St.	40	28
NODINE, Mary E., 292 Livingston St.	71	27
NORELSKY, Benjamin, 168 Harrison	1	28
O'HANLON, Theresa, Ashford and Liberty Av.	63	27
OSOALDO, Vecelli, Sea Gate.	34	[illegible]
PARTELON, Ira, Cons. Home.	35	27
PIEPER, Leo, Sheepshead Bay Road and Gravesend Av.	1	28
RABBITT, Thomas F., 89 Marion St.	35	28
ROMAND, H., St. Catharine's Hosp.	37	27
SEYMOUR, Dorette M., 121 Lincoln Place	43	[illegible]
SHAUGHNESSY, P., 1,424 Gates Av.	30	[illegible]
SUYDAM, Loretta L., 103 Throop Av.	1	[illegible]
THOMAS, Anne F., 473 Humboldt St.	1	[illegible]
WARD, Julia, 144 Wythe Av.	2	[illegible]
WEDEMEYER, Ottilie, 203 Amity St.	73	[illegible]

Special Notices.

If you have Catarrh of the Stomach get MAN-A-CEA, the Manganese Spring Water. Doctors prescribing it report it cures [illegible] Medicines fail. Druggists or [illegible] Stone St.

Crawford Shoe

For Men & Women, $3.50

Comfortable—dressy—not high priced.

Nassau, corner Fulton St.
823 Broadway, (12th St.) } *Manhattan*
150 West 125th St.

433 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION

Gildermeister, the Alleged Anarchist, Withdrawn as a Delegate.

One Man Asks if Those Who Worked on McKinley's Funeral Day Would Be Paid Double.

The announcement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that August Gildermeister, the alleged Anarchist delegate of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, who opposed resolutions condemning the assassination of President McKinley, had been withdrawn as a delegate by his union. The reason given was his opposition to the resolution. The Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union repudiated the sentiments of Gildermeister and expressed the desire to go on record as a patriotic and law abiding organization.

"That's right!" said several voices as soon as Gildermeister's withdrawal was announced.

Philip Kelly, delegate of the Theatrical Protective Union, wanted to know the status of Sept. 19, the day of President McKinley's funeral, from a labor union standpoint. It was a day on which no work was supposed to be done except from necessity. He asked if, therefore, men who worked on that day would be paid double wages, as members of his union had asked for information on the point.

"Any one who worked on that day," said Delegate Warner of the International Association of Machinists, who was chairman of the meeting, "did not deserve any pay at all."

Delegate Henry of the Wood Carvers' Union said that none of the members of his organization worked on the day of President McKinley's funeral. The same statement was made on behalf of the marble workers and several other trades.

Daniel Harris, delegate of the cigarmakers, said that all the unions had a certain extent of autonomy and could decide for themselves as to the status of members who worked on Sept. 19. Mr. Harris's opinion was agreed to, and the matter was left to the individual unions.

The question of the conditions as to sanitation in some of the Jewish theatres was brought up by Daniel S. Jacobs of the Sanitary Committee of the central body. He said he had been through some of them and found the dressing rooms in an unsanitary condition. As a rule, he said, the conditions were not in keeping with twentieth century ideas of cleanliness and comfort.

"I would like to have the matter investigated," he continued. "It is one of those few things that the public knows little about. People who take to the stage for a living have as good a right to sanitary conditions as any other class of workers."

After some discussion it was decided to write to the Board of Health and ask that an inspector be sent to investigate the sanitary conditions behind the scenes in some of the Jewish theatres which were named.

The delegate of the Journeymen Butchers' Union asked the central body to assist in every way possible to enable the journeymen butchers to enforce the new Sunday closing law. He understood, he said, that there was opposition to it already.

"There is a so-called Kosher Butchers' Union," he said, "which wants to have this law repealed. It is held by the members of this union that the orthodox Jews, whose Sabbath day is on Saturday, are inconvenienced if the Sunday closing law is strictly carried out. An agitation may be started against the law."

The meeting decided to use every means to assist the butchers in the enforcement of the Sunday law.

SECRET MEETING OF LABOR LEADERS.

Discuss the Steel Strike and Criticise the Work of Shaffer, Gompers, and Mitchell.

A secret meeting of labor leaders connected with unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was held in this city on Saturday to consider the causes leading to the collapse of the steel workers' strike. Most of these leaders, who met in an up-town hall on the east side, will be delegates to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will be held in Scranton, Penn., in December.

The failure of the strike was discussed at some length and it was agreed that while President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers had made a mistake in temporizing too long before the strike was declared, he was not the only one to blame. The meeting concluded that even though Shaffer made mistakes in the conducting of the strike President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had not given the assistance they should have done.

Mr. Gompers, it was said, should have drawn the attention of President Shaffer to the mistakes he was making in running the strike and advised him to adopt a less vacillating policy. It was said that the strike had shown that there were many things that might be improved in the American Federation of Labor, and that the exact duty of the body in supporting strikes of affiliated unions were not clearly enough defined. The duties of the officers especially ought to be made more definite on this point, it was said, and a recommendation to that effect will be made at the coming convention.

President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers was seen yesterday at the Ashland House, but would say nothing regarding the charges of Mr. Shaffer that the United Mine Workers had failed to support the steel workers in their strike.

A SUICIDE IN CLEVELAND.

Secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, Which Recently Failed, Puts an End to His Life.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 29.—Believing himself to be the victim of malicious and unrelenting persecution, and thinking that he was ruined through the efforts of his enemies, Jacob A. Blodt killed himself this morning by asphyxiation in a little boarding house in Perry Street.

For twenty years Mr. Blodt had been identified with prominent business interests in Cleveland. Until a month ago he was universally respected and held in confidence by the most conservative business men. He was Secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan Company, which failed a few weeks ago. His arrest on the charge of embezzlement followed close after the State authorities had instituted proceedings against the company, and he was still on bail when he ended his life.

He lived in a handsome residence in Euclid Avenue with his wife and three daughters. His suicide took place on his forty-sixth birthday.

[illegible] Hurt in a Trolley Car Crash.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 29.—Two trolley [illegible] the North Jersey Traction Company [illegible] a head-on collision on North Broad Street at 11:10 o'clock this morning. [illegible] because of the paving of the [illegible] compelled to use one track. [illegible]estcott, who was on the south [illegible] car, was injured badly about the [illegible]. [illegible] of the passengers were slightly injured. Traffic was delayed for some time.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES C. WORTHINGTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY, JAMES J. QUIGLEY, and others, defendants.

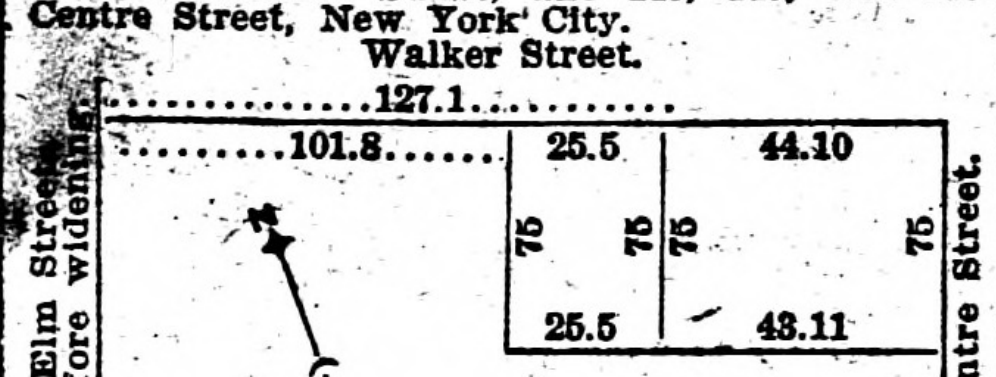
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 27th day of May, 1901, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1901, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and twenty-seven (127) feet and one (1) inch eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, forty-three (43) feet and eleven (11) inches to the westerly side of Centre Street as now laid out; thence northwardly along said westerly side of Centre Street seventy-five (75) feet to the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Walker Street with the said westerly side of Centre Street; and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.

And also all that other certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building or buildings thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in said Sixth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Walker Street, distant one hundred and one (101) feet and eight (8) inches eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of said southerly side of Walker Street with the easterly side of Elm Street before said Elm Street was widened; running thence southwardly at right angles to Walker Street through a partly wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with Walker Street, twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches; thence northwardly and again at right angles to Walker Street, and part of the way through a party wall seventy-five (75) feet to the southerly side of Walker Street, and thence westwardly along said southerly side of Walker Street twenty-five (25) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
HARRIS & TOWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 258 Broadway, New York City.

The premises to be sold are numbered 105, 107, and 109 Walker Street, and 145, 147, and 149 Centre Street, New York City.



The above is a diagram of the property to be sold. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $126,187.49, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $472.62, with interest thereon from May 20, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of liens upon said property for taxes and water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $5,458.31 and interest.

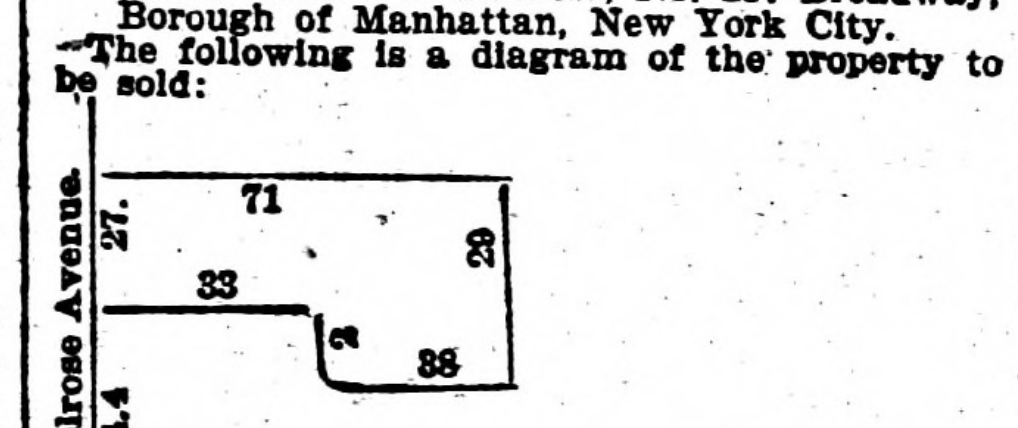
Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.
FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
s23-2aw3wM&Th&o14.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—ELIJAH C. KEYS, plaintiff, against THERESA KROMER or KRAMER, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Sylvester Kromer or Kramer, deceased, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, (Borough of Bronx) of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Melrose Avenue, distant seventy-four feet four inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, twenty-seven feet; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, seventy-one feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Melrose Avenue, twenty-nine feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thirty-eight feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Melrose Avenue, two feet; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street thirty-three feet to the easterly side of said Melrose Avenue, at the point and place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.
ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.
REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address, No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $6,869.24 with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $449.08, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $122.01 with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.
ABRAHAM A. JOSEPH, Referee.
s16-2aw8wM&Th&o7&8

Surrogate Notices.

ALBRO, SOLOMON W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Solomon W. Albro, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 128 West Sixty-first Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1901. ELLEN ALBRO, Administratrix. RICHARD J. LEWIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 76 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s30-1aw6mM

THOMAS, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER THOMAS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Winston H. Hagen, attorney at law, No. 59 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fourteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1901. ELIZA SAYRE, Administratrix. WINSTON H. HAGEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 59 Wall Street, New York City. my27-1aw6mM

WIESEN, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY WIESEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fernando Solinger, No. 231 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1901.
ELIZABETH WIESEN, Executrix.
HOWARD SIMMONS, FICE WORK, Executors.
FERNANDO SOLINGER, Attorney for Executrix, 231 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s9-1aw6mM

Waldorf-Astoria Cook Kills Himself.

George H. Douxon, a cook, thirty-three years old, of 249 West Twenty-sixth Street, shot and instantly killed himself at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in Astor Court. The bullet was fired from a heavy revolver into his head just back of the right ear. Douxon was a cook at the Waldorf-Astoria, and stood, when he shot, where he could see his fellow workmen enter the basement of the hotel. In falling backward his body plunged through a plate glass window of Wassermann Brothers, bankers, 2 Astor Court. The dead man leaves a wife and two children. Despondency caused by the failure of a business venture is said to have prompted the act.

Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements. Newark Advertisements.

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Special Sale of IMPORTED LACE CURTAINS

$150,000 WORTH AT PRICES BELOW PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

The invoice is a recent importation of brand new goods in every line, description and class of Lace Curtains. We can only make these low prices by reason of the concessions on the part of the manufacturers, who had produced the goods faster than they could dispose of them.

SPECIAL SALE BRASS BEDS, STEEL BEDS.

They are the very best metal beds in the market and our prices for them this week will be Fully One-third Below the Lowest Prices Offered Elsewhere.

The Brass Beds are artistic in design, made thoroughly to smallest detail. The lacquer used is best quality and will not tarnish easily.

25.00 to 36.00 values for

17.50 to 26.00.

Steel Beds in pretty designs, strong and durable, 3.50 to 9.50 values for

1.98 to 6.75.

SACRIFICE SALE Haviland China.

We have been strikingly fortunate in securing 20,000 francs' worth of CHAS. FIELD HAVILAND'S HIGH-CLASS CHINA at prices that enable us to offer the goods this week at **one-third to three-quarters below regular figures.**

Four or more decorations, finished in gold, are given in choice of this China, consisting of Dinner Services, Tea, Chop, Chocolate and Soup Sets, sold in sets or by the separate piece. A great chance, this.

We have the Largest Ladies' Costume Department in America and the smallest prices.

All the gems of the loom, with their exquisite designs and their artistic colorings, seen here as nowhere else in New Jersey. You'll see the same in the big New York stores, but not our low prices.

Our stock comprises Royal Wiltons and Axminsters, Savonneries, Wilton and Wool Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets.

Japanese, Chinese, Fibre and Grass Mattings, Linoleums—Inlaid, Printed and Plain.

Oil Cloths—All grades and widths.

Rugs of all kinds—Imported and Domestic.

Special offering of 150 Carabagh Oriental Rugs at 7.89 each, positively worth 10.00.

The largest and most select line of Royal Wilton Carpets ever shown, 2.50 per yard. Best quality five-frame Body Brussels, 1.20 per yard. Extra quality Axminster Carpets at 1.15 per yard. The best 10-wire Tapestry Brussels, 79c and 85c per yard. All-wool Ingrains, best grades 50, 60, 65c yard.

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Free Deliveries in Greater New York and at New Jersey Railroad Stations.

NEWARK.

Excursions.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL will operate the fast seagoing steamer

MONMOUTH

of the Sandy Hook Line to and from the Yacht Races.

$5.00 FARE $5.00

Number of passengers limited to 750. Leave Pier 8, foot of Rector St., 9:00 A. M. Refreshments at moderate prices.

TICKETS on sale at station, foot of Liberty St., N. R., 434 Broadway, 1,300 Broadway, and on steamers of Sandy Hook Line. For room accommodations apply to C. M. Burt, Gen. Pass. Agt., 143 Liberty St., N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL SEND THEIR OCEAN-GOING STEAMSHIP

JEFFERSON

to the Yacht Race on Oct. 1st, leaving Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, at 9 A. M., SHARP.

TICKETS LIMITED TO 700.

Tickets now on sale at main ticket office of Company on Pier.

Tickets, $6.00.

Music by Conterno's 14th Regiment Band.

Telephone 1580 Franklin.

YACHT RACES.

NEW STEEL STEAMER

THOMAS PATTEN,

FASTEST SIDE-WHEELER IN THE HARBOR.

LEAVES
FT. WEST 13TH ST..............9 A. M.
BATTERY PIER..................9:30 A. M.

Capacity, 1,800. Tickets positively limited to

500.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT.

TICKETS, - - - - $2.

FOR SALE AT M'BRIDE'S, 71 BROADWAY; TYSON & CO.'S, COOK & SONS, 261 AND 1185 BROADWAY; ALL HOTEL NEWS STANDS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The large three-deck ocean-going

Steamer GRAND REPUBLIC

will accompany the yachts over the Entire Course each day, carrying one-half her capacity.

Fare, Third Race, $1.00.

Leave West 20th St., 8:30 A. M.; Battery Landing, 9:05 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH.

Steamer GEN'L SLOCUM,

Limited to one-half her capacity, will leave West 20th St., 12 o'clock, and Battery Landing, 12:30 P. M.

Fare, $1.00.

Tickets on sale at office of Knickerbocker Steamboat Co., 140 Broadway, and at Docks Race days.

$1—International Yacht Races—$1

Al. Foster's Iron STEEL STEAMER ANGLER.

Observation from all parts of the boat. Large, elegant saloon; steam heated; three (3) decks. Steamer Angler, in commission Winter and Summer on the Atlantic Ocean. Military band on board. Restaurant a la carte. Leaves 22d St., East River, 8:00 A. M.; Battery, 8:55 A. M. Fare, $1.00.

Montauk Steamboat Company, Ltd.

YACHT RACES.

THE LONG ISLAND SOUND STEAMER

MONTAUK

will leave Pier 24 E. R., New York, (Hartford Line Pier,) at 9:00 A. M.; Pier 13 E. R., (Hanover Sq.,) 9:15 A. M. Capacity of steamer, 1,200; sale of tickets limited to 300. TICKETS, $2.00. On sale at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 and 1383 Broadway, 5th Av., Pier 13 E. R., and Pier 24 E. R., New York; 333 Fulton St. and 118 Broadway, Brooklyn; Long Island R. R. Station, L. I. City. Staterooms at Pier 13 E. R., N. Y., and on the boat.

MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

The vessels of the

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY

will accompany the Yachts all through the contests and to the finish. The safety and comfort of passengers the first consideration, and each Iron Steamboat will be restricted to one-half the number of its licensed carrying capacity.

Leave foot 22d St., N. R., 9 A. M.

Leave Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 9 A. M.

TO VIEW THE FINISH

EACH RACE DAY A SPECIAL IRON STEAMBOAT

will also leave

Foot of 22d St., N. R., 12:30 P. M.
Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 12:30 P. M.

TICKETS $1.00.

GOOD FOR MORNING OR AFTERNOON.

Tickets may be had at Company's office, Room 139, 32 Broadway, New York City, and at Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., and foot of 22d St., N. R., on Race Days.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The Maine Steamship Company

will send its new fast ocean-going steamship,

NORTH STAR,

4,000 tons, launched May 11th, 1901, to the races for the America's Cup, leaving Pier (New) 32 East River, foot of Pike St., at 9:15 A. M., on Tuesday, Oct. 1st.

The upper deck of this steamer, being unobstructed by deck houses, offers the very best opportunity to witness the races without change of position.

MUSIC BY LANDER.

FARE $5.00.

Tickets for sale at office on Pier, at 290 B'way, corner Reade St. Telephone 3196 Franklin, and at all agents.

YACHT RACES.
FAST SOUND STEAMER

SHINNECOCK

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

Beebe Brothers, Sandy Hook Pilots.

An elegant three-deck steamer, affording an uninterrupted view of the races, having 100 large staterooms and a superb dining room on the saloon deck.

$3.00.........FARE.........$3.00
STATEROOMS........$2.00 AND $3.00.
Passengers allowed by law..............1,800
LIMITED to.............................600

Music by Band. Meals by first-class caterer. WILL LEAVE MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO. PIER, FOOT OF WALL ST., E. R., AT 9:15.

TICKETS on sale at 17 State St., Room 708, tel. 1902 Broad; Pier 13 E. R., tel. 6363 Cort.; 120 Broadway, 1,234 Broadway, Gaze's ticket office, 113 Broadway; Cook's Agencies, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Astor House, 5th Av. Hotel, Hotel Manhattan, Tyson's Theatre Ticket Agencies, 43 West 125th St., and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn. McBride's, 71 B'way.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

UP THE PICTURESQUE HUDSON

Grand Daily Excursion, (except Sunday,) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS NEW YORK and ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., by Annex, 8 A. M.
From New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
From New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9:00 A. M.
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Deep sea fishing daily, Al Foster, [illegible] from steamer Angler, leaves E. 22d and 23d Sts. 7:15 A. M.; Battery, 8:05 A. M. [illegible] 75 cts. Ladies, 50 cts. Only iron and [illegible] boat on this route. Runs every month in the year.

Special Notice.—Steamer Angler will not run to fishing banks on yacht race days. Al. Foster.

Excursions.

International Yacht Races.

THE STEEL TWIN SCREW FLYER **CITY OF LOWELL**

OF THE NORWICH LINE

Leaves Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $3.00. Number limited.

The LOWELL is a splendid example of modern marine construction. She is fast, safe, and finely appointed in every department; spacious open decks, commodious saloons, and nearly 200 comfortable staterooms. Is one of the latest steamers to leave New York, and always with the leaders after the race. Regular dining room service; also lunch counter and cafe on main deck at popular prices. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board.

Tickets and staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.,) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

International Yacht Races.

THE GREAT STEEL STEAMER **PLYMOUTH**

OF THE FALL RIVER LINE

Leaves Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., at 9:30 A. M.

TICKETS $4.00. Number limited.

The PLYMOUTH is an ideal ocean-going steamboat and is most perfectly equipped for Yacht Race service under all weather conditions. Spacious Saloons; most ample Observation Decks; latest departure; earliest arrival in city after races. A FINE BAND OF MUSIC on board. Regular dining room of Steamer open for service. Also lunch counter and cafe on main deck; moderate prices.

Tickets and Staterooms at Pier. Also Cook's offices, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, (latter office open until 10 P. M.) and Raymond & Whitcomb's, 25 Union Square.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES

The 5,000-ton Twin Screw Plant Steamship

LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,

CAPT. GEO. L. NORTON, Manager, will follow the yachts over the course, Oct. 1, 3, and 5, leaving Pacific Mail pier, foot of Canal St., North River, at 9 A. M., in time to see the yachts manoeuvre for position. This vessel has steel hull, houses and decks, double bottom, water ballast. Speed, 20 miles.

Every passenger provided with a seat and room to occupy it.

Maresi, caterer. Bowron's American Band.

A Reportorial staff from the New York Herald Will be on Board and Will Send Messages at Intervals to the Herald by Its Carrier Pigeons.

Tickets each day, $5.00. Tickets and staterooms for 3d, 4th, and 5th days now on sale at Tyson's hotel newsstands; McBride's, 71 Broadway; Rullman's, 111 Broadway; Astor House; Travellers' Information Co., 3 Park Place; Cook's, 261 Broadway; Plant System, 290 Broadway, and Capt. Geo. L. Norton, manager, 17 State St. Tel. 922 Broad.

YACHT RACES.

THE LARGE, THREE-DECK OCEAN-GOING STEAMER

"GLEN ISLAND,"

Commodious Flagship of the Starin Fleet, will leave Starin's Dock, foot of Cortlandt St., at 9 A. M. each Race Day, with Music and Refreshments.

Tickets $2 THREE-TRIP TICKETS, $5 STATEROOMS, $3 AND $5.

Tickets limited to one-half licensed seagoing capacity, and on sale at Pier and Ticket Selling Agencies. Telephone, 5109 Cortlandt.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Servia...Oct. 1, 7 A. M.	Lucania..Oct.19,9:30 AM
Campania, Oct. 5, 11 AM	Etruria, Oct. 26, 2 PM
Umbria, Oct. 12, 2 PM	Campania.Nov.2, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaii and Philippine Islands.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

Rio de Janeiro...Oct. 5	America Maru....Oct. 23
Coptic.........Oct. 15	Peking.........Oct. 31

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bldg. and 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE to †NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

NAPLES AND GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR & ALGIERS BY EXPRESS STEAMERS.

*Trave..........Oct. 5	†Aller...Nov. 2, 10 AM
†Hohenz'ern, Oct.12,4PM	*Columbia.......Nov. 9
†Lahn...Oct. 19, 10 AM	†Hoh'z'l'n.Nov.16,10AM
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 23	*F. Bismarck...Nov. 23

sailing at 11 A. M.

for Alexandria (Egypt), Jan. 4, 18, 30.

Steamers Aller, Trave, Lahn, and Hohenzollern do not call at Algiers.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line. 37 Broadway, N. Y.	North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Hamburg steamers from First St., Hoboken, N.J. Lloyd steamers from Amity St., Brooklyn.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz Wm.Oct.1,12N	Kronprinz Wm...Oct. 29
Kaiserin M. Th....Oct. 8	Kaiserin M. Th..Nov. 5
Kaiser Wm. Gr....Oct. 22	Kaiser Wm. Gr..Nov. 19

Sailing at 10 A. M., Pier 52 North River.

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPT'N—LONDON—(PARIS)—BREMEN

Gr.K'fuerst.Oct.3,10 AM	Bremen...Oct. 31, noon
Barbarossa..Oct. 17, noon	K. Luise..Nov.28,11 AM
K. Luise...Oct. 24, noon	Bremen...Dec. 5, noon

Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 South Third St., Phila., Pa.

Hamburg-American.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS SERVICE.
Every Thursday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

D'tschland, Oct. 3, 9 AM	D'tschland, Oct.31, 8 AM
A.Victoria, Oct.10,10 AM	A.Victoria.Nov.7, 10 AM
Columbia, Oct.15, 10 AM	D'tschland, Dec.12,7 AM

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Every Saturday to
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.

*Phoen'ia, Oc.5,10:30 AM	Penn'a, Nov. 2, 9:30 AM
Patricia, Oct. 12, 5 AM	Pretoria, Nov. 9, 3 PM
Waldersee, Oct. 19,9 AM	*Phœnicia, Nov.16,8 AM
*Palatia, Oct. 26, 3 PM	Patricia, Nov. 23, 2 PM

*To Hamburg direct.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Phila....Oct. 2, 10 AM	Phila....Oct. 23, 10 AM
St. Paul..Oct. 9, 10 AM	St. Paul..Oct. 30, 10 AM
St. Louis.Oct. 16, 10 AM	St. Louis.Nov. 6, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Friesland. Oct. 2, noon	*Vaderland, Oct.16, noon
Southwark. Oct. 9, noon	Kensington.Oct.23, noon

*New Twin-screw Steamers calling at Cherbourg.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MESABA..........................Oct. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.................Oct. 5, 11:30 A. M.
MARQUETTE......................Oct. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA...................Oct. 19, 9:30 A. M.
MENOMINEE.......................Oct. 26, 9 A. M.

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO ST. PANCRAS STATION, LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE

U. S. Mail Steamships
To Glasgow, via Londonderry.
From Pier 54 North River, foot of West 24th St.

Ethiopia...Oct. 5, noon	Astoria...Oct. 19, noon
C. of Rome...Oct.12,noon	Anchoria..Oct. 26, noon

Cabin passage, $50 and upward.
2d cabin, $32.50 and up. 3d class, $26 and up.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

New York—Rotterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

Twin-Screw S. S. 8,300 tons **ROTTERDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 5, 10 A. M.
AMSTERDAM........Saturday, Oct. 12, 10 A. M.
Twin-Screw S. S. 10,500 tons **STATENDAM**
Saturday, Oct. 19, 10 A. M.

Apply to Gen'l Passenger Agency, 39 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric....Oct. 1, 8 AM	Oceanic...Oct. 16, 8 AM
Germanic...Oct. 2, noon	Celtic.....Oct. 22, noon
Majestic....Oct. 9, noon	Teutonic, Oct. 23, noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE. Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CLARK'S CRUISE OF THE CELTIC to the Mediterranean and the Orient Feb. 8, $400 up, 74 days First Class, including shore excursions, guides, drives, fees, hotels, etc.; the cheapest and most attractive trip ever offered; 18 days in Egypt and Palestine; largest ship afloat.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

STMR. "RAMSDELL" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST. PIER, week days, 9:30 A. M.; W. 129TH ST., 10 A. M., for WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, and NEWBURGH. Sundays leave half hour earlier.

STMR. "BALDWIN" or "ROMER" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days, except SATURDAYS, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., for NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and intermediate landings.

STMR. "NEWBURGH" or "MARLBOROUGH" LEAVES FRANKLIN ST., week days at 5 P. M., landing at CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, HIGHLAND, and POUGHKEEPSIE. Saturday lands at W. 129TH ST. 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Day Light.

Pan-American Route. The "New York" and "Albany," the best river boats in the world. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, with intermediate landings and R. R. points beyond, Buffalo, &c.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..............8:40 "
" West 22d St......................9:00 "

CONCERTS MORNING & AFTERNOON.

AUTUMN TRIPS TO MAINE

by the New Steel Steamers "North Star" and "Horatio Hall" of the Maine Steamship Company ARE DELIGHTFUL.

Special Rates to Sportsmen.

Ticket Offices, 290 Broadway, corner Reade St., Tel. 3419 Franklin.
General Office, New Pier 32, East River.
Telephone, 3196 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE

ALBANY, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS.

Direct PAN-AMERICAN Route with New York Central or West Shore R. R. Steamers Adirondack or Dean Richmond leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal Street, at 6 P. M., week days only, connecting with express trains for above points.

HARTFORD LINE

from Pier 24, East River, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings, connecting for Springfield, Holyoke, Northfield, and all New England points. Send for illustrated folder.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Boats leave foot of Christopher St., every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Boston & Albany and Albany & Hudson Railroads.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, Liberty St., South Ferry.

Chicago, Pittsburg.	* 4:30 AM.		
Chicago, Pittsburg.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	Diner
Chicago, Columbus	* 1:80 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
Pittsburg Limited..	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	
Cincinnati, St.Louis	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Cincinnati, St.Louis	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Norfolk	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

Washington, Balto.	* 8:00 AM.	† 7:55 AM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*10:00 AM.	* 9:55 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	*11:30 AM.	*11:25 AM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	† 1:00 PM.	†12:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 1:30 PM.	* 1:25 PM.	Diner
"Royal Limited"	* 3:40 PM.	* 3:35 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 5:00 PM.	* 4:55 PM.	Diner
Washington, Balto.	* 7:00 PM.	* 6:55 PM.	Buffet
Washington, Balto.	*12:15 Nt.	*12:10 Nt.	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

Time is from Penna. R. R., 23d St. Five minutes later from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. Station.

4:55 P. M., DAILY.—F. F. V. LIMITED. Solid, Vestibuled, Electric Lighted. Dining Car, Pullmans; Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Virginia Hot Springs.

8:55 A. M., DAILY.—Western Express; Pullmans, Dining Car, and Coaches for above points.

Tickets and Sleeping Car berths at office Chesapeake & Ohio, 362 Broadway. 'Phone, 450 Franklin, or Offices Penna. R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Buffet Parlor Cars New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

9:25 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Louisville, (via Cincinnati,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville.)

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8.55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—"Florida and Metropolitan Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily. Express, 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—8:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) (Dining Car,) 10:55, (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55, (no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55, (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 1,196, 1,354, 111, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination. Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.
9-10-1901.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.		Arrive New York.
*3:15 a. m.	Mail and Paper Train..	*7:00 a. m.
†7:50 a. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Spl.	†10:20 p. m.
*8:00 a. m.	......Syracuse Local......	†8:25 p. m.
†8:30 a. m.	..Empire State Express..	†10:00 p. m.
*8:45 a. m.	......Fast Mail......	*10:00 a. m.
*9:20 a. m.	....Exposition Express....	*9:30 a. m.
†10:30 a. m.	.....Day Express.....	†7:00 p. m.
†11:30 a. m.	.....Rutland Express....	†7:00 p. m.
*1:00 p. m.	..Southwestern Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*2:00 p. m.	N. Y. & Chicago Special.	*1:30 p. m.
‡3:30 p. m.	..Albany and Troy Flier..	†11:10 a. m.
*3:35 p. m.	.....Albany Special.....	†1:00 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	.....Detroit Special.....	*10:00 a. m.
*5:30 p. m.	The Lake Shore Limited..	*6:00 p. m.
*5:30 p. m.	....St. Louis Limited....	*2:55 p. m.
*6:00 p. m.	.....Western Express....	*8:45 p. m.
*6:25 p. m.	Adir'dack & Montreal Ex..	*7:50 a. m.
*6:35 p. m.	.....Montreal Express....	*7:20 a. m.
*7:30 p. m.	..Pan-American Express..	*7:27 a. m.
*9:20 p. m.	Buffalo & S. W. Special.	*8:00 a. m.
*9:30 p. m.	.....Pacific Express.....	*5:30 a. m.
‡12:10 a. m.	....Midnight Express....	*5:30 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:08 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday. To Pittsfield and North Adams, Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman Cars on all through trains.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. West, 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

P. S. BLODGETT, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK TO BOSTON.

SPRINGFIELD LINE.

Via Springfield and the
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:

Leave New York.	Arrive Springfield.	Arrive Boston.
†9:00 a. m.	12:45 noon	5:30 p. m.
†12:00 noon	3:18 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
*4:00 p. m.	7:27 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
*11:00 p. m.	3:11 a. m.	6:15 a. m.

Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N.R.:

*7:10 A M—For interm. points to Albany&Mont'l.
†10:30 A M—Saratoga and Buffalo Express.
†11:20 A M—(1) Lake Mohonk & Catskill Mtn Exp.
*1:00 P M—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P M—Cont. Lim. for Detroit, Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:45 P M—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:15 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Cleve'd & Chicago.
†7:45 P M—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit & St. Louis.
*9:15 P M—For Syra., Roch., Niag. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex No. 1 at †10:45 A M; 2 at †3:06 P M. Leaves Jersey City, P. R. R. Sta., No. 1 at †11:20 A M; 2 at †3:35 P M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.

P. S. BLODGETT, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central.

Liberty St. and South Ferry, (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than below, except as noted.)

	Week days.	Sundays.
Easton Local	7:15 a. m.	....
Easton Local	5:45 p. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	9:10 a. m.	....
Scranton & Reading	1:20 p. m.	....
Mauch Chunk & Reading	....	1:00 p. m.
Mauch Chunk & Reading	4:40 p. m.	‡5:30 p. m.
ATLANTIC CITY	9:40 a. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY SPECIAL	1:00 p. m.	....
ATLANTIC CITY	3:40 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Barnegat	9:40 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
Lakewood & Barnegat	4:30 p. m.	....
Lakewood & Bridgeton	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	8:30 a. m.	9:00 a. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	11:30 a. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	1:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡3:53 p. m.	‡4:00 p. m.
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡4:45 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	5:30 p. m.	....
N. Y. & Long Br'h R. R.	‡6:30 p. m.	....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

‡*4:30, †7:30, †8:00, *9:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, †3:00, *3:40, †4:00, §‡4:00, †4:30, *5:00, *7:00, †7:30, §9:00, ‡†9:25, p. m., *12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

‡*4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *11:30 a. m., †1:00, *1:30, *3:40, *5:00, *7:00 p. m., *12:15 mdt.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

From foot of Rector St.

Through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30 p. m. Through to Long Branch, 8:00 p. m. Sundays, through to Point Pleasant, 10:00 a. m., 1:00, 8:00 p. m.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 113, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 737 6th Av., 25 Union Sq. West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

‡From Liberty St. only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d **A**, Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. **B**.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25. d12.45. e7.45. s7.25. t6.10. x6.15.

	Lv.N.Y.,A	Lv.N.Y.,B
Easton Local	*t6.25 AM	*6.30 AM
Buffalo and Western Express	*s7.40 AM	*e7.50 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.55 AM	*10.00 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 M
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.30 PM
Wilkes Barre and Scranton Exp.	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto VestibuleExp.	*5.55 PM	*x6.10 PM
EXPOSITION EXPRESS	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 290, 355, 1203 and 1251 Broadway, 152 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

FINANCIAL.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits, $5,434,000.
Temporary Address, 7 Wall. 9 & 11 Nassau St.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL, SURPLUS, AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $2,100,000.00.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Bankers' Cards.

New York Telephone, 3790 John.
Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
48 Wall Street, New York,
208 Montague St. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOHN HONE & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
58 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester,
AND ALPINE BLDG., N. Y.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

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Members {Consolidated Stock Exchange / New York Produce Exchange} Est. 1885
BANKERS and BROKERS,
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Solicit orders, purchase or sale, cash or margin.
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(Members of Consolidated Stock Exchange,)
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A Daily Letter giving outline of market upon application.

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stock Broker, 66 Broadway, N. Y.
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Stocks and Bonds for investment or on margin.
Write for reports on the speculative issues.
ESTABLISHED 1868. TEL. 2385 CORT.

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L. J. McCormack & Co.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
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Temple Bar Building, Brooklyn. Tel. No. 3578 Main.
60 Broadway, New York. Tel. No. 634 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4½% Sinking Fund Bonds.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this 30th day of August, 1901, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, the following twenty (20) First Mortgage 4½% Bonds of the Panama Railroad Company, viz.: numbers

122	324	788	1136	1738	2106	2453
184	349	970	1250	1858	2228	2649
270	476	1114	1673	1967	2374	

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with article six of the Trust Mortgage. Interest on said bonds will cease on the day named for redemption.

E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above-numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 30th day of August, 1901.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-mentioned bonds, with coupons attached thereto, will be paid and redeemed at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, on the 1st day of October, 1901, at 105 per centum on the par value thereof and interest to said date.

Dated New York, August 30th, 1901.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustee.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
37 and 39 Wall St.

Capital	$1,000,000
Surplus and Profits	$1,895,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, V. Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second Vice Pres.
ALEXANDER S. WEBB Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Heber R. Bishop, Richard Mortimer,
William L. Bull, Dudley Olcott,
Albert C. Case, John E. Parsons,
Haley Fiske, Henry C. Perkins,
Robert Hoe, Norman B. Ream,
Brayton Ives, J. Edward Simmons,
Morris K. Jesup, Fred'k D. Tappen,
Edward B. Judson, John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin, Samuel Thomas,
D. O. Mills, Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Geo. Henry Warren.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND COAL CO,
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are hereby notified that the following numbers have been drawn by lot under the terms of the mortgage: 11, 14, 15, [illegible], 34, 47, 62, 89, 94, 96, 101, 106, 107, 108, 110, 113, 114, 130, 173, 197.

These bonds are payable at 105 on October 1st, 1901, at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. Interest on said bonds will cease from and after the above date.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company,
59 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

Larchmont Yacht Club.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Larchmont Yacht Club, held on the twenty-first day of September, 1901, it was determined, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage made by said Club to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, dated April Thirtieth, 1887, that all the now outstanding Bonds secured by the said mortgage be paid on the first day of November, 1901, at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, in the City of New York, after which time interest on such Bonds shall cease.

Dated September 23, 1901.
WILLIAM MURRAY, Treasurer.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,342,122.85.
ASHBEL P. FITCH........President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. HENRY S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER TO YIELD ABOUT [illegible]
$650,000
(Total Issue, $1,000,000)
BUTTE ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
of Butte, Mont.
(Butte is the greatest copper producing city in the [illegible])
5% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Denomination $1,000, maturing 1 to 30 years. Amply [illegible] sinking fund. Net earnings three and three-quarters times interest charges [illegible]
Write for report of Mr. Samuel Insull, President of the Chicago [illegible], and special circular.
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
ST. PAUL BUILDING,
222 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits } $2,100,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking Business.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.

OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, } Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Cord Meyer,
Anson R. Flower, Perry Belmont,
Lowell M. Palmer, Wm. T. Wardwell,
John E. Borne, Henry N. Whitney,
Richard Delafield, Theo. W. Myers,
Daniel O'Day, L. C. Dessar,
Percival Kühne, Geo. Warren Smith,
Frank Curtiss, John S. Dickerson,
Vernon H. Brown, James W. Tappin,
Seth M. Milliken, Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.

Dividends.

Southern Pacific Company,
23 BROAD ST. (MILLS BUILDING,)
NEW YORK CITY.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, viz:

Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of California, 1st Mortgage.
Southern Pacific Branch R'way Co., 1st Mortgage.
Northern Railway Company, 1st Mortgage.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co., 1st Mortgage.
New York, Texas & Mexican R'way Co., 1st Mtge.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company of New York, viz.:

Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Cons. Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., General Mtge.
Houston & Texas Central R. R. Co., Debentures.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾) Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of October, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 2d, 1901. Transfer books for preferred stock will be closed at the close of business October 2d, 1901, and will be reopened October 16th, 1901.

WM. M. WOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., September 25th, 1901.

The Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned Bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.

For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, September 26th, 1901, temporary receipts will be given.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned Bonds, and also those for the registration and transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company's Prior Lien Bonds and its Southwestern Division Bonds, will close at noon on Saturday, September 21st, 1901, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, October 1st, 1901.

J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, September 28, 1901.
First Mortgage 4% Bonds.
Collateral Trust 5% Bonds.

The coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the above-named bonds will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, No. 32 Nassau St., New York.

J. H. SHARP, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 27th, 1901.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, Sept. 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Sept. 30th, 1901. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Oct. 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad Company.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 1, 1901, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

JOS. H. SEAMAN, Treasurer.

THE BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILWAY CO.
New York, Sept. 28th, 1901.

Coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date by the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall St., New York City.

J. B. McGEORGE, Secretary.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS DIVISION, First Mortgage Refunding Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

United States Steel Corporation.

The interest due October 1st, 1901, on the Series D Bonds of the United States Steel Corporation will be payable at maturity at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York City.

A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.
New York, Sept. 27, 1901.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
49 Wall Street, New York.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, of the MISSOURI, KANSAS & EASTERN RAILWAY CO. First Mortgage Bonds will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Vice Pres. & Treas.

September 27, 1901.

THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO. WILL pay Dividend No. 57 of 2½% on Oct. 1, 1901, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 21st, 1901.

FREDERICK T. ALDRIDGE, Secretary.

September 29th, 1901.

COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company will be paid on presentation at the City Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York.

ANDREW D. MELOY, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 21st, 1901.

COUPONS MATURING OCTOBER 1ST, 1901, ON the bonds of The Tredegar Company will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

ARCHER ANDERSON,
President Tredegar Company.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 100 Broadway, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The coupons due Oct. 1st, 1901, on the Tennessee Division bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

L. T. BEECHER, Treasurer.

Gramercy Sugar Company,
New Orleans, La., September 21, 1901.

Coupons due October 1, 1901, on the First Mortgage 6% Bonds of this Company will be paid at the National Park Bank, 214 Broadway, New York.

M. R. SPELMAN, President.

5½ to 8% WATER AND LIGHT BONDS and dividend paying stocks a specialty. Highest bank references. Send for list.
ROBT. E. STRAHORN, Spokane, Wash.

Dividends.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 9.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15, 1901, at the office of the Treasurer, 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1901.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

American Locomotive Company,
25 Broad Street, New York.
September 25, 1901.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1901, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on October 5, 1901. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. October 5, 1901, and reopen October 21, 1901.

LEIGH BEST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Empire State—Idaho Mining and Developing Company.
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, September 28, 1901.
Dividend No. 41.

A monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable October 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 8th.

F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Va., September 28, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on Preferred Stock of the Company, same being quarterly dividend No. 24, payable on and after October 15th, 1901, to all stockholders of record October 4th. The books for the transfer of Preferred Stock will be closed October 5th to 15th, both days inclusive.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
Three Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds.

Coupons No. 3, due October 1, 1901, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The Kansas City Southern Railway Co.
LAWRENCE GREER, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 138th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 25th, 1901.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 5th proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company.
Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1901.

Coupons due October 1st, 1901, from the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage 6 per cent. and 4 per cent. bonds and the Flint & Pere Marquette First Mortgage (Port Huron Division) 5 per cent. bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Robert Winthrop & Co., No. 40 Wall Street, New York.

CHARLES MERRIAM, Treasurer.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, the 30th inst.

GEORGE S. PRINCE, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS & UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY,
25 Broad Street.

Coupon No. 3 of the Company's 4% Forty-Year Mortgage & Collateral Trust Refunding Gold Bond will be paid on and after October 1st, 1901, at the office of the Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

E. M. F. MILLER, Secretary.
Sept. 17th, 1901.

New York & Harlem Railroad Company.

Treasurer's Office, New York, September 20, 1901.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 24th day of September, 1901.

W. S. CRANE, Treasurer.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on Sept. 30th, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Sept. 20th, 1901. The transfer books will close on Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M., and open October 1st at 10 A. M.

T. E. HARDENBERGH, Secretary.

United Traction and Electric Company.
Jersey City, N. J., September 12, 1901.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1901. Transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and will be reopened October 2, 1901.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the by-laws of the Northern Pacific Railway Company the annual meeting of the stockholders will be held on Tuesday, the first day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of electing fifteen (15) Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all votes and proceedings of the Board of Directors since June, 1896.

For the purpose of such annual meeting, the transfer books of both preferred and common stock of this company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sept. 6th, 1901, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Oct. 2d, 1901.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
Dated Aug. 26th, 1901.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
New York City, N. Y., Sept. 16th, 1901.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of NAVARRE HOTEL and IMPORTATION COMPANY will be held on the 14th day of October, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of such company, at Navarre Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, to consist of two hundred and fifty shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each.

(Signed) R. H. STEARNS,
(Signed) CHARLES W. DABB,
(Signed) M. SHIELS.
GOELLER, SHAFFER & EISLER, Attorneys,
297 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 30, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, October 10, 1901, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Friday, November 1, 1901.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September, 1901.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the members of THE NEW YORK LUMBER TRADE ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of the Association, No. 18 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of October, 1901, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

Dated New York, Sept. 28, 1901.
Secretary, J. D. CRARY,
President, R. S. WHITE.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the company in Peoria, Ill., on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, September [illegible], and reopened on Friday, October [illegible].

CHARLES F. COX, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS.

The [illegible] in the way of [illegible] have [illegible]. To-morrow [illegible] of the United States Steel Corporation will meet to act on the dividends [illegible] preferred and common stocks, [illegible] the Union Pacific Directors [illegible], while not improbably some [illegible] during the week, following W. K. Vanderbilt's return to [illegible], there will be made some announcement of the Vanderbilt readjustment plan now working out.

In respect to the dividend action of the Steel Trust's Directors there is now no doubt, it being [illegible] that the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and of 1 per cent. on the common will be declared. What, however, is no less important—coming so soon after the Copper Trust fiasco—is that the Directors of the Steel Corporation will submit a statement of the earnings and of the condition of the company for the first six months of its [illegible], a statement, by the way, that officials promise to be at once satisfactory, [illegible], and favorable. What chiefly is significant in this is the evidence to be afforded that the corporation does not purpose to work in the dark, does not, in short, intend to allow itself to be classed as a blind pool undertaking, but will take [illegible] into its confidence [illegible] cannot fail to [illegible] of the [illegible] investment [illegible].

[illegible] Union Pacific [illegible] of the company. [illegible] Oil interests have [illegible] in the property, and it [illegible] have increased representation on the board. Should Mr. William Rockefeller enter the Union Pacific Directorate, as it is likely he will, this, because of that gentleman's large holdings of St. Paul, will signify a St. Paul-Union Pacific entente not to be overlooked.

In relation to the Vanderbilt readjustment plan all that is known is that such a plan is now practically [illegible]. As to when it shall [illegible] matter about which W. K. Vanderbilt will pass final [illegible]. One significant feature in connection with the project is that [illegible] interests were [illegible] the other [illegible] of the Nickel Plate [illegible] parts of the [illegible] is taken to indicate that the Vanderbilt plan is more far-reaching than early advices had led to expect.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 28th day of September, 1901:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.
In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.
RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption........$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$304,372,689	Gold certificates outstanding	$304,372,689
Silver dollars	441,999,000	Silver certificates outstanding	441,999,000
Silver dollars of 1890	603,231	Treasury notes outstanding	43,172,000
Silver bullion of 1890	42,568,769		
Total	$789,543,689	Total	$789,543,689

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$74,408,515.47	
Gold certificates	28,879,160.00	
Standard silver dollars	13,477,345.00	
Silver certificates	6,724,922.00	
Silver bullion	1,026,598.76	
United States notes	9,404,475.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	71,858.00	
National banknotes	9,790,871.89	
Subsidiary silver coin	9,172,560.44	
Fractional currency	141.31	
Minor coin	514,606.48	
		$153,400,778.85
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$101,025,303.47	
To credit of disbursing officers	6,207,702.21	
Total	$107,233,005.68	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	21,120,442.73	
		128,354,048.41
Total		$281,753,827.26
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$14,544,761.96	
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,206,761.02	
Disbursing officers' balances	58,490,951.00	
Post Office Department account	6,553,616.30	
Miscellaneous items	5,335,453.83	
		91,131,544.11
Available cash balance		$190,632,283.15

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$611,164.49	$18,416,126.83	$61,142,271.23
Internal revenue	822,624.77	20,910,989.58	71,285,644.89
Miscellaneous	22,210.95	2,234,564.56	6,847,920.28
Total receipts	$1,456,000.21	$41,561,679.97	$139,275,836.40
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	155,000.00	6,595,000.00	27,011,621.83
War	580,000.00	5,695,000.00	31,333,424.13
Navy	330,000.00	5,000,000.00	16,164,197.07
Indians	5,000.00	565,000.00	2,728,979.37
Pensions	100,000.00	9,595,000.00	35,032,194.46
Interest		4,000,000.00	11,115,101.67
Total expenditures	$1,170,000.00	$31,750,000.00	$123,409,088.53
Excess of receipts over expenditures	286,000.21	9,811,370.97	15,866,747.87
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	872,000.58	18,561,032.06	59,747,798.45
Internal revenue	987,192.15	22,095,594.14	75,711,019.08
Receipts from all sources last year	1,930,084.68	42,833,060.00	142,476,976.48
Expenditures last year	1,340,000.00	37,935,000.00	142,414,851.61
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	200,000.00	1,814,400.00	3,516,870.00
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	63,302.50	840,820.00	3,271,413.00
Notes received for current redemption	442,346.00	8,720,709.00	36,096,656.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$45,114,468.00	$4,062,081.00	$49,176,549.00
This fiscal year	3,657,098.00	254,756.00	3,911,854.00
This month	682,260.00	118,000.00	800,260.00
This day	30,000.00	......	30,000.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	45,114,468.00	4,062,081.00	49,176,549.00
This fiscal year	3,657,098.00	254,756.00	3,911,854.00
This month	682,260.00	118,000.00	800,260.00
This day	30,000.00	......	30,000.00

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Boston & Maine Railroad	......	......	Oct. 9	Annual
Canadian Pacific Railway	Sept. 6	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Central of Georgia Railway	......	......	Oct. 8	Annual
Central Union Telephone Co., (Chi.)	......	......	Oct. 1	Special
Central Union Telephone Co., (Chi.)	......	......	Oct. 17	Special
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway	Sept. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	Annual
Chicago & Alton Railway	Sept. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R.	Sept. 18	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Denver & Rio Grande Railroad	Oct. 1	Oct. 16	Oct. 15	Annual
Detroit Southern Railroad	......	......	Oct. 28	Annual
Distilling Co. of America	Sept. 24	Oct. 17	Oct. 16	Annual
Dr. Taft Bros. Med. Co.	......	......	Oct. 10	Special
Dry Air Refrigerator Co.	......	......	Oct. 3	Special
Erie Railroad	Sept. 27	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Evansville & T. H. Railroad	Oct. ..	Nov. 1	Oct. 21	Annual
Fernwood Park & Impt. Co.	......	......	Sept. 30	Annual
Forty-Second Street & Grand Street Ferry R. R.	......	......	Oct. 1	Annual
Fulton Street Railroad	......	......	Oct. 1	Annual
Gold Hill Copper Co.	......	......	Oct. 4	Adj. Annual
Great Northern Railway	Sept. 26	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Guardian Trust Co. (Chicago)	......	......	Oct. 23	Special
Lake Erie & Western Railroad	Sept. 9	Oct. 4	Oct. 2	Annual
Little Chief Mining Co.	Sept. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	Sept. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 2	Annual
Manhattan Railway	Oct. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 13	Annual
Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y.	Sept. 27	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Minn. & St. Louis Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.	Sept. 18	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Norfolk & Western Railway	Sept. 27	Oct. 14	Oct. 10	Annual
North & East River Railway	......	......	Oct. 1	Annual
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	......	......	Oct. 16	Annual
Northern Pacific Railway	......	......	Oct. 17	Annual
Oregon Short Line Railroad	Sept. 21	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Pacific Coast Co.	Sept. 16	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Procter & Gamble Co.	Sept. 18	*Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Pullman Company	Oct. 4	Oct. 18	Oct. 17	Annual
Rio Grande Southern Railway	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 21	Annual
Railways Co. General	......	......	Sept. 30	Annual
Southern Light & Traction Co.	Sept. 17	Oct. 8	Oct. 7	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railroad	Aug. 31	Oct. 2	Oct. 1	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Cross Town Ry.	......	......	Oct. 1	Annual
Trinity Copper Co.	......	......	Oct. 1	Annual
Union Pacific	Sept. 3	Oct. 9	Oct. 8	Annual
Wabash Railroad	Sept. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 8	Annual
Western Union Telegraph Co.	Sept. 20	Oct. 10	Oct. 9	Annual
Wilhelmi & Co.	......	......	Oct. 1	Adj. Annual
Worcester Traction Co.	......	......	Oct. 7	Special

*For common stock. Transfer books for preferred stock reopen Oct. 15.

Meetings and Elections.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company,
New York, Sept. 4th, 1901.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company will be held at the principal office of the Company in Denver, Colorado, at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1901. The meeting will be held for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business pertaining to the Company that may be properly brought before it.

A proposition will be submitted to the stockholders at said Annual Meeting to amend the Company's Articles of Incorporation by specifying and describing therein the route of the new standard gauge line of railroad of the Company between La Veta Station and Alamosa over La Veta Pass on the Sangre de Cristo Range of mountains, in the State of Colorado, and to authorize and ratify the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof, this being the line of railroad described in the Annual Reports of the Directors of the Company to the Stockholders for the years 1898 and 1900.

The books for the transfer of the stock for the Company, both Common and Preferred, will be [illegible]

EDGAR H. BOOTH, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company will be held at the general office of the company in the Telegraph Block, corner of Congress and Griswold Streets, in the City of Detroit, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and of transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

BENJAMIN S. WARREN, Secretary.
September 27th, 1901.

Lost and Found.

LOST.—Certificate of Deposit Number B 8,660 for sum of $9,500, issued by the United States Trust Company of New York in the name of Mary L. Ferris, upon which payment has been stopped and application made for new certificate.

Copartnership Notices.

NOTIFICATION IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of "The Puritan Metal Company," composed of WILLIAM SEWARD WEISS and the undersigned, is this day dissolved.
Dated New York, Sept. 30, 1901.
WALTER H. STERNBRECHER.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ENLARGING THE CADET Mess Hall.—West Point, N. Y., Sept. [illegible], 1901. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., Oct. 28, 1901, for enlarging the Cadet Mess Hall as per plans in this office. U. S. reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Plans and specifications furnished upon application. [illegible] Q. M., U. S. M. A.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales [illegible] are down for to-day at 111 Broadway [illegible]

By Peter F. Meyer [illegible] foreclosure sale, E. G. Whittaker, referee, [illegible] West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, [illegible] east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 100 [illegible] irregular, four-story brownstone front [illegible] house. Due on judgment, $12,11[illegible]

By Peter F. [illegible] Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 38 [illegible] north side, 75 feet west of Church Street, [illegible] 77, five-story stone-front building; all [illegible] and interest of Harry E. Phyle on [illegible]

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company	Rate	Payable	Books Close	Books Reopen
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute pf. (semi-annual)	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	Holders of record	[illegible]
New York & Harlem	2	Oct. 1	Holders of record	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern [illegible]	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, [illegible] com.	[illegible]	Oct. 1	......	
P., Ft. W. & C. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	......	
P., Ft. W. & C. special stock (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 8	......	
St. Louis & [illegible]	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern [illegible] & Ohio Stock Tr. Certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific com.	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific pf.	[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	3½	Sept. 30		
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Capital Trac., Wash., (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. [illegible]
Chicago City Ry.	[illegible]	Sept. 30		
City Ry. (Dayton, O.) com. & pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Cleveland City Ry. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 5	Sept. 26	Oct. [illegible]
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	Oct. 5	Sept. 27	Oct. [illegible]
Fairhaven & Westville, New Haven, (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Hartford Street Ry. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1		
Lehigh Valley Traction, Allentown, Penn. (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	Oct. 11
Louisville Ry. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Louisville Ry pf.	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York, (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Sept. 28	Oct. [illegible]
Philadelphia Traction Co.	$2	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
South Side Elevated, Chicago, (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Toronto (Canada) Ry. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
United Trac. & Elec. Co., J. C.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. [illegible]
Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wis., (quarter)	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
West End St. Ry. (Boston) com.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 17	Oct. [illegible]
BANK STOCKS.				
Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 27	Oct. [illegible]
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
First National, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 30
Gallatin National	5	Oct. 5	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Gallatin National (extra)	1	Oct. 5	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Garfield National (quarter)	3	Sept. 30	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. [illegible]
Riverside (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. [illegible]
TRUST COMPANIES.				
Atlantic (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Brooklyn, Brooklyn, (quarter)	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Central (quarter)	15	Oct. 1	Aug. 31	Oct. [illegible]
Continental (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 23	Oct. [illegible]
Fifth Avenue	5	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Guaranty (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1		
L. I. Loan & Trust, Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 21
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 26	Oct. [illegible]
Mercantile (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
People's, Brooklyn, (month)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Title Guarantee & T. Co. (quarter)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Union (quarter)	[illegible]	Oct. 10	Oct. 5	Oct. 10
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Amalgamated Copper Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 28	Sept. 27	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Agricultural Chemical Co. pf. (semi-annual)	5	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Am. Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 10	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Chicle Co. com.	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Chicle Co. pf.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 26	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Ice Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Locomotive Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 21	Oct. 5	Oct. 21
Am. Pneumatic Service Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. [illegible]	Sept. 28	Oct. [illegible]
American Screw Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. [illegible]	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Snuff Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Sugar Refining Co. com.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Sugar R. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 7	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Tel. & Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Tobacco Co. com. (quarter)	[illegible]	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. [illegible]
Am. Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	[illegible]	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	Nov. [illegible]
American Window Glass com.	1¼	Oct. 15	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Am. Woolen Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 2	Oct. [illegible]
Anaconda Copper Co. (semi-annual)	$1.25	Oct. 25	Oct. 8	Oct. [illegible]
Bliss (E. W.) com. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Bliss (E. W.) pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Boston Belting Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Boston & Colorado Smelting Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Cambria Iron Co.	$1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Central & South American Tel. Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 8	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Chicago Telephone Co. (quarter)	3	Oct. [illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Continental Tobacco Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Crucible Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Cutting Car Company (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
De Long Hook & Eye Co.	2½	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Dominion Iron & Steel Co. pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 24	Oct. [illegible]
Electric Storage Battery com.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Electric Storage Battery pf.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Empire State-Idaho Mining & Dev. Co. (month)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. [illegible]
General Aristo com. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
General Aristo com. (extra)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
General Aristo pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
General Electric Co. com. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
George A. Fuller Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Greene Consol. Copper Co.	1	Sept. 30	Sept. 17	Oct. [illegible]
Hall Signal Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Hartford Carpet Corporation pf.	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 18	Oct. [illegible]
Internat'l Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 16	Oct. [illegible]
Inter. S. Pump Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Kodak Co. com. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Kodak Co. com. (extra)	2½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Kodak Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Sept. 30	Sept. 18	Oct. [illegible]
Mexican Telegraph Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 15	Oct. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
National Biscuit Co. com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Nat. Enam. & Mach. Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Nat. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. [illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
National Tube Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. [illegible]
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 15		
Ontario Silver Mining	10c	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Otis Elevator Co. pf. (quarter)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Sept. 25	Oct. [illegible]
Parrot Silver & Cop. Co. (quarter)	$1	Oct. 28	Oct. 12	Oct. [illegible]
Pennsylvania Salt Co.	6	Oct. 15		
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Procter & Gamble Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. [illegible]
Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Retsof Mining Co.	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Oct. [illegible]
Royal Baking P. Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Safety Car H. & L. Co. (extra)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. [illegible]
Singer Mfg. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. [illegible]	Sept. 19	Oct. [illegible]
Street's Western Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	Oct. [illegible]
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	[illegible]	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Tefft, Weller & Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Trenton Potteries Co. pf.	2	Oct. 10	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.	2	Oct. 15	Oct. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Union B. & Paper Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	1	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Union Switch & Signal Co. com.	1	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Union Switch & Signal Co. pf.	2	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. [illegible]
Union Typewriter Co. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
Union Typewriter Co. 2d pf.	4	Oct. 1	Sept. 20	Oct. [illegible]
United Fruit Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
United Gas Imp. Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
United Shoe Machinery Co. com.	50c	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
United S. Mach. Co. pf. (quarter)	37½c	Oct. 15	Holders of record	Sept. [illegible]
U. S. Leather Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. [illegible]
U. S. Projectile Co. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
U. S. Projectile Co. (extra)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Washburn Wire Co. (quarter)	$1.75	Oct. 1	Holders of record	Sept. 26
Western Union Tel. Co. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 15	[illegible]	Oct. 16
Westinghouse Air B. Co. (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	Sept. [illegible]	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Air B. Co. (extra)	3½	Oct. 10	Sept. 25	Oct. 10
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Westinghouse Mach. com. (quarter.)	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 24	Oct. 11
Westinghouse Mach. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—The monthly settlement is passing off smoothly. The most striking feature in the make-up figures is the heavy fall in bank stocks and ocean transportation shares since August. The stock of the Dresdner Bank lost 9.75 points, Disconto-Gesellschaft 4.75, Deutsche Bank 4, Darmstadt Bank 6.25, North German Lloyd 10.75, and Hamburg-American 13.25.

Money for the settlement is abundant at rates ranging from 4 to 4.25 per cent. The private rate of discount advanced yesterday to 4.25.

The week's Boerse scored a new low-water mark in quotations for almost all industrial securities. Many shares fell heavily. The recent renewal of business disasters has deepened the gloom of the Boerse. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that despondency has reached a point bordering on despair, adding that the bears "almost daily set new unfavorable rumors afloat, which find ready credence on a completely pessimistic Boerse," and that the Boerse, in the existing despair, offers a good soil for such rumors, which seldom fail of success.

The bank troubles in South Germany spread last week to Pforzheim, Stuttgart and minor points. Several small institutions failed. Bank stocks had a hard week. It is admitted that banking conditions have been highly unfavorable during the quarter now closing, and that the prospects for the final quarter of the year are equally bad. The average fall of bank stocks for the week was about three points. Dresdner Bank stocks fell 6.50. The bears are making a determined attack upon the institution because of its connection with the Ludwig Loewe Company, the shares of which recently have fallen heavily owing to the unfavorable condition of the machinery market and also because the head of the company is involved in a number of sub-companies.

Although the Deutsche Bank published during the week its semi-annual report showing an increase of 62,000,000 marks in its turnover, its shares fell 2.40 points.

The market for Americans was weak, and Canadians fell 2 points.

A number of iron and machinery companies issued their annual reports during the week, showing heavily reduced dividends, and this led to renewed declines in quotations. Many industrials fell more than 10 points.

The attack upon ocean transportation shares was continued, and strong pressure to sell prevailed throughout the entire week. The market begins to argue that the companies are building too many vessels for their prospective needs, and it refuses to abandon the belief that their capital soon will be increased.

The cotton weavers in Gladbach have resumed running on full time.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY. In the matter of the receivership of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent receiver of all the goods, property, and assets, late of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, will sell at public auction on Tuesday, the 1st day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by A. H. Muller & Sons, Auctioneers, all the property and assets of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, except cash. Said sale will be made in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL NO. 1.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $[illegible]; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 2.

Certain accounts receivable due Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, being for charges accrued but not billed on [illegible] 6, 1900, amounting in the aggregate in face value to $20,374.60; a list and description of the accounts may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 24 Pine Street, in said Borough and City.

PARCEL NO. 3.

Forty (40) shares of the capital stock of the Merchants' Compress Company, of the par value of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) each.

PARCEL NO. 4.

Bond and Mortgage of the Baltic Realty Company, being a second mortgage on property known as "Baltic Block," situate in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York, with accrued interest; face value of principal, $50,000.

PARCEL NO. 5.

Dock engines, pile-driver and tools, and various miscellaneous tools and personal property now located at the various stores of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New York, a list of which may be seen at the auctioneers' office, and the property therein described may be examined upon the premises now owned by the New York Dock Company, in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

PARCEL NO. 6.

Four (4) memberships in the Maritime Exchange; one (1) membership in the Coffee Exchange; one (1) membership in the Produce Exchange; and one (1) membership in the Fruit Exchange, each subject to such assessments and annual dues and charges as may be imposed by the rules and regulations of the respective exchanges.

PARCEL NO. 7.

All other property of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company of every kind, nature, or description, excepting cash, not included in any of the above-mentioned parcels. (This parcel at bidder's risk.)

All of the above-mentioned property will be sold for cash, and no bid will be received from any purchaser unless he deposit with the auctioneers at or prior to the time of sale cash or certified checks to qualify himself as bidder for the various parcels, respectively:

For Parcel No. 1	$1,000
For Parcel No. 2	1,000
For Parcel No. 3	200
For Parcel No. 4	1,000
For Parcel No. 5	2,500
For Parcel No. 6	100
For Parcel No. 7	100

Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, September 5th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, a domestic corporation.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, permanent Receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, the corporation above named, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, to be held at the office of said Receiver, No. 68 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on Friday, the 18th day of October, 1901. At such meeting or other adjourned meeting thereof, all accounts and demands for and against the estate and property of said Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, and all its open and subsisting contracts, shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as the same may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the Receiver declared.—Dated 68 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, August 9th, 1901.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the BOARD OF RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine and report whether a Rapid Transit Railway or Railways for the Conveyance and Transportation of Persons and Property, as determined by said Board, ought to be constructed and operated; Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Theron G. Strong, Thomas C. T. Crain, and Henry W. Gray, having, by an order of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above-entitled matter on the 10th day of September, 1901, and bearing date the 4th day of September, 1901, been appointed Commissioners, under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 as amended, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested, whether the railways, in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, in the City of New York, determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York and mentioned in the petition of the said Board presented to the said Appellate Division on or about the 9th day of July, 1901, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about the same day, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Monday, the 30th day of September, 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New York at No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as the time and place of their first sitting, and that at such sitting, and such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1901.

THERON G. STRONG.
THOS. C. T. CRAIN.
H. W. GRAY.
Commissioners.

BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY,
35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City;
PARSONS, SHEPARD & OGDEN,
111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City,
Attorneys for Rapid Transit Board.

Summonses.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—LEWIS W. BOYNTON, Plaintiff, against CATHERINE M. OSTEN, John Doe, and Richard Roe, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, (the said names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious, the real names of the heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Ernest Osten, deceased, being unknown to the plaintiff,) the People of the State of New York, and all other persons having or claiming to have any interest in the real property of which said Ernest Osten, deceased, died seised, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 28, 1901.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

ROBT. LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To John Doe and Richard Roe, the said names being fictitious, representing the only heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of Ernest Osten, deceased, and all other persons having or claiming to have any share, right, or interest in the premises described in the complaint herein, as grantees, devisees, heirs at law, or next of kin of any person having any share or interest in said premises:

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 12th day of September, 1901, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the 18th day of September, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above-entitled action is the foreclosure of a mortgage dated August 6th, 1898, made and executed by defendant Catherine M. Osten and Ernest Osten, her husband, to Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife, to secure the payment of $1,000.00 and interest, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on the 9th day of August, 1898, in Block Series (Mortgages) Section 11, Liber 47, Page 1, and indexed under Block Number 3,104 on the Land Map of the City of New York, which said mortgage was thereafter duly assigned to plaintiff herein by said Daniel Ryer and Mary Ryer, his wife.

That the mortgaged premises affected by said foreclosure were, at the time of the commencement of this action, situated in the County of New York, City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, and described in the complaint as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being part of the lot known and designated as and by the number (151) one hundred and fifty-one on a certain map entitled "Map of Belmont Village, in Town of West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.," made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated Westchester, December 27th, 1851, and now on file in the Register's Office of Westchester County, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Taylor Avenue with the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and running thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence northwesterly in a line parallel with Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence southwesterly in a line parallel with said Taylor Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the northerly side of Clay Avenue, and thence southeasterly along said northerly side of Clay Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the first-mentioned point or place of beginning.

ROBERT LESLIE MOFFETT,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Post Office address, No. 76 William St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of [illegible] CARTER, Bankrupt.—[illegible]

To the creditors of [illegible], of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1901, the said [illegible] was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at [illegible] o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 28th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. [illegible]—[illegible], Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that [illegible], bankrupt, has filed his petition [illegible] September [illegible], 1901, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and [illegible] creditors and other persons are [illegible] hearing upon said petition before the Hon. [illegible] B. Adams, United States District Judge, at the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 9th, 1901, at [illegible] M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

[illegible] MILLER,
[illegible] Bankruptcy.
New York, September [illegible]

NO. 4,170.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JESSE KLOSSK, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jesse Klossk, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Jesse Klossk was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 28th, 1901.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of DAVID HERSHKOWITZ, bankrupt.—Notice of sale at auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that certain personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction by Messrs. Townsend and Montant, auctioneers, at Number 87 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1901, at 10 A. M. of said day under the direction of William Ford Upson, trustee.

A general description of said property is as follows: A miscellaneous lot of furs and skins, sewing machines, furniture, fixtures, &c. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, September 26, 1901.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 34 William Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN BUCK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Buck of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said John Buck was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON.
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 28th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. VERNON, Bankrupt.—No. 4,119.

To the creditors of Benjamin B. Vernon of the County of New York and the district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said Benjamin B. Vernon was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 26th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FINEGOLD and LOTTIE FINEGOLD, Bankrupts.—No. 4,090.

To the creditors of Jacob Finegold and Lottie Finegold of the County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1901, the said Jacob Finegold and Lottie Finegold were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 27th, 1901.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID M. ROSENTHAL and ISIDOR ROSENBERGER, Bankrupts.—No. 4,139.

To the creditors of David M. Rosenthal and Isidor Rosenberger of the County of New York and the district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1901, the said David M. Rosenthal and Isidor Rosenberger were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 302 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1901, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 28th, 1901.

Referees' Notices.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Eleventh Street.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—THERESA GOLDSMITH, plaintiff, vs. IDA E. MOORE et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 25th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

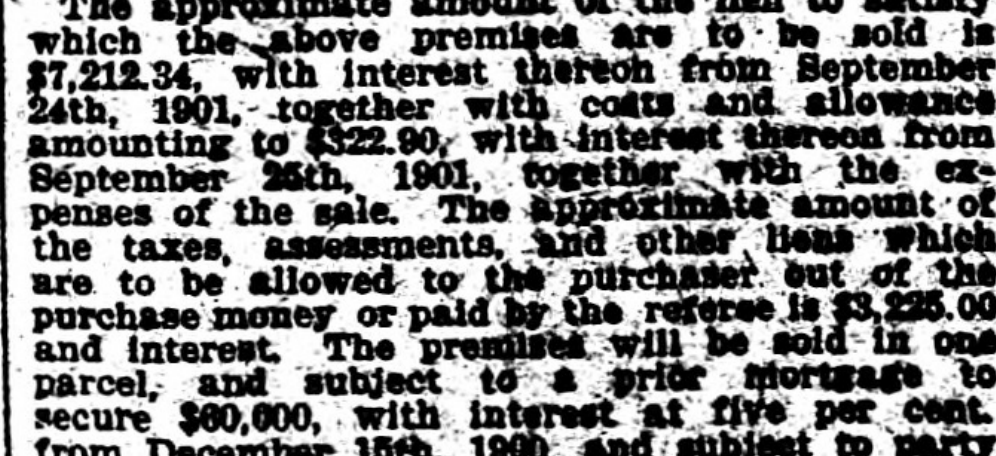
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Seventh Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-three feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence along the same southerly thirty-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.

KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



No. 201 West 111th St.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $7,212.34, with interest thereon from September 24th, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to $322.90, with interest thereon from September 25th, 1901, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,225.00 and interest. The premises will be sold in one parcel, and subject to a prior mortgage to secure $60,000, with interest at five per cent. from December 15th, 1900, and subject to party wall and state of facts shown on survey.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1901.

CHARLES H. MACHIN, Referee.

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Surrogate Notices.

SCHLACHTER, FREDERICK D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK D. SCHLACHTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll, Nos. 18-22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the nineteenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the twelfth day of April, 1901. FREDERICK HENRY BRETHAUER and MARIA L. SCHLACHTER, Executors. MURRAY, BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for the Executors, 18-22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ap15-law6mM

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible] Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the [illegible] day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant fifty-five feet [illegible] northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-[illegible] feet [illegible] and two-fifths inches; thence northerly and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, [illegible] inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife, by deed bearing date the [illegible] day of June, [illegible], and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2136 of Conveyances, Page [illegible].

Dated New York, September [illegible], 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $1,911.25, with interest thereon from September 9th, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $194.68, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $264.95, with interest.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER, Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against JOHN A. KNOX and others, defendants.—Action Number 2.

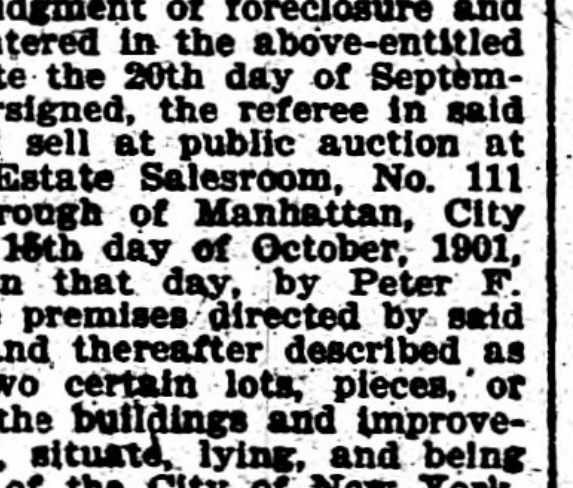
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in the County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (formerly in the County of Westchester,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Avenue, distant seventy feet three and one-half inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of said Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth (formerly Adams) Street, and running thence westerly, and parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-four feet nine and three-fifths inches; thence northerly, and at right angles to said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, fifteen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with said One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, eighty-six feet one and four-fifths inches to the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, and thence southerly and along the westerly side of said Washington Avenue, fifteen feet and three-quarters of an inch to the point or place of beginning. Being a part of the same premises which were conveyed to the said John A. Knox and Newbury D. Lawton by Fernando Wood and wife, by deed bearing date the 4th day of June, 1888, and recorded in the New York Register's office on the 18th day of June, 1888, in Liber 2136 of Conveyances, Page 479.

Dated New York, September 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and P. O. Address No. 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



184th (Adams) Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $1,911.25 with interest thereon from Sept. 9, 1901, together with costs and allowances amounting to $198.28, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $265.84 and interest.

Dated New York, Sept. 14th, 1901.

ASA BIRD GARDINER,
Referee.

s16-2aw3wM&Th&o7&8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FERDINAND W. HERZ, plaintiff, against WILLIAM H. WEIHER and others, defendants.

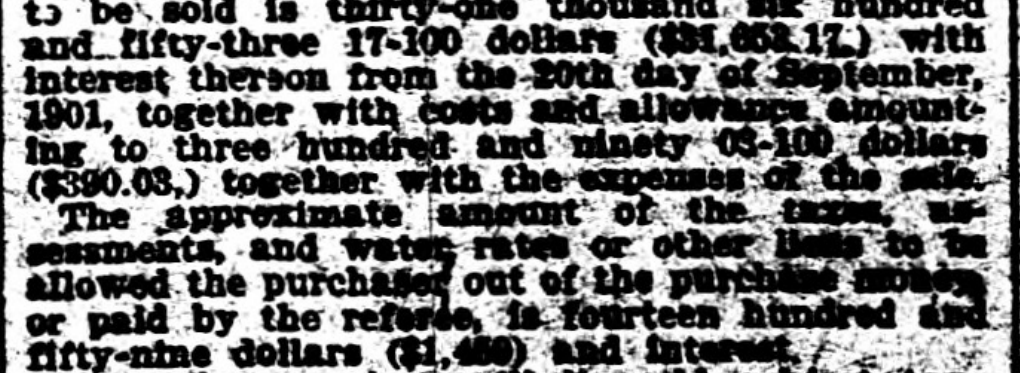
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1901, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and thereafter described as follows: All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street numbers 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and formerly known as numbers 59 and 61 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and forty-three (143) feet and ten (10) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, (formerly Sixth Avenue;) running thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches; thence southerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street forty-one (41) feet and two (2) inches to the point or place of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street numbers are 67 and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street:



125th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three 17-100 dollars ($31,653.17) with interest thereon from the 20th day of September, 1901, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and ninety 03-100 dollars ($390.03,) together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is fourteen hundred and fifty-nine dollars ($1,459) and interest.

That the premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($32,500) and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum and a second mortgage of thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars ($33,500) with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated New York, September 21st, 1901.

WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.

s23-2aw3wM&Th&o15

Surrogate Notices.

SCHMEY, SALO SIDNEY [illegible].—In pursuance of an order of Hon. [illegible] Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALO SIDNEY [illegible], late of Cincinnati, Ohio, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Quinn, No. 120 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1901.

IDA SCHMEY, Administratrix.

JOHN QUINN, Attorney for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

je17-law6mM

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
Bloomingdales
[illegible]
REMARKABLE PIANO OFFERS
HARMONY PIANOS, [illegible]
IRVING PIANOS, [illegible]
BURNHAM PIANOS, [illegible]
MAYER [illegible]
WILSON PIANOS
$155.
$[illegible] Per Week.
Delivered on
Payment of $5.00.
We charge no interest for time taken in making payments.
We exchange your old piano for a new one on very liberal terms.
We'll present with every piano selected during this month a beautiful stool to match and a new style fly front rubber cover.

A PIANO

Unsurpassed in tone, mechanism, and durability. THE NEEDHAM. Be sure and get our special reduced cash and installment prices during the next few days. It will pay you. All are cordially invited to inspect our elegant stock of pianos, and to those who cannot call we shall be pleased to send our illustrated catalogue and full information upon receipt of their name and address.

NEEDHAM,
Fifth Avenue & Fifteenth Street.

WISSNER
PIANOS
Used by Eminent Artists.

BROOKLYN: COR. FULTON ST. & FLATBUSH AV. NEW YORK: 25 EAST 14TH ST.
LARGE STOCK OF USED PIANOS ON HAND.

Lindeman & Sons
1836—1901.
SIXTY-FIVE YEARS IN NEW YORK.

We offer to the public a limited number of our high-grade instruments at factory prices. Your old piano taken in exchange, for which a liberal allowance will be made.

Also a few slightly used pianos at figures that will interest.

Repairing and restoring the lost tone of old pianos a specialty.

Lindeman & Sons Piano Co., 548-550 W. 23d St.

PIANOS TO RENT.
LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
BRIGGS PIANOS,
AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.
Also bargains in second-hand pianos; cash or installments; easy terms; tuning and repairing.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS
128 West 42d St., Bet. 6th Ave. & B'way
For over 55 years a standard of excellence; direct from manufacturer at factory prices; used pianos different makes $100 up; easy terms; renting; exchanging. Write for Catalogue.

CHRISTMAN PIANOS,
81 FIFTH AVE., NEAR 16TH STREET.
Handsome upright $115, another $135; squares $20 upward; guaranteed bargains or money refunded; easy terms; pianos exchanged; new pianos rented.

PIANOS TO RENT
Reasonable rates; rent allowed if purchased.
WISSNER Fulton & Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. 25 East 14th St., N. Y.

SPECIAL BARGAIN, UPRIGHT PIANO, $100; SQUARES, $20 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS; EXCHANGED, RENTED. CHRISTMAN, 21 EAST 14TH ST.

$75—BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT, Steinway, Chickering, sacrifice; square pianos, $10; rents $3.
BIDDLE'S 7 EAST 14TH. 107 EAST 125TH.

High-grade, honestly-made pianos at the lowest figures; (35 years' experience;) Steinway, Weber, Chickering at bargains, $100 up; to rent, installments. William Lohmann, 115-117 East 14th St.

Bargains.—Beautiful Hardman upright sacrifice; Weber, $150; Uprights, $125; Steinway bargain; Squares, $20. Winterroth, 105 East 14th St.; branch 98 5th Av., cor. 15th.

Upright, $50; Chickering, $75; installments; squares bought and exchanged. Lockhart & Co.; warerooms, 92 5th Av.; factory, 767 10th Av.

$95.—Elegant Steinway; new pianos $150 up; all fancy woods; rents low; allowed on purchase; open evenings. O. W. Wuertz, 1,518 3d Av., 86th.

Fine upright, $170, $6 monthly; Bradbury piano, $150, $6 monthly. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Surrogate Notices.

HOYT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. HOYT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe & Hummel, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1901.

FRANK McKEE,
THOMAS B. CLARKE,
Executors.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Attorneys for Executors, 346 Broadway, N. Y. City.

KENEBEL, MARIETTA Z.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNETTA L. EDWARDS, Francois V. Kenebel, Thomas Siegrist, William Siegrist, Louis Siegrist, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARIETTA Z. KENEBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of October, 1901, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Annetta L. Edwards and Francois V. Kenebel, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 5th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ISAAC V. SCHAVRIEN, Attorney for Executors, 61 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEYER, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MEYER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Charles Joseph, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December, 1901.—Dated New York, the 17th day of June, 1901. HELENA W. MEYER, Administratrix. CHARLES JOSEPH, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MOOREHEAD, ALMIRA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALMIRA L. MOOREHEAD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Orlando Harrison, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1901. [illegible] T. MOOREHEAD, Administratrix. J. ORLANDO HARRISON, Attorney for Administratrix, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

my21-law6mM

Pianos and Organs.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

WEBER
PIANOS

Renowned throughout the world for Pure, Rich and Sympathetic Tone Combined with greatest Power and Durability.

WAREROOMS:
Cor. Fifth Ave. and 16th Street, N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

"WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT A PIANO?"
50 PIANOS AT AUCTION
AT THE
STANDARD ART GALLERIES,
19 and 21 West 125th Street.
BENJ. S. WISE, AUCTIONEER,
will sell
To-morrow—Tuesday Evening,
at 8 o'clock sharp,
50 SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.
Uprights—Grands—Squares—Baby Grands,
made by
Steinway, Bohmer, Weber, Chickering, Knabe, Haines, Lindeman, Horace Waters, and other high-grade Makers.
Also
20 FINE OIL PAINTINGS.
EXHIBITION.
PIANOS ON VIEW AND FOR TRIAL TO-DAY, 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Auction Sales.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, AUCTIONEER,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, OCT. 2D AND 3D, AT 10 A. M., ON THE PREMISES 6 EAST 62D STREET, BY ORDER OF
HENRY NEWMAN, ESQ.,
the entire contents of the palatial residence, including Drawing Room, Library, Dining Room, Bedrooms, Billiard Room, Oriental Rooms, Draperies, Rare Rugs, Carpets, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac throughout, Sheffield Dinner Service and Old English Cut Glass; also his valuable collection of paintings by celebrated European and American Artists.
ALSO
the entire trim of building, including Parquet Floor, Storm Doors, and all hardwood trimming in building; Chandeliers, Mirrors, Fireplaces, Grates, Tiling, Safe, etc.
SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The effects contained in the above residence are of the VERY FINEST.
I call your attention especially to the paintings and Art Furniture—by card of admission only on application at Auctioneer's office.
EXHIBITION TUESDAY, FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M. CATALOGUE AT RESIDENCE.
J. HATFIELD MORTON,
1,404 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 279—38.

TAKE NOTICE THAT BY VIRTUE OF A LIEN held by me against the following-described personal property, One Hack or Double-Seated Carriage, belonging to Gesner & Monaghan, 152 West 56th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., and now in my possession, I will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder, to satisfy such lien, at 143 West 33d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on the 16th day of October, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon.—Dated New York, September 30th, 1901. AUGUST W. SCHREIBER, Lienor.

S. Heyman, Auctioneer, sells to-day, bric-a-brac, &c., at 132 Delancey St., noon and evening.

Business Opportunities.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Gentleman, resident of Philadelphia, practical, pushing business man, thoroughly acquainted with business people and methods here, and with best connections and references, desires the agency of some goods not already represented in Philadelphia. F. M. R., 210½ Walnut St., Philadelphia.

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.—Their organization and management, practical book for stockholders, Directors, and officers; gives methods, expenses, advantages. Send for folder. Ronald Press, 165 Broadway.

INSURANCE AGAINST BEDBUGS, COCKROACHES. — Electric Bedbug Killer kills roaches, all insects; their eggs; neither poisonous nor inflammable; 10c. up. All druggists and Otto P. Zeitfuss, 60 Fulton St.

CATALOGUES, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS WRITTEN, DESIGNED, PRINTED BY EXPERTS. WINTEMUTE-SNEEBERG PRINTING COMPANY, 167 WOOSTER ST.

Business places, every description; real estate sold, city or country; capital procured. Irving Rosenthal, 212 East 32d St.

Printing letterheads, envelopes, &c., $1.25 per thousand; cards, 75c.; other printing cheap. Fulton Press, 23 Duane St.

$[illegible] buys old-established real estate and coal business, leading avenue Brooklyn; easy living, man or woman. Jones, 3 Reid Av., Brooklyn.

Capitalist seeks business proposition, patent or mine, showing large, quick returns. Address Fullest Particulars, Z Box 177 Times.

Have you money to invest in a good safe business? Big returns. Address Eureka, X Box 137 Times Office.

Salaried People's Loan Co., Room 14, 1,181 Broadway, makes lowest rates, easiest terms; see them.

Salary Loans.—No security or indorsement required. 87 Nassau and 180 Fulton St., Room 303.

$200 takes half interest in farce comedy; now booked. Address Russell, 538 East 13th St.

Lawyers.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE EMPIRE STATE LEGAL AID CO.—Estate, wills, accident cases, domestic differences, and any valid claim; advice free. 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, ninth floor.

All legal claims, estates, foreign and domestic, collected on percentage. Lawyer, Box 123 Times Office.

Purchase and Exchange.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Single BOOKS and complete LIBRARIES bought at highest prices. Davis's Book Store, 35 West 42d St.

Don't sell your household furniture, antiques, pianos, before obtaining my price. Miller, 205 East 125th St.

Dancing.

COLUMBIA DANCING SCHOOL, COR. 59TH ST. AND 6TH AVE.
Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening. Terms, 4 class lessons, $1.00; 24, $5.00; private lessons, $1.00; waltz guaranteed in 6 private lessons, $5.00. Reception every Saturday evening. Call or send for circulars.

OUR OWN, now Harvard Academy, 136 to 140 West 23d.—Waltz, schottische, polka, two-step, lanciers guaranteed 5 private, 4 class lessons, $5; private lessons any hour. ED. J. FINNEGAN.

Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
128-130 EAST 58TH ST.
ALEXANDER LAMBERT......Director
Private instruction in piano, singing, violin, 'cello, and organ, and all branches of music to beginners and advanced students.
Terms from 15 Doll. upward per quarter.
Students received daily.

Violin.—Prof. Benjamin B. Isaacs, the eminent violinist; artistic solo playing specially taught; highest recommendations; terms on application. The Astor Flats, 28 and 30 West 128th, and Metropolitan Hall, North St., New Rochelle.

The Froehlich School of Music,
2,117 Madison Av.; branch, 136 West 94th St.
Instruction in piano, violin, singing, &c.

A most remarkable offer; great inducement lovers of music; a beautiful mandolin, violin, guitar, free to pupils; 50 cents lesson, payable weekly. Conservatory, 128 East 52d.

Mrs. Perie Rous-Wilkinson, Carnegie Hall.—Music; Wagner's Nibelungen interpreted; piano instruction; choral classes; coaching; accompanying.

L. Frank Dettinger, Violinist—Thorough tuition in French and German methods; pupils taught at home or in studio, 301 East 87th St.

Mrs. Harmon.—Mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano, violin, vocal, private lessons, day, evening. 313A Hart St., Brooklyn.

Louise R., care of Schirmer, Union Square; accompanist for teachers, singers, and violinists.

Teacher will give piano lessons to young beginners evenings; terms very moderate. Dion, 1,290 3d Av.

Teachers.

A. Everett Stone, (Yale,) 316 West 56th St., private tutor for all colleges; eighteen years' experience.

Instruction.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

THE MISSES JAUDON'S
Boarding and Day School for Girls, 26 E. 56th St.
REOPENS OCTOBER 2.

Instruction.

[illegible]

THE BARNARD SCHOOL
FOR BOYS
117-119 WEST 125TH STREET.
Thorough preparation for College. Small classes. Boys taught How to Study. Well equipped Gymnasium, under charge of practicing physician. 15th year began Sept. 23d. Office hours, 4-5:30 P. M.
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Headmaster
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Headmaster.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for BARNARD
360 LENOX AVENUE.
Primary grades and Kindergarten for small Boys and Girls. Office hours, [illegible]

The Barnard School for Girls
151 CONVENT AVENUE.
College Preparatory, Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar, High School Departments, Teachers' Training Class. Boys admitted to [illegible] grades. 5th year began Sept. 23d. [illegible] 10-12 A. M., 3-5 P. M. Five boarding [illegible]
MISS DAVIS, Resident [illegible]
W. L. HAZEN, B. A., LL. B., Head [illegible]
T. E. LYON, B. S., Asso. Head Master.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
DR. J. SACHS.
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 West 59th St.,
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1901.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Classes; Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1901.
Complete organization from Primary Grades to College preparation; Academic and graduate Departments offer advanced lines of work.
Arrangements for Girls as Boarding Pupils in the Family of a Teacher of Long Experience Can Be Made Through the Principal.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and the
NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE
The most celebrated business schools in America. They train for practical work and always secure situations for graduates of complete Commercial Course.
Day and Evening sessions. Call or write for free catalogue. Address
CLEMENT C. GAINES, M. A., [illegible]
81 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

Friends' Seminary [illegible]
41st Year begins September 17, 1901.
Efficient equipment, modern methods, airy school-rooms and ample playgrounds offer exceptional advantages for day pupils of all ages, boys and girls. Also Brooklyn School under same management.
EDWARD B. RAWSON,
ELIZABETH STOVER,
Principals.

MISS KELLER'S DAY SCHOOLS.
Main School for Girls, 25 West 55th St.
Boys' College Preparatory School, 674 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Headmaster, J. W. Ganson, (Harvard,) '91.
Tuxedo Park School, Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Winter course, October to June.
Schools offer complete course, (Kindergarten to College,) combined with manual training.
For enrollment apply 25 W. 55th St.
MISS ELEANOR I. KELLER, Pd. M., Principal.

138TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Classes. Gymnasium. Grounds for athletics.
Mr. Campbell, the Headmaster, will confer with parents, 9 to 4 o'clock, at the school.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
435 Madison Avenue.
J. CLARK READ,
WILLIAM H. CHURCH } Headmasters.
22d year begins October 1st. One of the headmasters will be at the school daily during September.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BERKELEY
Boys from six to nine years.
MARY GRACE OWEN, PRINCIPAL,
435 Madison Avenue.

MISS BENNETT
Invites Personal Inspection
of her
Suburban School for Girls
at Beautiful
Irvington-on-Hudson.
45 minutes from
Grand Central Station.
Full courses for girls from 14 to 20 years of age. Twelve teachers. Every sort of outdoor sports with best instruction.

Senftner School,
13 Astor Place, Tel. 1143 Spring.
Reopens September 30th.
The Senftner School offers to prospective students of its Academic Department an advantage which is not offered to students elsewhere.
H. F. Senftner, A. B., M. D., Principal.
G. W. Senftner, A. B., LL. B., Secretary.

LONG ISLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE
147 to 151 South 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Will reopen in all of its departments Monday, September 9. This institution is noted throughout the city for its thorough work in training young people for business positions. Send for prospectus.
HENRY C. WRIGHT, Principal.

The Weingart Institute
OPENS ITS NEW SCHOOL BUILDING AND GYMNASIUM AT
83 West 115th Street,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Special classes in physical culture for boys and girls, afternoons from 4 to 6 o'clock. For Ladies and Gentlemen evenings from 8 to 9:30.

THE DR. SAVAGE GYMNASIUM
and N. Y. Normal School of
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
NOW OPEN.
For men, women, boys, and girls. Private Individual, or Class Instruction. CIRCULARS. 308-310 W. 59TH ST., NEAR B'WAY, N.Y.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
45 West 81st St. (Manhattan Square N.)
Preparation for College and University.
Limit of Students for 1901-1902, 130.
REOPENS OCTOBER 1ST.
N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, JR., Principal.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
NO. 20 EAST 50TH ST.
REOPENS TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the Schoolhouse daily.

HEFFLEY SCHOOL,
243-245 Ryerson St., Brooklyn; bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting, preparatory, high school, regents, civil engineering, law for admission to bar, and commercial law; day and evening. Begin any time.

THE VELTIN SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS REOPENS OCT. 2.
Number of pupils limited to twelve in each class.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.
Fireproof building; elevator. 160-162 W. 74th St.

BRIGHT HALL
HOME SCHOOL FOR LITTLE GIRLS,
Nyack-on-Hudson,
New York.
Mrs. Salisbury,
Principal.

MISS ANNE BROWN,
Boarding and Day School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER THIRD.
711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.
Select Catholic boarding school; thorough academic and commercial courses; open all year; registered by the Regents; military drill; terms moderate. Address Bro. August, Westchester, N.Y.

THE MISSES WREAKS
thoroughly graded school for girls.
College-preparatory class. Resident pupils.
Kindergarten Reopens Oct. 3rd. 12 East 73d St.

THE COMSTOCK SCHOOL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
39th year begins Oct. 3. 32 West 40th St.
Miss DAY, Principal. Miss BOYD, Asso. Principal.

Misses McFee's School,
306 WEST 72ND STREET.
College preparation, Art Studio. Boys' Primary.

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Bookkeeping, Munson shorthand, penmanship, arithmetic, English grammar taught privately at appointed hours; 18 years' experience. Chas. H. Gorsline, 708 Lexington Av., near 57th St.

Miss Edith Roberts School, 14 East 60th, opens October 10th. Miss Roberts can be seen daily, 9 to 11.

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Kindergarten in French.
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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
River St., bet. 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
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Registration day for applicants for admission on September 11th.
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Courses of study preparatory to College and Schools of Science, Law and Medicine.
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These terms include all the studies.
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4th Ave. & 23d St. Day & Evening. 'Phone 101—18.

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Enter at any ti[illegible] instruction.

THE Wilson & Lyon School
622 FIFTH AVE., (near 50th St.)
Primary, Classical, Scientific, and business departments.
Graduates now at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Williams, and other colleges.
Close attention to the individual pupil.
Manual training. Gymnasium. Athletic Field.
Resident pupils received. Reopens Sept. 30th.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Individual work under professional teachers.
Classes average eight.
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Nyack-on-Hudson, N. Y. 25 miles from N. Y. via Erie R. R. Superb location, magnificent buildings. Lawn to river bank, dock, boating, bathing, athletics. Infantry, cavalry, artillery, English, Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Instructors all college men. Advisory Board composed of most distinguished [illegible] officers. Rates $400 to $[illegible].
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Each class limited to ten pupils. Building new; equipments modern. Gymnasium. Reopens Monday, Oct. 7. For circular apply to Vice-Principal.
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THE MISSES MOSES SCHOOL,
Reopens September 30th at
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Primary, Intermediate, and Academic Departments. Prepares for college and regents' examinations. Classes for little boys.

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FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils.
Students Prepared for all Colleges.
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Individual attention combined with class discipline.

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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Primary Department. Well-equipped Gymnasium.
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L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

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(Successors to the Misses Green)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
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Reopens Oct. 2. 176 West [illegible]

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Thorough preparation for offices and secretaryships.

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Advanced courses in Literature and Languages.
Small classes. College Preparation.
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[illegible] (N. J.) Seminary.—On Bound Brook [illegible] Healthful location [illegible] Catalogue [illegible] D. D., President.

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Will Reopen Wednesday, October 2d.

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Reopens on Wednesday, Oct. 2, 13 and 15 West 86th St., New York City.

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Principal,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A.

Miss Le Baron Drumm, 40 West 72d St.—Boarding and Day school for girls. College preparation. Boys in Kindergarten and primary classes. Reopens October 3d.

MISS REYNOLDS' SCHOOL, 66 W. 45TH ST., NEW YORK. Reopens Oct. 1st. Special students admitted. A few young girls received into the family.

Kyle Military Institute, Flushing, L. I.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; admission at any time; pupils always under supervision; German mastered within a year.

Spanish progressively taught; French; English to foreigners; translations; 4th year; successful teaching. Caballero Co., 759 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

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Fall Term Begins September 23d.

[illegible]

[illegible] 59TH ST.

[illegible]ICK C. HURRY,

REAL ESTATE,
[illegible] Fifth Avenue,
ON FORTY-SECOND STREET.

[illegible]dence, southwest corner of 176th [illegible] Morris Avenue, 96x100, with fine [illegible]; 13 rooms, all newly decorated [illegible]; also fine stable and carriage [illegible]mises, with fine terraced lawn; in [illegible]hborhood; for sale cheap or to let. [illegible] Simons, 140 East [illegible] St.

[illegible]fice.—Two 7-story elevator apartment [illegible] with stores, [illegible] at 142d St., east [illegible]terdam Av., (Washington Heights.. [illegible],300; price, [illegible],000; will exchange [illegible] clear property and [illegible],000 cash. [illegible], 1,628 Amsterdam Av.

[illegible]Bargains.—Two five-story apartment [illegible] with stores, near 141st St. and Am[illegible] Av.; rentals, $2,800 and $[illegible],417; [illegible] mortgage of $[illegible],000; honestly worth [illegible] Walter Webb, 1,628 Amsterdam Av.

[illegible] location, Cypress Av. and 137th St.—[illegible] suitable for apartments, under new law; price reasonable; terms easy. Own[illegible] East 125th St.

[illegible]—$2,000 cash; three-story and base[illegible] brown-stone house; price $11,000; early [illegible]session at once. Particulars on prem[illegible] [illegible] Lexington Av.

[illegible] at a sacrifice, 3-story single flat, all [illegible]ments; excellent location; all assess[illegible] paid. J. G., [illegible] East 173d St.

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[illegible]-family house on leading avenue, near [illegible] St. elevated station, 25x75. Stricker, [illegible] Av., 156th St.

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[illegible]PECIAL FALL OFFER
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[illegible]ices that will make you regret ever hav[illegible]ing paid rent in New York.

SMALL CASH PAYMENTS
[illegible]ND $35 TO $40 PER MONTH
[illegible]ill purchase a Beautiful Home on the

[illegible]OP OF THE PALISADES,

[illegible]NTE RIVERSIDE DRIVE AT 130TH ST. [illegible] most Healthy Locality. Convenient to [illegible]s and Churches. Well Sewered. Good [illegible] from High Service. Restricted Prop[illegible]ully improved, with Stone Sidewalks [illegible] Electric Light.

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[illegible] SALE OR TO LET IN HEALTHFUL [illegible]GEWOOD, N. J.—COTTAGE, EIGHT [illegible]S; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; PLOT [illegible]; [illegible]DSOME STABLE, TWO BOX STALLS; [illegible] KINDS FRUIT, GARDEN, CHICKEN [illegible]E, SHRUBBERY, SHADE, FINE PORCH; [illegible]S EAST; 10 MINUTES FROM DEPOT; [illegible] WALKS; PRICE $[illegible]; EASY TERMS; [illegible] $40 PER MONTH.
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[illegible]TH ORANGE.—[illegible] [illegible]RAINS DAILY. [illegible] LOTS. [illegible] [illegible] B'way, N. Y. [illegible] ORANGE HEIGHTS CO.

[illegible]ale or Exchange—House, 11 rooms and [illegible]; elegantly furnished, or unfurnished; [illegible]; fine neighborhood; 18 minutes from [illegible] York City Hall; Greenville, N. J. Inquire [illegible] St., third floor, New York.

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[illegible]tive residence; hour on Penn. R. R.; 7 [illegible], barn, outbuildings; 40 acres; healthy [illegible]; near New Brunswick; price $2,500. Ad[illegible] 131 East 31st St.

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AS TO INVESTMENTS IN
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WATER FRONTS,
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[illegible]orough of Queens, 3 to 10 minutes' walk [illegible]ies and closer to approaches to Bridge [illegible]el. Certain development imminent. If [illegible] call, write

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[illegible]—85-acre farm near Winsted, trol[illegible] line, on main road, 14-room house, [illegible] painted barns; quantity fruit and [illegible], crops, and tools; keeps 15 head; [illegible] Box 3, Sta. B, Winsted, Conn.

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[illegible], 97 acres, 7,200 trees, efficient varie[illegible] bearing; modern house; ample out[illegible] near quarter from city, station 10 [illegible] Atwater, 156 Broadway.

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[illegible] stone house, 14 rooms; modern im[illegible] fine location; 1½ acres. Archibald [illegible]

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For Sale—New stone and frame houses; steam heat, gas, and electric light; sanitary plumbing; beautiful river view; near station; terms easy; NO TUNNEL.

For Rent—Two stone and frame houses; 10 and 13 rooms; steam heat; West Side elevated to 155th, connecting with Yonkers rapid transit to Park Hill.
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Coney Island Ave. and Ave. P.
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For Sale on Easy Terms.

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If you desire to build a home we will [illegible] of a low [illegible]

SLOCUM PARK is [illegible] situated and has all City Improvements, with Gas [illegible] Schools, Churches [illegible] and [illegible] Free mail delivery.

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of my new homes just completed, forming the block on both sides of Sterling Place, between Underhill and Washington Avs., are within one block of the main entrance of Prospect Park, opposite the Institute of Arts and Sciences, and in the highest section of Brooklyn. It will pay you to spend half an hour inspecting a home that will compare in improvements with advances made in the sciences and arts of the twentieth century, for one-third the price of a home equally finished anywhere in the Borough of Manhattan. The houses are circular, octagon, and straight front, finished in the choicest hardwoods, model, all tiled kitchens, electric light combination chandeliers, shower, tiled bathrooms, butler's pantry, extension dining rooms and paneled ceilings.

Don't do yourself the injustice of purchasing elsewhere until you have inspected these model homes.

THE WHOLESALER CAN UNDERSELL THE RETAILER.

Take Flatbush or Vanderbilt Av. cars from City Hall, New York, to Sterling Place; time, 22 minutes. Open daily, including Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.

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Long enough to hear how easy to get one of our honest detached houses and fifty-foot frontage.

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and we'll tell you how we make our land increase in value. T. B. ACKERSON CONSTRUCTION CO., 99 Nassau St., Manhattan, 297 East 18th St., near Beverly Road, FLATBUSH. Beverly Square East and West.

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THE FINEST SECTION OF FLATBUSH. With every street improvement; containing houses representing the highest type of architecture and design. 35 minutes to Park Row, N. Y.

A New Residence; rich, artistically designed; plot 50x100, (or more ground if desired.) Wide piazzas, 13 large rooms, centre hall, parquet floors; hardwood trim; handsome decorations; basins, with hot and cold water between chambers; charming new arrangement of rooms; price $9,500, (worth $11,000;) easy terms.

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$6,500; Bedford section; 30 minutes to Manhattan; 3-story brownstone, new open plumbing, elegant decorations, soapstone tubs, furnace; immediate possession. Ashfield & Grimes, 509 Franklin Av., corner Fulton St., Brooklyn.

$500 down, balance $75.00 quarterly, buys handsome 2-story basement brownstone dwelling, 12 rooms, 2 baths; beautifully decorated; halls and stairs richly carpeted; great bargain at $6,800.
KETCHAM BROS., 120 Ralph Av.

ONE, TWO, OR THREE FAMILY HOUSES; Stone fronts; open plumbing; on one of the handsomest blocks in Brooklyn; open daily; Decatur St., between Howard and Saratoga Avs. Otto Singer, Builder.

New 3-story brick corner building, 5th Av., Brooklyn; leased to one tenant; fine investment; will sell at a sacrifice. Have also 4-story corner; best block on 3d Av. Moe & Co., 3d Av., 59th St.

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16 Acres, 32d Ward, adjoining Rugby, $32,000; will consider exchange Brooklyn improved. Jones, 120 Montague St.

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JAMAICA LOTS—JAMAICA LOTS.
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Same distance as Harlem River; soon to have four new bridges and two tunnels, which, with Pennsylvania Railroad, electric and elevated lines, can carry millions to Jamaica, where ten lots can now be bought at price of one Bronx lot. You can build a home in Jamaica for cost of digging a cellar in the Bronx.

All city improvements, including sewers, and no rock to excavate; five cent fare. Will soon be only 20 minutes from City Hall on main lines.

A few acceptable, wide-awake persons having $2,000 to $4,000 cash may join syndicate securing city lots at acre prices by promptly addressing FULTON, Box X 308 Times, N. Y. City.

Farm, 60 acres, on Rockaway Turnpike, near Locust Av., Jamaica; (south;) cell [illegible] Address owner, G. H. Stratton, 165 Av. D, New York.

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New Houses, [illegible], $1,950; other for $1,700 up. F. Wilmsmeyer, East Rockaway.

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For Sale or Lease.—Brick factory, 25,000 feet [illegible]

Brooxville lots cheap, at station; 36 trains daily; commutation, 8c; city improvements paid; no assessments; title insured; easy monthly payments. Otterbein, 57 East 116th St.

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MAMARONECK LOTS $100.

$2 weekly. [illegible] Boulevard lots, fronting trolley. Near depot and harbor adjoining Larchmont. WARRANTY CO., 115 Broadway.

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Mount Vernon.—Beautiful home; sale, $20,000; lot $125. G. A. Brock, 421 Pearl St., city.

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Farm wanted in Virginia in exchange for property near station at Asbury Park; send full particulars, location, value. Address Byron, Asbury Park, N. J.

We effect exchanges of real estate very quickly. Send particulars. [illegible] & Groener, 102 West 116th St.

Elegant 4-story double flat; choice location; fine investment; will exchange for 2-family house in Bronx. J. G., [illegible] East 173d St.

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What have you got for sale; also for exchange; Bronx property [illegible] Tremont Av.

West Side [illegible] must be reasonable. [illegible]

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MODERN DWELLINGS.

3 and 4 Stories, 125th & 126th Sts., 7th and 8th Aves.,

containing 10 to 14 rooms and bath; handsomely decorated, unique gas fixtures; open plumbing; equipped with every convenience. Call and examine.

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A.—We have only [illegible] to rent in the Schermerhorn Block, 65th and 66th Sts., east of 3d Av., 202 and 204 East 65th St., rent $1,800 each; [illegible] East 66th St., rent $[illegible]. All are three-story high-stoop Dwellings, handsomely decorated; modern plumbing. Open; can be seen at any time.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., near 69th St.

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A five-story American basement, 2-story extension; modern in every respect; will be put in A1 order; rent, $2,200; must be rented; MAKE OFFER.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 226 Columbus Av.

No. 31 East 77th St., at a most reasonable rent; only $2,000; will decorate to suit tenant, and all needed repairs will be made.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
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A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations, $1,200 to $12,000.
[illegible] Broadway.

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To Rent—Elegant house, 322 West 80th St., near Riverside Drive; in perfect order.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted for Winter or longer, large, finely furnished house, 58th to 86th Street, between 5th and Madison Avs.; no children. Annie C. Phipps, Westbury, Long Island.

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10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

TUXEDO,

Northwest cor. 118th St., Lexington Av.; five and six all-light, large rooms and bath; every improvement; elevator, steam heat; absolutely high-class; rents $420 to $480 per year. Superintendent, on premises.

Fairfax, s. w. corner 94th St. and Madison Av.—Three vacancies only to be filled; liberal concessions to desirable tenants; 7 rooms and bath; all parquet floors; hall service; high class. Ernest Tribelhorn, on premises, or 1,278 Madison Av.

THE URANIA,

238 and 240 West 129th St.; electric elevator and every modern improvement; rents, $35 to $47.50. Premises, or William C. Flanagan, 53 Bond St.

89th St., 236 East, station block.—3 and 4 rooms; $9 to $12; free to Oct. 15.

Brooklyn Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

THE UNITED STATES,

CLINTON, STATE, ATLANTIC STS.
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Largest, most luxuriously fitted apartment house in city; two elevators, reception room; steam heated; sanitary plumbing; tiled bathrooms; letter chutes; large, light rooms, high ceilings, liveried attendants; every improvement. Apply Superintendent. Booklet mailed.

New Jersey Property to Let.

NUTLEY, N. J.

45 Minutes, Chambers & 23d St. Ferries
Illustrated circular of houses; rents, $450 to $700; shaded grounds, stables, golf links.
JAMES R. HAY, 71 Broadway,
or Nutley, N. J.

Glen Ridge, N. J.—To let until May next, fully furnished 10-room dwelling, one block from depot. P. O. Box 250, New York.

Queens Property to Let.

To Let—Borough of Queens.
Flat, 4 large rooms,
bath, steam heat;
7 minutes' walk from
34th Street or James Slip Ferries.
Rent, $13.50 and $14.00.
Real Estate Office,
167 Jackson Av.,
Long Island City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDINGS & LOFTS TO LET.
A large number.
RULAND & WHITING,
5 Beekman St.

FACTORY, LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
CHAS. F. NASSOY & CO.
TEL., 785—38TH. 116 WEST 32D ST.

At 16 Spruce St.—Store, basement, and subcellar, with first loft, 22x100, to let.
RULAND & WHITING, No. 5 Beekman St.

Buildings, stores, lofts, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable locations.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

Attention!—Large, light, new corner offices; good advertising space; on line of all B'way, 4th Av., all cars. F. W. Dunn, [illegible] Building, 1,269 Broadway.

Factory or warehouse, five-story, 265, 267 South, through to Water; [illegible] Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Five-story factory or warehouse, 269 Water St., near Market Slip; size [illegible]. Rosenblatt, 64 Pine St.

Watches and Jewelry.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

A.—A.—On weekly payments, fine diamonds, watches; no trash; delivered on first payment; lowest prices; business confidential. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 8 Maiden Lane, Room 22. All goods guaranteed.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.—Weekly payments; [illegible] guaranteed; representa[illegible]

Positively [illegible] morning and [illegible] Central [illegible] Residential location [illegible] the [illegible] Apartments before leasing.

N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 90th St.

Directly Opposite Mr. Carnegie's Improved [illegible] Central Park Entrance.

These apartments contain 9 rooms and 2 bathrooms, two elevators running night and day, steel safes, and telephone connection in each apartment. It is impossible to describe them in an advertisement, they must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTALS, $1,600 to $2,200.

DUFF & CONGER, AGTS.

Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St. *Tel. 661-79th Street*

SINGLE APARTMENT

8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS,

141 West 82d Street

Elevated Station at 81st Street

FRANK L. FISHER CO., Agents,
446 Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St.

114th St., 244 West

Elegant Flats of four rooms and bath; all the latest improvements; steam heat, hot water supply, [illegible] plumbing, [illegible] and everything up to date; it will pay you to examine these Flats before hiring elsewhere; they are the best in the city for the money.
[illegible] for further particulars apply to J. S. PENNEY, Agent, on Premises.

1[illegible]th St., 21 West

One of the leading streets in Harlem; seven rooms and bath, with all the latest improvements.
RENT [illegible]
Janitor [illegible]

The Plaza,

St. Nicholas av., cor. 150th st.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS OF 7 AND 8 ROOMS; STEAM HEATED AND HOT WATER; ELEVATOR SERVICE; MOST HEALTHFUL LOCATION ON MANHATTAN ISLAND.

Crest of Washington Heights.

THE PLAZA is surrounded by fine private residences and overlooks the Hudson and Harlem rivers, nicely situated and close to every line of access to the heart of New York. Convenient to 6th, 9th Av. "L." Electric Surface Cars, 8th, Amsterdam Avs. Superintendent on premises day and evening.

THE BLYTHEBURN AND THE LORRAINE,

Southeast Cor. 90th St. & Madison Ave., Facing Central Park. RENT FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible].

READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 15.

Seven-story high-class elevator apartment houses, consisting of 5, 6, 7, and 8 rooms; shower bath, steam heat, hot-water supply, hardwood floors, dining rooms; Dutch shelved-in dining rooms on the European style; cabinet trim throughout; handsome Colonial style mantel; A. B. C. elevators; large handsomely decorated halls, with electric light and telephone; hall attendants in uniform; convenient to all surface cars and "L." For further particulars apply to C. M. SILVERMAN, Builder and Owner, on premises. Telephone 1754—79.

THE WHARFEDALE,

604 AND 606 WEST 115TH ST.

New Elevator Apartment Houses.

Magnificent view of the Hudson River and Palisades. One block from Columbia College. They are suites of seven rooms and bath on first floors. Eight rooms and baths on all upper floors, with every modern improvement. Rents from $700 to $960 per annum. For further particulars apply to Builder on premises.
WILLIAM BROADBELT.

RODNA-LATHAM

Magnificent Apartment Houses,
JUST COMPLETED.
MORNINGSIDE AV.,
122d, 123d. sts., opposite Park.
FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.

Apartments of four, five, six, and seven large rooms, with marble bath, and equipped with every known modern convenience; rents $35 to $50 per month; builder and owner on premises.

THE DESHLER,

124 West 114th St., S. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave., Near 7th Ave. Drive.

High-class apartment, all modern improvements, consisting of six rooms and bath; corner apartments; all rooms facing street; electric lights; all-night elevator service; one elegant parlor floor especially suitable for physician; rents, $600 to $720 per year.
HALL J. HOW & CO.,
249 West 116th St.

THE STUART.

A corner apartment for rent in THE STUART, BROADWAY AND 94TH ST. Nine rooms and bath; first-class in every particular, and at reasonable rent. Also a nine-room apartment on first floor suitable for physician.

Apply to
CHRIS. [illegible]
60 Liberty St. Tel. 455 Cortland.

CENTURY.

119th St., 95 West, Northeast corner Lenox Av.; new building apartment, eight large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences; beautifully decorated; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire on premises.

LOOK AT THIS SINGLE FLAT.
Six large, light rooms; private hall; newly decorated; steam heat, hot-water supply; convenient transit facilities; $35. 157 St. Nicholas Av., near 118th St.

New up-to-date flats, 105-117 West 128th St.; six rooms and bath; rent, $26; special inducements to those hiring before Oct. 1st. Wm. Henry Folsom, 14 West 29th St.

St. Nicholas Av., 167, (118th St.)—Beautiful single flat; steam heated; 7 light rooms, bath; $[illegible]; cheapest fine flat in city; hot water supply. Bellamy, owner, 3d Av., 61st St.

KANEDALE.
Madison Av., northeast cor. 98th St.; eight large rooms, elevator, electric lights, telephone, &c.; rents moderate. Agent on premises.

[illegible] St., [illegible] East.—Apartments of seven and eight large, light rooms, steam heat, hot water, porcelain bathtubs, &c.; rents $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., 41 Liberty St.

THE CENTRAL, WASHINGTON SQUARE.
No. 60 South, on corner, seven light rooms and bath; [illegible] hot water, steam heat, open plumbing; $[illegible] to $[illegible].

Apartments, unfurnished and furnished; best locations; latest improvements; rents, $[illegible] to $[illegible]. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 335 Broadway.

134th St., 19 and 21 East.—FOUR ROOMS AND BATH; all improvements; hot water supply; handsomely decorated; $14 to $16. Apply No. 19.

23d St., 304 West.—First floor and basement, six large light rooms, private house; rent, $35. Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

$7.00 Monthly—58 Grove St., near 6th Av., Bleecker and Christopher; choice small apart[illegible]

The Patter[illegible]

36-38-60 West [illegible]
[illegible]
New Family [illegible]

Ready for Occupancy

FIREPROOF, STEEL CONSTRUCTION
[illegible]

Two rooms and bath to any size apartment.

The Patterson [illegible] every [illegible] being to the [illegible] of the [illegible] that architecture and [illegible] can devise. A [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] passenger and servants' elevators, [illegible] for visiting friends. Single rooms for [illegible] maids. Telephone in every apartment. Mail chute on every floor, with [illegible] Liveried attendants.

The Restaurant is for [illegible] guests, and will be under the [illegible] experienced Chef and a [illegible] maintained on the highest plane, with [illegible] prices. The house is now open for inspection until 10 P. M.

THE BINGHAM,

New Family and Bachelor Apartments, [illegible]

Broadway and 94th St. (S. E. Cor.)

The suites consist of one, two, [illegible] rooms and bath, supplied in every [illegible] including long-distance telephone in [illegible] apartment.

THE LOCATION—Between Central Park and Riverside Drive, commanding a beautiful outlook in all directions.

CONVENIENCE—New subway station at 96th St. and Broadway, elevated stations 93d St. and Columbus Ave.; electric surface cars pass the door, which connect with all lines. Large dining room on main floor. Kitchen separate from house.

Every effort will be made to maintain the highest standard of service and cuisine in the dining room.

RENTS FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible].

Application can be made at the office in the building, or to
A. E. & H. A. BINGHAM, Owners, on premises. Tel. [illegible] Riverside.

GRACEMORE,

VERY CHOICE APARTMENT,

Facing Morningside Park,

N. E. Cor. 120th St., Morningside Av.,

5, 6, 7 LIGHT ROOMS.

NEWLY DECORATED AND REFINISHED.

Best Condition and Improvements.

The situation of GRACEMORE is well worth mention. Morningside Park is a beautiful arrangement of rocks, foliage, and walks; very quiet, secluded, and healthful, and but a short walk from the principal surface and crosstown lines.

Elevated station and elevator at 116th St.
RENTALS FROM $55.00 UPWARD.
Superintendent on premises, day and evening.

Harold Court, Brittany,

Northwest Cor. 102d St. and Broadway.

Ideal accommodations for those wishing to locate in a modern house, luxuriously equipped.

Apartments consist of 6, 7, and 8 large, light rooms and bath, with every known modern improvement, from long-distance telephone to mail chutes and electric elevator. Apply on premises.

VERY MODERATE RENTS.
Telephone 328 Riverside.

THE JEROME,

215 West 116th St., near 7th Ave.
Just completed, 4 and 5 large light room apartments. Elevator, electric lights, telephone, hall service, and all modern improvements. Open for inspection. Apply John Bennes, Builder and Owner, on premises, or
HALL J. HOW & CO., Agents,
249 West 116th Street.

NO. 1078 MADISON AVE.,

Bet. 81st and 82d Streets.

ONE APARTMENT ON A FLOOR.

JUST COMPLETED, new seven-story building, 25.6x80x95, being the Art Museum Block; suites of 7 large, light rooms, bath, and toilet; highest class in every respect and equal in appointments and finish to the very best. Rents, $[illegible] to $2,600.

2[illegible] BROADWAY [illegible]

77th St. [illegible]
8 Rooms, bath.
Steam. Hot Water.

BARGAIN!
Broadway, below 89th St.; eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water supply; only two left; $40 month, desirable tenants; positively cheapest; apply quick; unexceptionable opportunity. HUGHES, Agent, 339 West 4[illegible] St.

INVESTIGATE THESE BEFORE RENTING ELSEWHERE.—117th St., [illegible] West, near Morningside Park; 6 light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; convenient trolley and L elevator station; reference; $[illegible].

Upholstery.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

[illegible]
FOR [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] HOYT ST., N. Y.

Electric Motors.—Lighting and Plating Dynamos; large stock; repairing, installing, rewinding. George Bender, 327 Centre St.

Patents.

Advice and consultation free; patents promptly procured; long experience; extensive practice; careful attention; inventors' Guide free.
EDGAR TATE & COMPANY,
REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS, 245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOMAS DREW STETSON, 23 MURRAY ST., patent solicitor and expert; established 1853. Telephone 2126 Cortlandt.

Carpet Cleaning.

Bronx Steam Carpet Cleaning Works, 154th St. & Marion Av.; all kinds carpets cleaned, in yard

[illegible] Sewing Machines [illegible]; [illegible] bargains, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; [illegible] two years; [illegible] to $[illegible] cash, [illegible] at [illegible] down, [illegible] weekly. Machines exchanged and repaired. Everything at cut prices; bottle of oil, 5c.; needles, 20c. dozen; belts, 5c. Open evenings until 8. [illegible] and save canvassers' [illegible] will call. WEST-[illegible] & [illegible] Co., 1[illegible] 3d Av., between [illegible] and [illegible] Sts. Telephone, 4,[illegible]—18th St.

TYPEWRITERS,
ALL MAKES,
RENTED and SOLD.
Your Wants Best Supplied
AT THE
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
[illegible] BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Telephone [illegible]

CREDIT.

[illegible], WOMEN, and [illegible], WATCHES, [illegible], on weekly or [illegible] cash prices.
[illegible] CREDIT CO.
[illegible] open evenings until 9.

[illegible]
[illegible] WORTH $[illegible] DOWN,
$1 WEEKLY.
[illegible], 45 WEST 14TH ST.
[illegible] ST.

NEW CREDIT SYSTEM

[illegible] L. W. Sweet & Co. [illegible]

[illegible] Up-to-Date Goods.
EASY PAYMENTS.
[illegible] if desired.
American Watch & Diamond Co.,
[illegible] MAIDEN LANE. Take elevator.

CUT THIS OUT

I have an order for 10 TONS of OLD METAL and PAPER; if you have any to sell, no matter how large or small a quantity, send me a postal [illegible] promptly.
[illegible], 126 William St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
F. R. HOSMAN,
38 Maiden Lane. Tel. 14[illegible] John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All standard makes; repairs and ribbons free. Sold half-price. Telephone 5840 and 5841 Franklin. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway.

CREDIT Watches, diamonds, $1 weekly; perfect satisfaction or money refunded. GLOBE CREDIT WATCH CO., World Bldg., 144. Evenings: Up-Town Branch, 16 E. 125th St.

Cemetery Lot for Sale in Greenwood.—Full-sized, vacant; inclosed lot, on one of the highest points in cemetery, facing south; bargain. Address J. W. Hamilton, Real Estate Office, 302 Seventh Av., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, watches, weekly payments; direct from importer; deliver on first payment; confidential representative calls. Manhattan Diamond Co., 37 Maiden Lane, 7th floor, Room 45.

GOLD.—$1.50 paid for gold dollars. Book of premiums, I pay for other rare U. S. and Canadian coins, 10c. Lyman H. Low, United Charities Building, 4th Av. and 22d St.

Pawn tickets, old gold and silver bought; bargains in diamonds, watches, jewelry, and silverware at a small advance above pawning prices. Kleinman, 207 8th Av.

For Sale—First-class butter and egg market, doing big business; fine fixtures, good location; investigate. Call after 3 P. M. Inquire 456 Willis Av.

Watches, diamonds; small weekly payments; lowest prices; goods guaranteed and delivered on first payment; call or write. National Diamond and Watch Co., 177 Broadway.

Typewriters.—Pittsburg Visible, Remingtons, Smiths, Blickensderfers, Williams, Hammonds, Franklins; sold, rented, exchanged, repaired. Gorman, 79 Nassau.

$20 TO $35—REMINGTON'S, SMITH'S, OTHERS; guaranteed; rentals reduced; repairing; telephone. CONSOLIDATED TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 241 Broadway.

Typewriter, all makes; rented, $3 up; ribbons free. Telephone 5066 Cortlandt. CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters sold and rented; expert repairing done. GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Park Place. 'Phone 1,[illegible] Cortlandt.

Typewriters repaired by experts, rented, sold, exchanged. Telephone for estimate. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 2[illegible] Broadway.

DIAMOND POLISH MFG. CO.,
Buffalo, N. Y., manufactures the best furniture and piano polish in market; order it.

Safes.—Large lot of second-hand safes, all sizes, for sale, cheap, to make room. Kinsey, Rainier & Thomson, 393 Broadway, New York.

Desks, Rolltops, Partitions, Railings, Tables, Counters, Shelvings, Safes, Stores, Offices fitted. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

For Sale—Phonographs, graphophones, music boxes exchanged, repaired, bought, sold cash or $1 weekly. 146 East 58th St.

Second-hand safes, low prices; safes bought, sold, moved, exchanged, repaired. James Kerrigan, 1,391 Broadway, cor. 38th St.

At Spencer's, 344 6th Av., opposite Adams's, umbrellas, parasols, canes made, recovered, repaired. Telephone 4220—18th.

FINE MARINE FIELD GLASS,
Day or Night Signal Service Pattern $6.85.
Bannerman's Military Goods Store, 579 Broadway

Safes.—Lot small, medium safes to make room; cheap; come examine. Diebold Safe Co., 80 Reade St.

D. Theodore, 61 Ann St., dealer in all kinds of old metals, iron, paper stock, copying presses.

Butcher's Shop for Sale.—Good cash trade; cheap rent; new fixtures. 425 West 16th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

20c per line. $4.50 per line for 30 times.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

New and Absolutely Fireproof.

ORCHESTRA. EUROPEAN PLAN. PALM ROOM.

27TH STREET, WEST,

NEAR BROADWAY,

centre of shopping and amusement district. The most central and accessible location in the city, combined with quiet and refined surroundings.
E. M. EARLE & SON.

Seville Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.

Three apartments of one to four rooms, $800 to $1,[illegible]. Absolutely fire-proof. No wooden floors. People objecting to careful inquiry as to character, &c., need not apply. First-class restaurant service.

Pan-American Board.

Attractive Accommodations for Pan-American Guests—Private family; large, airy rooms; [illegible] breakfast; ten minutes to Exposition; [illegible]; references. F. A. [illegible] Av., Buffalo, N. Y.

Boarders Wanted.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 3 West [illegible] St.

5th Av., NUMBER 7, corner 8th St., at The [illegible]; [illegible] and large rooms; some with private bath; good table.

11th St., 37 East, near 4th Av.—Handsome rooms; fine table; [illegible] board; refined neighborhood.

31st St., 21 West, between 5th and 6th Avs. and near Madison Square.—Superior accommodations with first-class board; table guests accommodated.

46th St., 211 West, Near Broadway.—Double and single room, with board; superior accommodations; parlor dining room; references.

49th St., 155 West.—A private family offers, with board, a large, handsome, sunny front room.

[illegible] St., 3[illegible] West.—Two connecting or single [illegible] good board; private house; all conveniences; [illegible]

[illegible] St., 1[illegible] West.—Handsome, large second [illegible] floor, furnished, unfurnished; also small [illegible]; references.

Home for elderly people and others; good table; $4.00 upward; pamphlets at 148 St. Ann's Av.

Lexington Av., 465.—Room, suites, with board; tiled bathrooms; elevator; telephone; separate tables; excellent cuisine and service; good studio, north light; reference. Mrs. Winthrop.

Madison Av., 1,868, corner 122d St.—Delightful rooms, newly furnished; single, en suite; first-class table; modern appointment; house heated; terms reasonable.

Yachts, Vessels, &c.

American Yacht, New Commercial Code, with special ball, &c.; flags only; established 1854. The S. McFadden Co., 196 Hudson St.

Furnished Rooms.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

17th St., 35 West.—Attractive, newly furnished parlor, also suite suitable for physician, [illegible] refined family; trained nurses; special [illegible] references, respectability given, required; [illegible] phone.

19th St., 16 West.—Furnished large room, [illegible] story, front; references.

23d St., 357 West.—Pleasant furnished [illegible] from $2.50 to $5 per week; The Colonial.

24th St., 32 East, near Madison Square.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; references exchanged.

24th St., 160 East.—Desirable room; one or two gentlemen; refined private family; board optional; convenient locality.

25th St., 24 West.—Superior, newly furnished rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

30th St., 338 West.—Few newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; no bill up.

33d St., 16 East.—Suite of rooms; private bath; also square room, handsomely furnished; valet attendance; reference.

37th St., 62 West.—First-class furnished rooms; private bath and toilet; gentlemen only.

39th St., 2[illegible] West.—Doctor or dentist will find superior office, private bath, other rooms; board optional.

6[illegible]d St., 246 East.—Two small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; convenient location.

64th St., 151 West, Near Broadway.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; in a private house; to gentlemen only.

67th St., 1[illegible] East, cor. Lexington.—[illegible] suitable for gentlemen; modern [illegible]. Mrs. Hafer, widow.

1[illegible]th St., 117 East.—Desirable parlor floor, [illegible] singly, for office; running water; convenient to cars; reasonable.

1[illegible]th St., [illegible] East.—Furnished rooms; [illegible] neighborhood; convenient L stations; private house. Ring third bell.

1[illegible]th St., 227 West.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; suitable for one, two, or more.

Help Wanted—Females.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Bookbinder.—Experienced feeder for double-ender folder. Eugene C. Lewis Co., 214 William St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKING.
Entire system French dressmaking and ladies' tailoring taught; special instructions in designing and grading for manufacturers.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Entire system of French millinery taught; situations when competent; three weeks free for pupils entering this month. Vienna Institute, 8 W. 14th St.

Wanted—Millinery showroom saleslady of first-class experience; permanent employment and good salaries to the right parties. Apply, from 9 to 11 A. M., J. Rothschild, corner Fulton and Hoyt Sts., Brooklyn.

Wanted—First-class cook; also a waitress and a chambermaid to assist waitress; German or Swedish preferred. Apply 10 to 12 A. M., 20 West 58th St.; references required.

Wanted—Intelligent lady to learn stenography under court reporter; excellent, permanent position assured. F. Lusk, 32 Broadway.

Help Wanted—Males.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Cattlemen on live stock steamers principal European ports; also return passage. Shipping Office, 95 1st St.

Shirt cutter as assistant; permanent position. Bellamy's, 3d Av. and 61st St.

Wanted—Men of good address, capable of meeting bank officers and the heads of financial departments of large corporations; permanent and well compensated employment both in city and out of town offered.
SECURITY CHECK COMPANY,
ANDREW D. MELOY & COMPANY,
25 Broad St., New York.

Wanted—The Colonial Life Insurance Company of America has positions for industrious and energetic men; good references required; salary and commission; experience unnecessary. 151-153 West 125th St., 138th St. and 3d Av. P. Hughes, Manager.

Wanted—Experienced hat salesman for our New Haven store; good opportunity for right man. Lambert, 41 Cortlandt St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double.

Chambermaids.

Chambermaid and Waitress.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; lately landed. 617 West End Av.

Cooks.

Cook.—First-class, in an institution or road house; first-class references. Mary Klein, 135 West 27th St. Call Tuesday.

Dressmakers.

Dressmaker, &c.—Experienced good dressmaker; takes work home; latest skirts, waists; also alterations, remodeling, misses' and children's dresses; reasonable prices. Mrs. Hood, 166 West 101st St.

Lady's Maids.

Maid and Seamstress.—By competent German maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; willing to assist other duties; reference; American preferred. Kaufmann, 33[illegible] East 24th St.

Laundresses.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress to do ladies' and gentlemen's wash home; best reference. 159 East 3[illegible] St.

Laundress.—By first-class laundress in small family; first-class reference. Call two days. Costello, 314 East 52d St.

Seamstresses.

Seamstress.—Hand, machine, mending; $1.25 daily; neat, quick, painstaking, handy; unexceptionable recommendations. Margaretha, 1,620 Broadway, (store.)

Washing.

Washing.—Family washing by experienced laundress, 40c. per dozen; reference. Mrs. Seubert, 218 East 76th St.; no gents.

Miscellaneous.

Addresser desires work home; 75 cents per 1,000. Miss B., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Typewriter desires work home; thoroughly experienced. Miss A., 650 3d Av., near 42d St.

Cloakmaker.—Superior fitter; at home or out by day; will make all kinds of alterations in cloaks; finest worker on sealskin garments; will remodel, repair, alter sleeves, make into latest style jackets, capes, and collarettes. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

Reliable young Protestant North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 621 Columbus Av. Hetherington.

Upholsteress.—Curtains, slip covers, many other useful articles nicely done; city, country; best reference. Miss. Thiercei, 274 West 143d St.

Professional Situations Wanted.

Bookkeeper.—Young lady, excellent references; is also competent typewriter and stenographer. Advertiser, 156 7th Av., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted—Males.

5c a line—3 times, 12c; 7 times, 21c. Display double

Bookkeepers.

Bookkeeper or Cashier.—26; married; competent double entry; 10 years' experience; A1 references and security bond. Edward Hamman, 267 Floyd St., Brooklyn.

Coachmen.

Coachman.—Thoroughly experienced; several years' unexceptionable personal recommendations from prominent city families; temperate. Patrick, 136 West 50th St.

Coachman.—By married man, no family, in private family; best of reference. Coachman, 305 West 53d St., Room 7.

Gardeners.

Gardener.—Scotch, single, 32; honest and reliable, and thoroughly experienced in greenhouse, vegetable, and flower gardens, lawns, shrubs, &c. X. Box 204 Times.

Miscellaneous.

Accountant, expert bookkeeper, with 20 years' practical experience, will examine, post, or balance books, daytime or evenings; terms moderate. Accurate. Box 178 Times Office.

A Swedish middle-aged man wants position [illegible] trust. X Box 205 Times.

Experienced machine designer and draughtsman wants work to do in leisure time; best references. X Box 210 Times.

Painter, paperhanger, (German,) wants work; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75, (paper [illegible]) first-class work guaranteed; kalsomining, [illegible]tering. Painter, 167 Avenue A.

Visiting Valet.—Young Englishman would take charge bachelor apartments; present employer will recommend. Fitzgerald, 245 East 51st St.

Wanted—Position as Western representative of active house by man experienced banking, stocks, grain; references. H. 20, 177 La Salle St., Chicago.

Young German, 21, rapid penman, best references, wishes steady position anywhere. [illegible] Rosska, 127 East 10th St.

Storage.

10c line—3 times, 24c; 7 times, 42c. Display double.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's new building, 490-492 East 128th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, yard up. Telephone, 587—Melrose.

M. E. HANKINSON.
STEAM CARPET CLEANSING,
329 EAST 124TH ST.
TEL. 2162 HARLEM.

The claim that a $3.50 shoe the equal of a $9 shoe in ather and workmanship is eposterous; but you can ke it the equal in style.

Our new $3.50 shoe has that le, and the leather and rkmanship is the best obnable for $3.50.

Is it underwear? Here it is any price you want to pay— d to fit.

Is it neckwear? You'll most wish there was less to ect from.

Is it handwear? The best oves America and Europe oduce.

Rogers, Peet & Company.

Broadway, cor. Warren, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
Broadway, cor. Prince.
Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

A Sale of
An Original Invoice of
Oriental Rugs.

200 Fine Large Antiques,
$21.00.

200 Fine Antiques, (smaller),
$15.50.

200 Average Size, 3x5 ft.,
$6.85.

The above have not been orted as to value, and present a rare opportunity o the purchaser.

At retail only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

The sunshine of popularity is with —we make the best clothes at modate prices.

For outer coats we are recommend- Melton in six new mixtures and all ain colors. They are worn long, th velvet collars, lapped seams, satined and guarantee them to last four five seasons; to order, $22.

We display the finest assortment of rk, striped, unfinished Worsted suitgs, for double and single-breasted ck suits; to order, $20. We know ese materials will give you excellent tisfaction They are up to date in yle, and the fit and cut will be .perct.

Our full dress suits, silk lined roughout, $35; tuxedos, $30, are ceptional value. No better can be at any price.

Samples, Book of Information and asuring Guide mailed upon request.

ARNHEIM,
roadway & 9th Street.

$95.00 WATCH $40.
75.00 DIAMOND $30.

TOOK THEM IN TRADE. The Watch is me- size, solid 14-karat gold. The movement the celebrated "ROYAL," made by the Wal- Watch Co. Will last a lifetime. Also a 's (double stock) gold Waltham Watch $15 cash. This is a chance of a lifetime. lady's Diamond Ring, $30. Also a diamond for $75; cost, $125.00. Locket, $20; cost Several other Watch and Diamond bar- KEENE'S WATCH STORE, 140 FULTON NEW YORK, (near Nassau St.) Hours 8 to Saturdays included. Watches and Jewelry

LOOK FOR THE BIG WATCH.

Vantine's
IMPORTERS: RUGS, SILKS, [illegible]
BROADWAY & 18TH ST.
Send for booklet just out—"Art in Warp and Woof."

Fall Opening Sale
OF
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

200 Choice Daghestan Rugs
Size 3.6 x 5.6 ft. at $10.00 and $12.50

150 Antique and Modern Guendjec and Missoul Rugs
Size 4 x 7 ft. at $12.00 and $14.00

250 Antique Persian Rugs (Iran, Senna, Serabend & Shiraz)
Size 4 x 6.6 ft. at $28.00 and up.

150 Antique Persian Hall Strips
Range of size 3.6 wide to 15 ft. long at $28.00
former prices $43.00 to $53.00

200 Carabaghs and Hamadie Rugs
Average size 3 x 4 ft. at $5.00

200 Shirvan Rugs
Average size 3 x 5 ft. at $7.00

Also other Oriental Carpets
Average 9 x 12 ft. at $53.00.

A Solid Foundation

of carefully selected and thoroughly tested woolens, reliable trimmings, and correct tailoring is what lifts our clothing out of the ready-made rut.

It's as good as it looks.

Unusual Values in Boys' D. B. School Suits and Sailor Suits—$5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co
3 BROADWAY Stores: Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers St.

THE
STROLLERS
TRADE MARK
A PERFECT **SHOE** FOR MEN.

$3.00 Per Pair.

Nicer leathers were never put in shoes, greater skill never shaped them. The result is a perfect shoe for men—the most masterly product in shoe history. Fall styles—Varsity, Columbia, Apollo, Plain Common Sense, &c. All sizes. Every shoe hand-sewed.

Sold exclusively by

Brill Brothers
Four Convenient Stores.
279 Broadway, 211 and 219 Sixth Ave.,
47 Cortlandt St., 125th St., Corner 3d Ave.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FASHIONS FROM FLANDERS.

For genuine picturesqueness, no furniture has ever surpassed the delightful designs of the rich old burghers of the Netherlands.

Sideboards with the exquisitely decorative little cupboards and crannies, having saucer rails and cup hooks for "old blue." Curious tapestry and old leather are very effective with the dull tones of the wood, appearing to have just stepped from the canvases of the old Flemish painters. Chairs $4.25. Hall seats $5.00. Settles $9.75. Tables $2.00.

For the most artistic designs of every nationality, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

Geo. C. Flint Co.
43, 45 and 47 west 23rd st
near broadway.
factory: 154 and 156 west 19th street

THE
Coward Good Sense Shoe
For Children.

You would walk many miles, pay out many dollars to save your child from the torture of In-growing nails, the calamity of Flat-foot, the pain and disfigurement of corns and bunions. Why not take the right precautions now? Insure "Good Feet for Life!"

Infants'	65c. to $1.00
Children's	$1.30 to $1.65
Misses'	$2.00 to $2.75

Shoes also for Adults.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-272 Greenwich St., nr. Warren St., N.Y.
Send for New Catalogue.

C. H. PEPPER, LINOLEUM,
HAS REMOVED TO
1401 Broadway,
Between 38th and 39th Sts., New York.
Telephone, 704—38th St.

CARPET CLEANING
353 W. 54th St. Established 1873. Our only place. No branches. Telephone: 308 Columbus.
J. & J. W. WILLIAMS

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
AND
Lace Curtains
Great Special Sale (THIS WEEK).

Our stock embraces a most complete line, from the inexpensive Nottingham to the finest Arabian.

We offer:

ARABIAN CURTAINS (choice patterns) from $12 per pair.

RENAISSANCE CURTAINS from $5.50 per pair.

IRISH POINTS (in great variety) from $2.50 to $20 per pair.

TAMBOURS and BRUSSELS (odd two and three pair lots), to close out at one-half former prices.

Imitation PT. D'ARABS and NOTTINGHAMS from $8.75 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
Sixth Av., 13th and 14th Sts.

N. B.—In our Carpet Dep't: Special Sale of Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, and New Weave Ingrains at about 1-3 less than regular prices.

CARPET CLEANSING
326 7TH AVE.
TEL. 1132—38TH ST.
Est. 1863. **T. M. STEWART.**

"Dermophile"
UNDERWEAR.
Absolutely All Wool & Unshrinkable
AT ALL LEADING STORES.

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
JOHN DREW | SECOND IN COMMAND

CHARLES FROHMAN'S CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
WM. FAVERSHAM | A Royal Rival.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & Broadway. Last 6 evgs., 8:20. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
CAPTAIN JINKS OF THE HORSE MARINES with ETHEL BARRYMORE.
Next Monday, CHARLES HAWTREY.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
The Rogers Brothers in Washington

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. To-night, 8:20. Mat. Saturday. Mr. E. H.
SOTHERN in the New Play
RICHARD LOVELACE.
RICHARD LOVELACE.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St. & B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN............Manager
"IT IS AGAIN TO LAUGH."
RICH & HARRIS PRESENT
LOUIS **MANN** — CLARA **LIPMAN**
in a New Play of Transvaal Boer life entitled
THE RED KLOOF
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

Madison Square THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Opening Regular Season with
KLAW & ERLANGER'S TROUBADOURS,
presenting Harry B. Smith's new musical comedy.
THE LIBERTY BELLES.
MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d......At 8:15 Matinée Saturday at 2.
BERTHA **GALLAND** | 4TH WEEK. **THE FOREST LOVERS**

DALY'S B'WAY & 30TH ST. AT 8:10. Daniel Frohman, Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Another London Gaiety Theatre Success.
NIXON & ZIMMERMAN'S Elaborate Production of
THE **MESSENGER BOY,**
With MR. **JAMES T. POWERS**

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. B'way and 35th St. | Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Andrew **MACK** Last Week of the Success **Tom Moore**
"One of the best yet."—"The New Yorker."

Today's [illegible]

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's

Black Dress Goods.

Black Goods are more popular than ever this season, particularly the rough, shaggy effects. We have an enormous variety of these fabrics, as well as a most extensive stock of the smooth finish materials. All the best makers of Europe and America are represented in these sections. No matter what your wants in Black Goods may be, we can supply them and at exceptionally low prices—a brief mention of some of the more popular fabrics and their prices.

Rough Finish Fabrics.

Zibelines, 98c. to 2.98 yd.
Camel's Hair Cheviots, 75c. to 2.65 yd.
Crepe Cheviots, 1.00 to 1.75 yd.
Rough Canvas Weaves, 75c. to 2.00 yd.
Basket Weaves, 1.00 to 1.50 yd.
Flame Cheviots, 1.00 to 1.75 yd.
French Camel's Hair, 75c. to 2.69 yd.
Etamines in Several Weaves, 75c. to 2.50.
Cheviots in Fine and Rough Twills, 50c. to 2.50.

Smooth Finish Materials

Satin Finish Broadcloths, 1.00 to 3.50 yd.
Satin Finish Prunellas, 89c. to 1.50 yd.
Granite Cloths, 65c to 1.35 yd.
Silk and Wool Crystal Cords, 2.25 to 4.50 yd.
Satin Soleils, 89c. to 2.25 yd.
Whip Cords, 98c. to 1.89 yd.
Melrose Cloths, 89c. to 1.50 yd.
Crepe Weaves in various styles, 69c to 2.25 yd.

Two Great Bargains for To-day's Selling.
Black Cheviots!
Sponged and Shrunk,
75c. and 98c. Yard.

Sale of Flannels!

We place on sale to-day 6,000 yards of Imported and Domestic Goods at the lowest prices, quality considered, that have ever been made in the City of New York—just a hint:

2,500 yards Scotch Striped Flannels, just the thing for pajamas and worth 35c.,

25c. yard.

1,500 yards of Saxony Striped Flannels for Waists and Wrappers, worth 50c. yard,

38c. yard.

2,000 yards of Embroidered Shaker Flannel Skirting, 36 inches wide, all colors of embroidery, worth 1.00 yard,

75c. yard.

Waist Patterns!

Two thousand Embroidered Flannel Waist Patterns, nicely put up in boxes, 2½ yards of plain and 2¼ yards of embroidery in each box,

1.55 per pattern.

Sale of Utility Boxes!

These boxes have become almost a necessity in every home. They are handy for packing away goods as well as making good window seats. We have a special lot on sale to-day. Covered with new cretonne of the latest designs—four prices:

24-inch Boxes,	1.99.
27-inch Boxes,	2.19.
30-inch Boxes,	2.39.
33-inch Boxes.	2.49.

All Cash Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Trimmed Millinery.

An extensive collection comprising

Choice Novelties in Beaver Hats

handsomely trimmed with two-toned wings and birds. Also a large variety of beautiful designs in

Walking Hats, Toques
and
Imported Feather Hats
In all colors.

Special attention is directed to our superb stock of Mourning Millinery in which we are showing the newest and richest effects in Toques, Turbans, Walking Hats and Bonnets. The prices are exceptionally moderate.

Special Sale of
Trimmed Hats!
Main Floor.

French Felt Hats,
Newest Shapes, Finest Quality,
all handsomely trimmed with fine silks, velvets, birds, breast effects, etc.
4.48 and 4.98 each.

Two Great Bargains in
Hosiery.

A special purchase of Women's Black and Fancy Cotton Hose on sale to-day at half value

15c. Pair.
Two pairs for 25c.

Also five cases of Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, medium weight, and very serviceable.

18c. Pair.
Three pairs for 50c.

Two Special Values in
Framed Pictures!

250 Colored Pictures, new subjects, with handsome gilt burnished frames, matched corners, size 22x27—3 inch frames, regular price 5.00

Special 2.49 each.

2,000 Colored Pictures with 1½ inch frames and fancy brass corners, size 17x20, regular price 1.00.

Special 50c. each.

A Noteworthy Offering of
Blankets!

We have made these special prices just to creat a little stir in the Blanket Dep. to-day. If you need a pair of these warm, woolly comforts this is an excellent opportunity to secure them.

California Blankets.
Two sizes.

Ten Quarter	2.98,	3.98,	5.75 Pr.
Eleven Quarter	3.75,	4.98,	6.98 Pr.

Eastern Wool Blankets.

Ten Quarter	95c.,	1.75,	2.98 Pr.
Eleven Quarter	98c.,	1.98,	3.50 Pr.

Snowflake Comfortables
Full size.
75c., 98c., 1.45, to 2.75 Ea.

Full Line of
Plush Robes and Horse Blankets
At Lowest Prices.

Sterling Values in
Women's Suits!

Four special items of unusual interest to-day. These suits are perfect in style, fit, finish and material, and are the best values we have offered this season.

Suits made of fine Lymansville Cheviot, double breasted Eton or fly-front jacket, neatly stitched and lined with taffeta, skirt has new flounce and lined with French percaline,

16.98

Suits made of fine Hair Line Cloths, double breasted Eton jacket, collar, belt and cuffs of velvet, taffeta lined, skirt has graduated flounce and is lined with French percaline.

18.98

Suits made of fine black broadcloth, short jacket in Eton effect, vest of velvet, trimmed with braid and bands of taffeta, silk lined, new shaped skirt, elaborately trimmed with stitched taffeta bands, percaline lined and velveteen bound,

19.98

Fine Cheviot Suits, having Eton jacket with stiched yoke back and front, velvet collar and cuffs, skirt has deep flounce with clusters of tucks, entire suit lined with taffeta of the best quality.

25.00

Choice Novelties in Taffeta and Peau de Soie Waists at Exceedingly Low Prices.

China Dept.
Two Great Bargains in
Dinner Sets.

American Porcelain Sets of 100 pieces, fine floral decorations, large platters and soup tureen

9.98 set.

Austrian China Sets of 101 pieces, beautiful floral decorations, soup tureen and large platters,

14.98 set.

Also Special Values in Toilet Sets, Jardiniers and Pedestals.

Fine Groceries.
Fourth Floor.

A few of the many special prices that will prevail this week. These are all high grade goods. Don't confound them with the trash offered elsewhere at a little lower prices.

BEST JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE, lb.	25c
JAMOKA BLEND COFFEE, lb.	20c
XL LUNCH COFFEE, 1-lb bags	16c
XL LUNCH COFFEE, 3-lb bags	45c
SAMPLE TEA	30c
FORMOSA, OOLONG, ENGLISH BREAKFAST AND MIXED TEA, equal in quality to any tea sold elsewhere at 60 cents, lb., 35c.; three pounds for	1.00
CHOICE INDIA CEYLON, lb, 40c; three pounds	1.15
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, 2-lb packages	9c
O'Neill's Crushed Oats, in bulk, lb.	4c
Corn Starch, "H. O'N." 1-lb.	5c
Hominy Pearl, 5-lb. bags	15c
Cocoanut, Shredded—Schepp's, ½ lb.	13c
Cocoanut, Shredded—Schepp's, 1 lb.	24c
KIPPERED HERRING, plain cans	15c
PRUNES, the thin-skinned kind, delicious flavor, large size, fifty-two to the pound, 25-pound boxes	1.90
2-pound cartons, each	16c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, ¼ lb.	6c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, ½ lb.	11c
O'Neill's Ball Blue, 1 lb.	20c
Ball Blue, Imported, French, per lb.	30c
CRYSTALLIZED CANTON GINGER 1-lb. boxes, 35c; ½-lb. boxes	19c
Laundry Starch, 3-lb. box	15c
Elastic Starch, per package	10c
Mezzani, (hollow stem,) 16 oz., net	10c
Spaghetti, (thin,) 16 oz., net	10c
Vermicelli, "for soups," 16 oz., net, per box	12c
Italian Paste, "for soups," 16 oz., net, per box	12c
NEW FRUIT BUTTER.	
Apple, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Peach, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Plum, 3-lb. crocks	33c
Quince, 3-lb. crocks	33c

☞ We guarantee all groceries as represented.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

Important Sale of
Lace Curtains!

A most attractive stock of Lace Curtains of our own importation on sale to-day at prices that mean

A Saving To You of Twenty-five Per Cent. of Their Regular Value.

The assortment comprises all the newest designs in Irish Point, Cable Net and Nottingham goods. Attend this sale to-day and see how handsomely and effectively your windows may be draped at a small outlay—some of the prices that will prevail:

Irish Point Curtains.

Usual	5.00	Grade	3.98	Pair
Usual	6.00	Grade	4.69	Pair
Usual	7.50	Grade	5.98	Pair
Usual	8.50	Grade	6.75	Pair
Usual	9.50	Grade	7.98	Pair
Usual	12.50	Grade	9.48	Pair
Usual	15.00	Grade	10.48	Pair

Cable Net Curtains.
Renaissance designs with overlocked cord edges.

Usual	4.75	Grade	3.48	Pair
Usual	5.00	Grade	3.98	Pair
Usual	6.50	Grade	4.98	Pair

Nottingham Curtains.

Usual	1.39	Grade	98c.	Pair
Usual	1.75	Grade	1.25	Pair
Usual	2.25	Grade	1.75	Pair
Usual	3.25	Grade	2.20	Pair
Usual	4.00	Grade	2.98	Pair

Also Vestibule Laces
To match many of the above patterns at

25c. yard.

Furniture Bargains For This Week

A few prices that will demonstrate to you how cheaply you can replenish your needs with furniture of reliable quality.

Dining Tables.

Golden Oak Dining Tables, highly polished, 42 inch top, 5 inch fluted legs, regular value 12.[illegible]

Special [illegible].98.

Dining Chairs.

Solid quartered [illegible] Dining Chairs with French legs, [illegible] cane seats, regular value [illegible]

Special [illegible].25.

Morris Chairs.

Quartered golden oak Morris Chairs, French legs, handsomely carved, spring seats and all hair cushions covered in fancy or plain velour, actual value 12.00,

Special 7.98.

Box Couches.

Fancy cretonne covered box Couches, hair top, best steel springs, actual value 10.00,

Special 7.98.

Special Sale of
Bed Outfits!
An Unmatchable Bargain!

These outfits consist of one white Enamelled Bed with brass knobs, one all iron Spring, and one soft top mattress, 3 foot size only, value 8.75,

Special 6.50.

Reliable Sewing Machines.

We sell Sewing Machines at cheaper prices than any other retail house. "O'Neill" machines are strong, light-running and up-to-date in every way.

Two Drawer Cabinet	13.50
Five Drawer Cabinet	14 25
Drop Head Cabinet	21.75

A Full Set of 1901 Attachments goes with each machine.

H. O'Neill & Co., Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Amusements.

PROCTOR'S Big Comedy and Vaudeville Bills. Laughing Shows—Low Prices
23d St. | "Turned Up," Werner & Reider Vaud. Big Show. Lowest Prices, 15, 25, 50c.
5th Ave. | "The Lost Word," Florenz Troupe, The Hanlons, Cambrians, Vaud. 35&50c.
58th St. | "Bessie's Baby," Jacques Inaudi. Other Vaud. Aft., 15, 25c. Eve., 15, 25, 50c.
125th St. | "A Night Off," Great Daily Comedy. Grand Vaudeville. Aft. 15, 25; 15, 25, 50c.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Success smiled upon him." ALAN DALE.
WARFIELD
IN THE AUCTIONEER.
"His success sweeping and unequivocal."—Ev. Sun.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way. & 29th. Mats. Tue., Sat
PERFORMANCE BEGINS AT 8:10 SHARP.
HOITY-TOITY & burlesque of **DIPLOMACY**
**Seats on Sale Four Weeks in Advance.

14th St. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Nights & Sat. Mat. Res. Orch. Circle and Bal., 50c. WEDNESDAY MAT. 25c. & 50c. No higher.
TO-NIGHT, first time in New York.
John E. Kellerd in The Cipher Code

Amusements.

WALLACK'S. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"Best Don Caesar since Salvini."—Wm. Winter.
JAMES K. **HACKETT** in **DON CAESAR'S RETURN**
Cast includes Wilton Lackaye & Theodore Roberts
SEATS SECURED 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Manhattan Theatre B'way & 33d St.
MRS FISKE
Miranda of the Balcony. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2

CASINO B'way & 39 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FLORODORA

NEW YORK B'way, 44-45 Sts. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
KING'S CARNIVAL Supper at Sherry's & special features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Place.
40 HORSES. **ARIZONA.** 200 PEOPLE.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats Wed. & Sat. Ev. 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. at 8:15
Opening of the Season, Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Tues. & Every Eve. & Mat. Sat. (Mat. pop. prices.)
"DAS VERSCHLEIERTE BILD ZU SAIS"
By Paul Heyse. Seats now on sale.

Amusements.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125th St. & 7th Ave.
MATINEE TO-DAY **REILLY & WOOD'S** BIG SHOW

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way.
Castle Sq. Opera Co., Opera in English
To-night 8:15 **Carmen.** To-morrow at 8 sharp. **Lohengrin.**
Prices 25 to 1.00. Next w'k—Double Bill & Faust.

THE **DEWEY** E. 14th St. | MATINEE TO-DAY. HOWARD and EMERSON'S | **FOL-DE-ROL BURLESQUERS.**

THEATRE REPUBLIC 42d St., just west of B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
J. H. Stoddart in The Bonnie Brier Bush

KEITH'S B'way & 14th St. | THE GREAT **CINQUEVALLI**
30—Other Acts—30.
PRICES, 25c. and 50c.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND 8TH AVE. Evgs. 8:15. 25c., 35c., 50c.
Mat. Daily except Mon., 25c. | Northern Lights.

Amusements.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c.
SAPPHO

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Orchestra. CINEMATOGRAPH Pres. McKinley Lying in State.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Evenings 8:15. Only Mat. Sat. 2:15
THE Four Cohens in "The Governor's Son."

GRAND Opera House **Winchester**
See the Great Race Scene.

3d Ave. Thea. MAT. To-day. THE VILLAGE PARSON

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA MAT. DAILY EXCEPT MON. 25c. EVENINGS.......25c., 35c., & 50c.
Northern Lights: NEXT WEEK **FANCHON the CRICKET**

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club Races
Six Races To-day at 2:15 P. M.

The New York Times

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1901. EIGHT PAGES.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The following is a list of stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Kan. & Michigan	1¾
Am. Express	2	Keokuk & D. M.	8⅝
Am. Ice pf.	1	Keo. & D. M. pf.	9¾
Am. Locomotive pf.	1	Lake Erie & West.	2½
Buff., R. & Pitts.	5⅝	L. E. & W. pf.	2½
B., R. & P. pf.	1⅝	Met. W. E. El., Chi.	1
Bur., C. R. & Nor.	3	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1¾
Can. Southern	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	2
Chic. Union Met.	2⅛	N. Y. Central	1¼
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	3¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	6⅛
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	4½
Evans. & T. H.	1	Peoria & East.	10
Gt. Northern pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Iowa Central	2	Tol., St. L. & West.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	5¾	T., St. L. & W. pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Amalgamated Copper	8⅜	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Car & Foun. pf.	1¾	Glucose Sugar pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Int. Paper	1¼
Am. District Tel.	2	Int. Paper pf.	1⅞
Am. Malting pf.	2	Int. Steam Pump	1
Am. Smelting & R.	1	Laclede Gas	3
Am. S. & R. pf.	1¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅝
Am. Snuff pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	5	Mexican Central	1⅜
Am. Tob., tr. ctfs.	2	Minn. & St. L.	1
Am. Tel. & Tel.	3	Minn. & St. L. pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen	1⅝	Mo., Kan. & T.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	6¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Ann Arbor	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	7⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1¼
Baltimore & Ohio	2⅝	Norfolk & West.	1½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	2¼	North American	1
Brooklyn Un. Gas	4¾	North. Pac. pf.	1¾
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pacific Coast	3
Chi. Gt. West.	1	Pennsylvania	1⅞
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅜	Pullman Co.	1⅝
Chi. & Northwest	2⅞	Reading	1½
Chi. & N'w'n pf.	8	Reading 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅝	Rubber Goods Mfg.	1⅜
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	8
Col. Fuel & Iron	2⅝	St. L. & San Fran.	1½
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	St. L. S'w'n pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	3⅝	Southern Pacific	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	2¾	Southern Ry.	1⅝
Denver & R. G.	3¼	Texas Pacific	1½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¼	Third Avenue	1⅛
Detroit City Gas	1½	Union Bag & P. pf.	2
Det. United Ry.	5	Union Pacific	3
Diamond Match	4	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie	1¾	U. S. Rubber	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1⅜	West. Union Tel.	1⅛
General Electric	3¾	Wheel. & Lake E. pf.	1

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. M. Co. 6s	1½	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	1
B'klyn Ferry 5s	1	Ore. S. L. 6s	1½
B'klyn W. & W. 5s, tr. r.	3	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅛
		Peo. & East. inc.	3
Cent. Pac. 3½s	1	Rich. & Dan. 6s	2
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2
C., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	St. P. & Sioux City 1st	1
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1⅛	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1½
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. 6s	1
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st	1½	South. Pac. 4½s	1
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	1	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
Ill. Cent. West Line 4s	1⅛	So. Ry., Mem. 4-5s	3
		Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Louis. & Nash. coll. tr. 4s	1¼	Ulster & Del. 1st	1
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Am. Bicycle 5s	9½	Int. & G. N. 2d	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	2	Jefferson 1st	1
B. & O. conv. deb. gold 4s	1⅝	Long Isl. gen. 4s	1⅝
		Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1⅝
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	1¼
		Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	1	Ore. R. R. & N. 4s	1
		Rio Gr. So. 4s	1⅝
Col.-Mid. 3-4s	1¼	Union Pac. conv. 4s	1
Det. City Gas 5s	2	Wabash deb., B	1⅝
Dist. of Am. coll. tr. 5s	1⅝	W. & L. E. con. 4s	1

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 29.—The cloth market last week was characterised by a lack of animation. The turnover was moderate. In some sections conditions were slightly better toward the end of the week, with more business occasionally, but the aggregate was small.

Inquiry for India was poor, most of the offers being impracticable. There was more inquiry in shirtings for China, which occasionally resulted in business, but price and delivery were difficult to arrange. The merchants were not eager to operate.

There was a steady miscellaneous demand for South America and the Mediterranean section.

Yarns continued unsettled, owing to the fluctuations in cotton. Buyers are operating cautiously.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 28	3,775,442
Same week last year	1,810,903
To date this year	216,046,607
Corresponding date last year	81,386,957

Bonds for the week	$12,125,500
Same week last year	$4,783,000
To date this year	$766,454,020
Corresponding date last year	$352,478,860

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4½; at three months, 4½; at six months, 5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE

The Money Market Shows a Slight Activity.

Business Still Quiet—Germany's Withdrawal of Gold Produces a Slight Nervousness—Fears of Large Withdrawals by France for Russia's Benefit—Reassuring Signs from the United States.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, Sept. 29.—At the end of the quarter our money market is enjoying a little activity. It barely means one-half of 1 per cent. additional charge for time loans in the open market, together with the usual resort to the Bank of England, which is charging 3 per cent. for advances up to seven days. Call money also is occasionally at that figure in the open market, and it is probable that the pressure thus indicated will be felt to-morrow.

Business, however, is quiet in all directions, and the effect upon the discount rate would be scarcely visible if Germany had not suddenly bought £5,000,000 of gold from the Bank. The open market had been looking for German orders, but the exchange had not fallen to a figure that allowed purchases from the Bank to be made, except at a loss. Therefore the withdrawal was a surprise and produced a slight nervousness, expressed in the efforts on the part of bill brokers to squeeze another one-sixteenth or one-eighth of 1 per cent. out of their clients. Their success was not conspicuous because, until yesterday, when a fairly heavy American mail came to hand, the supply of bills was poor, and, such as it was, was vigorously competed for by the French.

One cause of the credit glut still is the enormous amounts of French banking capital employed here, and we are beginning to discuss what the effect would be of large withdrawals of this money at the end of the year. If France, as is probable, subscribes to the new loan, say £40,000,000, of Russia, nothing can be more certain than that French money now invested in our Government floating debt and first-class London bills will be taken home. Russia will not be able to borrow at 4 per cent., the actual rate, or probably a fraction more, and will tempt French capitalists to abandon 2½ to 3½ per cent. Some French capital might be withdrawn without disturbing our gold reserve, but if the withdrawals ran into tens of millions, we should inevitably see the metal leave us.

Germany, too, gives us anxiety, and it is feared that more gold will be taken away before the Reichsbank is sufficiently strong to encounter the Winter troubles. Banking, industrial, and mercantile failures continue in the Fatherland and produce gloomy forebodings in the minds of those most familiar with what has taken place there.

It must, however, be pointed out that, when compared with a year ago, every great European State bank is stronger in bullion. Even the Bank of Spain possesses a much larger stock than a twelvemonth back, and it is only in the larger value of the bills it is obliged to carry that the Reichsbank indicates a strained position of credit in Germany.

Were all circumstances, therefore, ordinary, I do not think there should be anything to fear. Unfortunately, neither our position nor theirs can continue ordinary. Apart altogether from our war demands, which continue enormous, there is a general reaction from excessive industrial activity all over Europe, and this is certain somewhere to put a strain upon the available supply of cash.

So we watch the symptoms and are surprised at the way your exchange has moved. It has been a great relief to find that just when we expected you to be emptying our bullion vaults the exchange barometer has moved in our favor. We now hope that what with the Australian gold you are receiving and the product of the mines in your own continent, it may be possible to leave you out of reckoning, but we shall have a roughish Winter in any case, and our domestic worries promise to multiply.

Look how our colonies are clamoring for money, every one of them except Canada, and our home municipalities cannot yet get their wants satisfied on anything like the old terms. Nottingham last week issued £200,000 sixths bills by public tender to keep it going, and they are all in the same box. India, too, must again bring forward its loan that failed, while behind everything looms up that monster, Chinese indemnity, which, through necessities, some of the powers may force upon the markets at no distant day. No wonder that our stock markets continue in a state of creeping paralysis.

A. J. W.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The financial [illegible] all last week by the [illegible] conservative [illegible] when it [illegible] Standard Oil millions [illegible] the Amalgamated and Anaconda, that reduced dividends were permitted at this particular juncture. A story is circulated, but has not been printed here, that the Rio Tinto Company, so largely controlled by London financiers, was invited to join the Amalgamated. The reply was a blunt refusal, whereupon the Amalgamated people deliberately raised a rumpus in copper. The yarn seems hardly credible.

London thinks it a pity that, in view of the great material prosperity of the United States, American rails were so lowered by a mere break in copper, but practically the same thing was to be found here all the week on a smaller scale in the fluctuations in Southeastern Railway stock, owing to conflicting reports about the Kent coal fields.

Little life was exhibited on the Stock Exchange all the week, the market being featureless, except for the recovery in coppers and American rails. The latter advanced well above New York parity. The general mining market was quiet, prices showing a hardening tendency.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—"The London Exchange," says the financial critic of The Sunday Special, "has become so Americanized that I need scarcely refer to any but the American market. The others hardly exist."

All authorities agree that the keynote of the situation last week was the copper position. Even West Africans, Rands, and West Australians fluctuated in sentimental harmony with the American market, as it rose or fell in consequence of the varying light thrown upon the Anaconda failure to pay the expected dividend.

One of the ablest experts draws attention to the "utter lack of sense of proportion which Europe, especially Paris, has exhibited by nearly going panic-stricken over such an apparently incidental affair as the copper matter." He points out that this serious state, which existed during the week, was due to a belief generally held in Germany and France that the inability of the Anaconda people to meet expectations was only the premonitory symptom of the collapse of all amalgamations of capital interests in the United States, the extent and methods of which have always passed the understanding of Old World financiers. It was several days before Europe recognised the fallacy of such deductions.

The favorable American railroad receipts helped to gradual recoveries, not only in the American section, but all around, and, while the closing prices were generally below those that marked the opening of the week, a better feeling prevailed.

With business quiet, all sorts of rumors are rife regarding the intentions of the Amalgamated Company, the one most in favor being that the reduction of dividend was due to a plan of the managers to compel the other companies, notably Rio Tinto and Calumet, to join hands with the Amalgamated Company in curtailing the copper supply of the world.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 30.

American Screw Company—Dividend payable on preferred.

American Telephone and Telegraph Company—Books close.

American Window Glass Company—Books close for dividend on common.

Continued on Page 7.

1901

SEPT

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange

Range in 1900 High	Range in 1900 Low	Range for Year 1901 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Sept. 28 Bid	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge for Past Week	STOCKS	Par Value	Amount of Capital Stock Outstanding	Last Dividend Date	Per Cent	Period	Range for Week Ended Sept. 28 First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago	Sales Week Ended Sept. 28, '01
[illegible]	140	228	Apr. 18.	175	Jan. 18.	208	215	− 4½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	3	Q	212	212	212	212	160	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	98	June 20.	77	Mar. 19.	92½	96	+ 5¾	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	92½	96	92½	96	...	422
[illegible]	95½	128½	June 24.	116	Mar. 1.	125	127	+ 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	3	SA	125	125	125	125	...	400
137½	125	139	Sep. 24.	130	Feb. 2.	139	140	+ 3	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	100	7,150,000	Aug. 1, '01.	‖3	SA	136	136	136	136	...	128
61½	47⅞	89	Sep. 27.	54¼	Jan. 4.	85½	86	+ 6	Canada Southern	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	1	SA	79	86	78¾	86	49½	12,925
[illegible]	84⅞	117½	May 7.	87	May 9.	110⅝	110¾	− ¾	Canadian Pacific	100	65,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2½	SA	110⅝	110⅝	109	110⅛	86	7,100
150½	115	167	June 28.	145½	Jan. 4.	162	165	− ½	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	27,263,800	Aug. 1, '01.	1¼	Q	163	163	162	163	133½	760
[illegible]	24	52¾	May 3.	29	May 9.	45⅞	46	− ⅞	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	60,542,100	Nov. 26, '00.	1	..	46⅝	46⅝	44	46	27⅝	9,950
[illegible]	31	50½	Apr. 30.	27	May 9.	37½	38	− 1½	Chicago & Alton	100	19,542,800	...	..	..	39	39	37	37½	...	4,850
[illegible]	[illegible]	82½	Apr. 30.	72½	Jan. 4.	77½	78¾	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '01.	2	SA	77½	78½	77½	78	...	900
[illegible]	[illegible]	28½	Apr. 30.	16	Jan. 3.	22½	23	− 1	Chicago Great Western	100	21,315,500	...	..	..	23⅞	24¼	22	23	10½	12,975
[illegible]	[illegible]	90	June 24.	78	May 10.	85¼	86	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	July 31, '01.	2½	SA	86	86¼	85	85¼	70½	700
[illegible]	[illegible]	58	Mar. 14.	42	Jan. 2.	46	48	− 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,480,000	...	..	..	48	48	46½	47½	...	400
[illegible]	14	44¾	Sep. [illegible]	22	Jan. 21.	41¾	42	− ⅝	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	100	10,500,000	...	..	..	42½	42½	40½	42	20	13,620
[illegible]	45½	77½	Sep. 16.	58½	Jan. 21.	75½	76	+ ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 29, '01.	2	SA	75½	75¾	74	75⅞	55	3,987
[illegible]	108⅝	188	May 6.	134	May 9.	161	161½	− 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	55,821,900	Apr. 25, '01.	3	SA	163⅝	163⅝	157⅝	161½	112¾	154,130
[illegible]	169½	200	May 3.	175	May 9.	188	189¾	− ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	44,658,400	Apr. 25, '01.	3½	SA	189	189	187	189	173¾	1,120
[illegible]	150½	215	May 1.	168½	Jan. 4.	192	196	− 2¾	Chicago & Northwestern	100	39,116,300	July 8, '01.	3	SA	196½	196¾	196¼	194	162	10,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	248	Apr. 11.	207	Mar. 1.	...	...	− 8	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,3[illegible]	July 8, '01.	1¾	Q	213	213	213	213	...	338
[illegible]	[illegible]	175½	June 3.	116½	Jan. 21.	143	143¾	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	59,900,900	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	144¼	144¾	139¾	143⅝	104¼	4,101
[illegible]	8½	31	Apr. 16.	10½	Jan. 19.	22½	22½	− 1¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co.	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	24	24½	22	22½	9	10,100
[illegible]	26½	57½	Apr. 15.	33	Jan. 18.	40½	41½	− 2¾	Chicago Terminal Transfer Co. pf.	100	17,000,000	...	..	..	43	43½	41	41	28	8,200
[illegible]	[illegible]	20½	May 22.	12	Jan. 17.	...	21	+ 2¾	Chicago Union Traction Co.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	18½	18½	18¼	18½	...	300
[illegible]	55	99¾	Sep. 23.	72½	May 15.	96½	97	− ¼	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	28,000,000	Sep. 2, '01.	2	SA	97½	99½	96½	97	61	16,900
[illegible]	102½	121	Apr. 19.	115⅝	Jan. 12.	119	120	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '01.	1¼	Q	118	118	118	118	...	20
[illegible]	29½	136½	June 17.	41½	Jan. 21.	95½	95	− 2¾	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	23,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	99¾	99¾	93¾	95	30½	9,860
[illegible]	5	18	Aug. 29.	6½	Jan. 21.	14	14½	− ½	Colorado Southern	100	30,995,000	...	..	..	14½	14½	13¾	14	5½	5,700
47½	36	58½	Aug. 30.	40	Jan. 21.	54¼	54½	− ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Feb. 1, '01.	2	..	54½	54½	54¼	54¼	37½	700
[illegible]	14	29¾	Apr. 30.	16½	Jan. 29.	25	25½	− ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	...	..	..	25½	26	25	25½	14	2,000
[illegible]	11½	25½	June 17.	14	Jan. 18.	17½	18½	− 1	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	100	6,905,600	...	..	..	18	18	17	18	12½	1,100
[illegible]	168	258	Apr. 19.	187	Jan. 18.	219	219¾	− 3¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	72,878,300	Sep. 16, '01.	2	Q	223	223	216½	219¾	165	8,553
[illegible]	70	126	June 18.	99½	Jan. 2.	115	116	+ ¼	Continental Tobacco Co. pf.	100	48,845,700	July 2, '01.	1¾	Q	116	117¼	115	116¾	78	2,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	185½	Apr. 3.	105	May 9.	164½	165	..	Delaware & Hudson	100	35,000,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	162	165½	162	165	111	3,600
[illegible]	[illegible]	244	May 28.	188½	Jan. 2.	222¾	224½	− 2¾	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	July 20, '01.	1¾	Q	226½	227	222	223¾	178	3,640
[illegible]	[illegible]	53½	May 6.	29½	Jan. 21.	46½	47½	− 3¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	...	..	..	49	49	45	45	18½	1,350
67½	64½	103¾	June 14.	80	Jan. 21.	93	93¾	− 1⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	42,784,750	July 25, '01.	2½	SA	94⅜	94⅜	92⅝	93¼	65⅛	4,822
[illegible]	[illegible]	69	July 29.	60	July 29.	...	69	..	Denver & Southwestern pf.	100	2,000,000	Aug. 10, '01.	1¼	Q	65	65	65	65	...	15
21½	12	45	June 15.	18	Jan. 30.	42½	42½	+ 3¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	...	..	..	37	43½	37	42	10	22,160
...	...	152½	Aug. 28.	140	Sep. 27.	...	142	− 4	Diamond Match Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 12, '01.	2½	Q	142	142	140	140	...	315
96½	89	92	May 11.	72½	Sep. 28.	...	...	− 1½	Detroit City Gas Co.	50	4,[illegible]	May 15, '01.	2½	SA	74	74	72½	72½	89½	400
...	...	82	Aug. 21.	75½	Apr. 2.	...	...	− 5	Detroit United Railways	100	12,500,000	Sep. 1, '01.	1	Q	77	77	77	77	...	400
...	...	10½	June 19.	7½	Sep. 13.	...	...	..	Distilling Co. of America	100	44,4[illegible]	...	..	..	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...	15
...	...	33½	June 20.	28½	Sep. 13.	...	...	− ⅜	Distilling Co. of America pf.	100	29,428,500	...	..	..	28	28	27	27½	...	685
6½	4	12½	June 5.	4½	Feb. 5.	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	11⅝	12⅝	11	12¼	3⅝	4,685
17½	12	22	June 5.	13½	Jan. 8.	21⅛	21⅞	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	19½	22	19	21⅝	12	6,175
27½	10⅛	45¼	June 4.	24¼	May 9.	41⅜	41⅝	− 1⅜	Erie	100	112,378,900	...	..	..	43½	43⅞	40¼	41⅞	10½	177,725
63½	30⅛	75½	June 28.	58½	Jan. 21.	69½	70	− 1⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Aug. 30, '01.	1½	..	71	71⅝	68½	70	32½	25,349
[illegible]	15	61	Mar. 21.	39½	Jan. 4.	55	56	− 1⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	57⅜	57⅝	54⅜	55½	16½	6,900
54½	38½	66	Apr. 12.	41	Jan. 31.	61	61½	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	60	61½	58	61	40⅝	2,900
81	64	101½	June 19.	30	July 12.	...	...	..	Gas & Electric of Bergen County	100	2,000,000	...	..	..	30	30	30	30	78	100
200	120	289½	June 24.	182½	Jan. 10.	260	262	− 3¾	General Electric Co.	100	24,692,900	July 15, '01.	2	Q	261¼	261¼	258½	260	134⅝	1,100
60	44	65	May 2.	45	Feb. 16.	...	...	− 1½	Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	100	24,027,300	Sep. 2, '01.	1½	Q	56	56	55	55½	49	1,660
102	92	107	Aug. 5.	98½	Mar. 4.	...	...	− 1	Glucose Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	13,638,300	Sep. 3, '01.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	99½	100
191½	144¾	208	Mar. 15.	157½	May 9.	189¼	189½	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	108,612,650	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	188⅝	189½	183½	189½	149⅝	8,580
42⅞	30	57	May 6.	40½	May 9.	53	54	− ¾	Hocking Valley	100	10,388,600	July 20, '01.	1½	..	54	54⅝	52⅜	53¾	32	2,920
74⅝	58	80	May 2.	69½	Jan. 21.	75¼	75½	− ¾	Hocking Valley pf.	100	13,991,700	July 20, '01.	2	SA	75½	75⅞	74½	75½	61⅞	1,200
[illegible]	65	100	Apr. 16.	75	Jan. 8.	100	...	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,000,000	Sep. 25, '01.	50c	M	104	104	104	104	...	10
132	110	154¾	June 29.	124	May 9.	146	146½	..	Illinois Central	100	66,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	3	SA	145⅞	147	143	146	116¼	6,800
26½	14½	28	Mar. 2.	18½	May 10.	22½	23½	− 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	24½	24⅝	23	23⅜	18½	2,900
75	58	81½	Sep. 6.	69	Jan. 21.	77½	78	− 1⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,530,700	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	78⅜	78⅜	78	78	61½	863
[illegible]	24	100¼	May 31.	54½	Jan. 2.	94	95	− ¾	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	...	..	..	95	95	94	94½	...	1,300
10½	3½	11	Jan. 5.	5½	Feb. 7.	...	...	..	International Silver Co.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	6½	6½	6¼	6½	...	350
[illegible]	28	46½	Sep. 11.	24½	Jan. 22.	45	46½	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,382,500	July 1, '01.	1	Q	46	46½	45	46½	...	3,300
77½	76	86½	Aug. 27.	73	Jan. 24.	85	87	− 1	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	84	85	84	85	...	400
27½	11½	48½	June 21.	21	Jan. 21.	40½	41½	+ 2	Iowa Central	100	8,512,900	...	..	..	40½	42¼	40	41½	17⅝	14,990
53	39	87½	July 1.	43	Jan. 21.	78½	78⅝	+ 5⅛	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,671,600	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	74	81½	74	78⅝	39	17,070
[illegible]	10	41	June 15.	21	Jan. 8.	35½	37	+ 1½	Kanawha & Michigan	100	9,000,000	...	..	..	34	36	34	36	...	1,600
6	3½	16½	Sep. 28.	5½	Jan. 3.	15⅞	16	+ 8½	Keokuk & Des Moines	100	2,600,400	...	..	..	8½	16¼	8½	15¾	...	8,900
[illegible]	14½	42½	Sep. 30.	24	Jan. 2.	42	46	+ 3⅝	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	July 2, '00.	50c	..	38	42½	38	42¼	...	436
[illegible]	65	95½	July 5.	70	Jan. 18.	90	95	− 5	Laclede Gas Co.	100	8,500,000	Sep. 16, '01.	2	SA	90	90	90	90	69⅝	127
[illegible]	26½	74	Sep. 27.	39½	Jan. 21.	70	71½	+ 2¾	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	...	..	..	67½	74	68½	70¼	25	15,470
115	83½	135½	Sep. 27.	108½	Jan. 21.	128¾	[illegible]	+ 2¾	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	131	135½	130	134	93	2,200
89⅝	69⅝	111¾	June 17.	76	May 9.	104	104¼	− 1½	Louisville & Nashville	100	55,000,000	Aug. 12, '01.	2½	SA	105⅜	105⅜	102	104	71¼	25,387
10⅝	6½	22	Apr. 16.	8	Jan. 8.	8	18	..	Manhattan Beach	100	5,000,000	...	..	..	8	8	8	8	...	10
117	84	131⅝	Apr. 22.	83	May 9.	123⅛	123¼	+ ½	Manhattan Elevated	100	48,000,000	July 1, '01.	1	Q	123¼	125½	121¼	123¼	86⅜	227,900
182	143⅝	177	June 24.	150	May 9.	163⅝	164	− 1⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	167⅞	168	162¼	164½	147¼	12,340
37½	24½	40	Sep. 27.	22	Jan. 9.	38½	40	+ 1	Met. West Side El., Chicago	100	7,498,700	...	..	..	40	40	40	40	30¼	100
[illegible]	76	93	Sep. 16.	79½	Jan. 15.	92	93	− ½	Met. West Side El., Chicago, pf.	100	9,000,000	Aug. 31, '01.	2	SA	93	93	92¼	92¼	81½	310
17⅝	10½	30	May 2.	12½	Jan. 21.	23	23¼	− 1⅜	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100	...	..	..	24⅝	24⅝	22½	23⅛	11⅞	5,965
5	2½	15	Apr. 16.	3½	Jan. 18.	13⅝	14	− ⅞	Mexican National certificates	100	33,350,000	...	..	..	14¼	14¼	13⅝	13⅞	2⅞	8,230
71⅞	45½	111½	July 16.	67½	Jan. 19.	107½	108	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '01.	2	SA	107½	108½	107	107½	51⅝	2,200
104½	87½	117½	Sep. 20.	101½	Jan. 7.	116	118	− 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	100	4,000,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	117	117	116	116½	92	400
27	14	28½	Aug. 27.	15	May 9.	27	27¼	+ 1½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	...	..	..	26	28	25	27	13	3,450
69	47	78	June 25.	[illegible]	Apr. 9.	76⅞	77	+ 2	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	...	..	..	74	77½	72	77	46⅞	2,600
17½	9	35½	Apr. 20.	15	Jan. 21.	27⅞	28¼	− 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	55,280,300	...	..	..	29⅝	29⅝	27¼	28¼	9½	8,160
47½	25⅝	68½	Apr. 19.	37	May 9.	54⅛	54⅞	− 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	...	..	..	57	57	52⅞	54⅝	27½	4,215
72½	38⅝	124½	June 14.	80	Jan. 4.	97	97½	− 7⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	76,048,900	July 20, '01.	2½	..	104	104¼	95⅛	97	48½	145,450
40½	27⅝	46	May 3.	37	Jan. 21.	43⅝	44¼	− ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '01.	1	Q	44	44¼	43½	44	32½	2,345
28½	15⅝	25½	June 12.	15	Feb. 28.	20	20½	+ ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	19⅝	20	19½	20	17½	1,300
106½	88	95½	June 12.	81	May 16.	86	90	+ ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Sep. 16, '01.	1¾	Q	87½	87½	87½	87½	90	200
43	32¼	50	Mar. 21.	40	Jan. 7.	40½	41	..	National Salt Co.	100	7,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1½	Q	41½	42	41	41	39⅝	600
76½	60	84	Mar. 21.	72½	Jan. 3.	75½	76	..	National Salt Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Aug. 1, '01.	1¾	Q	74½	74½	74½	74½	70	50
175	112	175	Apr. 26.	133	July 15.	143	145	− 4½	New York Air Brake	100	8,612,500	July 15, '01.	2	Q	146	146½	142	142	119½	925
145½	125⅝	170	May 2.	139½	Jan. 21.	158⅜	159¼	+ 1½	New York Central	100	115,000,000	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	157½	160⅜	155	158⅝	126⅞	62,150
24½	11	57⅞	Sep. 28.	16	May 9.	56⅞	57	+ 6⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	...	..	..	50	57⅞	49	56⅞	...	38,250
110	75	120	Sep. 18.	97	Mar. 1.	118	120	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '01.	5	A	120	120	120	120	...	100
58½	29	95	Sep. 28.	47	Mar. 1.	93½	94	+ 4⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Mar. 1, '01.	2	..	87½	95	87¼	93½	...	12,150
215½	210	217	June 24.	210	Feb. 14.	210	212	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	[illegible]	Sep. 30, '01.	2	Q	211	211	211	211	209	23
32⅞	18½	40⅝	May 1.	24	May 9.	34½	34⅝	− 1¼	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	...	..	..	35⅝	35⅝	32⅞	34¼	20	26,560
45½	22⅝	57⅞	May 2.	42	Jan. 10.	54⅛	54⅜	− 1⅝	Norfolk & Western	100	[illegible]	June 20, '01.	1	..	55½	55⅝	52⅝	54⅝	32⅜	37,500
[illegible]	67	90½	June [illegible]	82	Feb. 15.	89	89½	− ¾	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	[illegible]	Aug. 22, '01.	2	SA	89½	89¼	89½	89¼	74⅞	100
...	...	100	June [illegible]	72½	Feb. 15.	96	97	− 1	North American	100	11,896,700	...	..	..	98⅝	98⅝	96	97	...	1,900
91½	67	118¼	May 7.	84½	Jan. 21.	...	...	− 1⅜	Northern Pacific pf.	100	75,000,000	Sep. 5, '01.	1	Q	98⅝	97	95¼	95¼	67½	500
9	6	13	Sep. 23.	6½	Jan. 8.	11½	12½	+ ½	Ontario Mining Co.	100	15,000,000	Sep. 3, '01.	10c	..	13	13	13	13	...	300
62	46	73	June 19.	52	Feb. 1.	63	68	− 3	Pacific Coast	100	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '01.	1	Q	66⅝	66¼	66¼	66⅝	53¼	100
57	25⅝	47½	Jan. 21.	30½	May 9.	40⅝	41⅝	− ½	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '90.	1¼	..	41⅝	41⅝	40	41⅝	29⅝	2,420
149½	124⅝	161½	Apr. 22.	[illegible]	May 9.	144⅝	[illegible]	− 1½	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	202,170,100	May 31, '01.	2½	SA	146	146	142	144½	128	53,957
111½	81⅝	120½	June 21.	95½	Jan. 21.	107	107⅛	− 1⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	100	[illegible]	Aug. 24, '01.	1½	Q	109	109	104⅝	107½	84⅝	15,750
...	...	1½	Sep. 20.	⅛	Sep. 27.	...	...	− ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago, rights	..	...	...	..	..	1¼	1¼	⅜	⅛	...	11,681
18	5	50	Sep. 27.	14½	Jan. 22.	47	49	+ 10	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	37	50	37	48	...	13,270
58⅝	32½	52	Jan. 2.	30	Mar. 7.	40	41	− ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 29, '01.	1	Q	40½	41⅜	39⅝	41¼	34¼	1,800
89½	70⅝	89	Apr. 20.	72½	Mar. 5.	80	81	− 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 22, '01.	1¾	Q	81	81	79	81	71	1,370
204	176	217	Apr. 1.	195½	Jan. 21.	210	214	− 1½	Pullman Co.	100	74,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	2	Q	212	214	210¼	210¼	182½	850
2½	1½	5¼	May 31.	1½	Apr. 22.	3	4½	− ½	Quicksilver	100	5,706,700	...	..	..	3	3½	2⅝	3½	...	300
[illegible]	7½	12½	May 28.	7	Mar. 20.	9½	10	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	4,291,300	May 10, '01.	½	..	10	10	10	10	...	100
26	15	48⅝	June 3.	24½	Jan. 4.	41¼	41½	− 1⅝	Reading	50	69,900,000	...	..	..	42⅝	42⅝	40⅝	41¼	15⅝	33,600
71½	49	80¾	June 17.	66	May 9.	75¾	76⅛	− 2⅛	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Sep. 10, '01.	2	SA	76¼	77	75	76	55½	10,950
39½	23⅝	59¾	May 1.	38	Jan. 3.	52	52½	− 2¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	...	..	..	54	54	50⅝	52	26	13,900
27½	8⅝	24	June 17.	11⅞	Sep. 13.	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜	Republic Iron & Steel	100	27,191,000	...	..	..	15	15⅝	15	15¼	10⅝	7,300
70⅝	49	82	Apr. 1.	56½	Jan. 21.	66½	67	− ½	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	100	20,306,900	July 15, '01.	1¾	Q	67	67½	66	66⅝	51½	6,900
...	...	38¼	May 2.	25	Sep. 21.	25	26½	− 1⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	28½	28½	26	26	...	2,700
133½	131⅝	140	Apr. 24.	135	Jan. 5.	137	...	+ ⅝	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Aug. 15, '01.	1¼	Q	137⅝	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	...	100
8⅝	5	15¼	Jan. 8.	7⅞	Jan. 21.	11½	12½	− ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,600,000	...	..	..	12	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	...	1,060
[illegible]	38¼	78⅝	June 25.	58	Jan. 29.	55	65	− 3	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,491,000	July 15, '01.	2½	SA	66	66	60	60	42	920
21½	11⅝	36	June 5.	20	Jan. 24.	23	27	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	...	..	..	26½	26¼	26¼	26½	...	100
...	...	120⅝	Sep. 27.	57	Jan. 29.	120	120⅝	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	100	1,300,000	Sep. 1, '01.	2½	..	120⅝	120⅝	119½	120⅝	...	6,000
24⅝	9⅝	54⅝	June 20.	21½	Jan. 4.	44⅝	45	− 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco	100	27,408,700	...	..	..	46	46⅝	44⅝	45	9½	7,450
[illegible]	31⅝	76	June 19.	53⅞	Jan. 4.	68	68½	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	14,335,700	Sep. 2, '01.	1	Q	69	69	67	68	33	1,860
13¼	8⅝	39¾	Apr. 30.	16	May 9.	30⅝	31	− ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	...	..	..	31	31⅜	27	31	11⅞	6,515
45½	21⅝	71	June 10.	41½	Jan. 3.	62	63	− 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	...	..	..	63	63⅝	60	62	26⅞	3,225
45½	30⅝	63⅝	June 5.	29	May 9.	57	57⅛	− 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,832,100	...	..	..	58⅝	59⅛	55⅝	57	31⅞	152,365
28⅝	10⅝	35⅝	June 3.	18	Jan. 21.	33⅛	33¼	− 1⅝	Southern Railway	100	119,900,000	...	..	..	34⅝	35⅛	32⅝	33½	11½	169,800
78½	49½	90	Sep. 20.	67½	Jan. 21.	86½	86⅝	− ½	Southern Railway pf.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	89⅝	89⅝	85⅝	86⅝	52	19,020
[illegible]	4½	8½	June 13.	3½	Mar. 6.	4½	5	− ½	Standard Rope & Twine Co.	100	12,000,000	...	..	..	4½	4½	4¼	4½	5	1,125
104	49	76⅝	June 18.	49⅝	Mar. 7.	63¾	63⅞	+ ½	Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.	100	22,553,600	Nov. 1, '00.	2	..	63⅝	64½	60⅝	63¼	55¼	13,350
29⅝	13¼	52½	May 3.	22½	Jan. 3.	41⅞	42	− 1⅝	Texas Pacific	100	38,700,000	...	..	..	43⅝	43⅝	40⅝	41⅞	14½	16,160
120⅝	45¼	128½	Jan. 29.	117	May 9.	118	120	− 1⅝	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	Nov. 29, '99.	1¼	..	120	120	119	119	108⅝	300
...	...	25½	May 22.	10⅝	Feb. 16.	22½	23⅝	+ 1½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	...	..	..	22⅝	24½	20⅝	23½	...	8,530
...	...	39⅝	May 22.	28	May 9.	37	37½	+ 1	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	...	..	..	36	38⅝	34	37	...	8,150
70½	61½	105½	Sep. 5.	65½	Jan. 21.	101¼	101⅝	..	Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	100	[illegible]	Aug. 15, '01.	2	SA	101⅝	102	99½	102	...	3,875
[illegible]	10	19⅝	June 17.	12	Apr. 12.	15	16	− ½	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	...	..	..	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	10⅝	100
77½	59½	75	June 17.	65	Apr. 11.	71	72½	− 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 1, '01.	1¾	Q	71½	71½	71½	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
81⅝	44½	133	May 2.	76	May 9.	97⅞	97⅞	− 3	Union Pacific	100	[illegible]	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	100⅝	100⅝	[illegible]	97⅞	56⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	70	99½	May 1.	81½	Jan. 21.	87	88⅝	− ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,514,900	Apr. 1, '01.	2	SA	89⅝	89⅝	87⅝	88⅝	73	3,327
272½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. 8.	278	Sep. 24.	...	...	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	100	[illegible]	July 10, '01.	2½	Q	278	278	278	278	...	100
...	...	55	Apr. 30.	24	May 9.	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜	United States Steel Corporation	100	[illegible]	Sep. 15, '01.	1	Q	43⅝	44⅝	42	[illegible]	...	304,270
...	...	101⅞	Apr. 30.	69	May 9.	94⅛	94⅜	+ ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	[illegible]	Aug. 8, '01.	1¾	Q	93⅝	95	91⅝	94⅛	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	7⅝	16⅝	May 2.	7⅝	May 9.	12½	12⅝	− ⅝	United States Leather	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	13	13	12⅝	12⅝	10½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	83⅝	Aug. 23.	69½	May 9.	79⅝	80	− 1½	United States Leather pf.	100	[illegible]	July 1, '01.	1½	Q	81¼	81⅜	79⅝	80	69½	[illegible]
[illegible]	21	34	Jan. 2.	17½	Aug. 5.	17½	20	− 1	United States Rubber	100	[illegible]	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	18	18	17½	17½	29½	100
104½	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. 2.	53	Sep. 24.	53½	55	− 2	United States Rubber pf.	100	[illegible]	Jan. 31, '01.	1	..	55	56	53	54	93	900
...	...	72	Apr. 1.	51	July 12.	60	60½	..	Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	100	[illegible]	Sep. 2, '01.	1	..	61½	61½	60	60	...	738
14	6½	26	June 3.	11½	Jan. 4.	22	22⅝	− ⅝	Wabash	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	22⅝	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	6⅝	12,900
27	16	[illegible]	June 21.	[illegible]	Jan. 8.	38⅝	39	− ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	40½	40⅝	38⅝	39⅝	17⅝	16,750
140	122	[illegible]	Sep. [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. 21.	160	175	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	[illegible]	July 15, '01.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	...	20
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May 6.	81	Jan. 21.	91	91½	− 1¼	Western Union Telegraph Co.	100	[illegible]	July 15, '01.	1¼	Q	92½	92½	90⅝	91⅝	78⅝	19,840
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June 4.	[illegible]	Jan. 21.	18	19	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	18½	18½	18½	18½	[illegible]	150
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]	May 9.	50	51	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	51½	51⅝	50	51	...	1,300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	31	31	31	31	22⅝	115
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22⅝	[illegible]	Wisconsin Central	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	22⅝	23⅝	21⅝	22¼	11	4,571
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Apr. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	[illegible]	...	..	..	44	44	41⅝	43	21⅝	1,321

[illegible] less than 100 shares. †Including an extra dividend of [illegible] [illegible] an extra dividend of 1 per cent. **Including an extra divi- [illegible]

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1901

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Sept. 28. $12,125,500

	Week Ended Sept. 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103	103½	103	103½	11
American Bicycle 5s	60	60	60	60	1
American Dock & Improvement Co. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	96	96	92	92	28
American Spirits Manufacturing Co. 6s	80	80	80	80	20
Ann Arbor 4s	96½	97	96¼	97	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	105	105¼	104⅞	105	192
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	97¼	97¼	97	97	45½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjust. 4s, stamped	94⅞	95¼	94¾	95¼	86
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅛	95½	94½	94¾	84½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, coupon	104	104	103¾	104	90
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	89¼	89¾	89⅛	89⅛	97
Baltimore & Ohio convertible deb. 4s	106½	106½	105	105⅝	247
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	86	86	86	86	2
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 4-5s	100¾	101	100½	101	39
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	1
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s, tr. rects.	73	75	73	75	41
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s.	122½	122½	122½	122½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106⅛	106⅛	28
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107¼	107⅛	107⅛	12
Central Branch, Missouri Pacific, 4s	90	90	90	90	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	107	107¼	106½	107¼	59
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	81	81½	80	80	60
Central of Georgia 2d pref. income	31½	31¾	30	30	109
Central of New Jersey general 5s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	6
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87	87	86½	86½	15
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	50½
Cent. R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. col. tr. 5s.	102⅜	102½	102½	102½	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 2d con. 4s	99	99	99	99	6
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	6
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	34
Chicago & Alton 3½s	84½	84½	84¼	84½	60
Chicago & Alton 3s	87½	88	87½	88	60
Chi., Bur. & Quincy 4s, joint bonds	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	442
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	101	101	101	101	4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	82
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	5
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul consol. 7s	182½	182½	182½	182½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul Terminal 5s	112¾	113	112¾	113	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chicago & Pacific 6s	116	116	116	116	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & West. 5s	117½	118	117½	118	48
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	3
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, reg.	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	13
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s, reg.	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s, reg.	124	124	124	124	1
Chi., St. Louis & N. O. 5s, coupon	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Chicago, St. Paul & Minn. 1st	139	139	139	139	11
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138¾	138¾	138¾	138⅝	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	94¾	94	94¾	28
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	104½	104½	103	103	17
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	101	101	101	101	2
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	80	82½	80	82½	11
Colorado Midland 1st 3-4s	81	81	79½	79¾	18
Colorado & Southern 4s	88	88	87½	87⅞	74
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	15
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	67¼	67¼	66½	66⅝	780
Dallas & Waco 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	113	113	113	113	8½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	100	98	98	73
Detroit Citizens' Street Railway 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Distilling Co. of America coll. tr. 5s	83½	83½	83	83	37
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	139	139¼	139	139¼	2
Erie general 4s	88⅜	88⅜	87½	87⅝	77
Erie 1st consol. 4s	98	98	98	98	18
Erie, Pennsylvania coll. trust 4s	92⅝	93	92½	93	65
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	105	105	103	103½	19
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	86	86½	86	86½	20
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	106¼	106¾	106	106¾	3
Illinois Central, Western Line 4s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105	105¾	105	105¾	[illegible]
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126½	[illegible]	[illegible]
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
International Paper 6s	108½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	107	107	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Kansas City Southern 3s	69⅝	69⅝	69	[illegible]	78
Kings County Elevated 4s	91¾	91½	90	[illegible]	7
Laclede Gas 5s	108⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	115	115	115	115	[illegible]
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	102⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Long Island General 4s	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101⅞	102	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	119⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	101½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atlantic 6s	117	117	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	104⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central consol. 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central 1st income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central 2d income	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central consol. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., L. S. & W. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Louis [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas & Texas [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

	Week Ended Sept. 28.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4s	92	92	91	91¾	[illegible]
Southern Pacific 4½s	100½	101	100½	101	[illegible]
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	[illegible]
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	110½	110½	110½	110½	[illegible]
Southern Railway 5s	117	117½	117	117	[illegible]
Southern Ry., Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	112	112	112	112	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51	51	51	51	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine income	6⅝	6½	6	6½	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Debardeleben 6s	101	101	101	101	[illegible]
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	119½	119⅝	119	119	[illegible]
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	95	95	94	94	[illegible]
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84⅝	85	83⅝	84⅝	[illegible]
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	109	109	109	109	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105½	104⅞	105⅛	[illegible]
Union Pacific 1st convertible 4s	107½	107⅝	105⅝	106½	[illegible]
Virginia Midland general 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	[illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s	119	119½	119	119	[illegible]
Wabash debenture, Series B	63½	64½	60⅝	61⅞	[illegible]
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	111	111	111	[illegible]
Wabash, Des Moines Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	[illegible]
West Shore 4s	113¾	113¾	113½	113⅝	[illegible]
Western Union funding & real estate 4½s	108	108	108	108	[illegible]
Western Union collateral trust 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	[illegible]
Western New York & Pennsyl. 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	90½	90½	90	90	[illegible]
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	109	110	109	110	[illegible]
Wisconsin Central general 4s	88½	88¾	88½	88⅝	111

Total sales .... $12,111,[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1901.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States consol. 2s, coupon	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	8
United States 3s, registered	108½	108½	108½	108½	½
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	5½

Total sales $14,000
Grand total $12,125,500
*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1901.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	106¾	June 6	105¼	Jan. 21	108¾	June 6
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	108¼	June 29	105½	Jan. 17	107¾	July 20
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	114½	Jan. 15	112⅜	June 4	112⅜	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	115½	Mar. 30	112⅝	July 9	113¼	Aug. 3
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	139	July 9	137	Aug. 17	137	Aug. [illegible]
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	139¼	Apr. 23	136¾	Aug. 8	139¼	Sep. 20
U. S. 5s, 1904, reg.	Q. F.	111½	Mar. 4	110	May 1	110	May 1
U. S. 5s, 1904, coupon	Q. F.	113¾	Jan. 4	108½	July 22	108¾	July 22
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	112	Mar. 22	108½	Aug. 1	108⅝	Sep. 27
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	Q. F.	112	Mar. 29	108½	June 6	108⅝	Aug. 30
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	111⅝	Mar. 27	108	Aug. 3	108⅝	Aug. 13
District of Columbia 3-65s	F. A.	128	July 22	125	Apr. 25	128	July [illegible]
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. Jan.	97½	Mar. 2	96	Apr. 15	96	Apr. [illegible]

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR [illegible]

Where no sale has occurred this year the last price in [illegible] is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	Apr. 5	106	Sep. 19	106	Sep. [illegible]
Alabama, Class B, [illegible]	J. J.	.....		.....		[illegible]	Oct. [illegible]
Alabama, Class C, [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. [illegible]
Alabama currency funding [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]
Louisiana consol. [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	Apr. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Carolina consol. [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]	July [illegible]
North Carolina [illegible]	A. O.	[illegible]	Mar. 14	[illegible]	Mar. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Carolina [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenn. Settlement [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Virginia deferred [illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va. funded debt [illegible]	J. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. [illegible]

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended [illegible] total transactions in [illegible] $12,125,500 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Exports of Specie.

[illegible]

BANK RESERVES.

The following table shows the amount of [illegible] Clearing House [illegible]

[illegible]

SEPT

Where a bond does not appear in the following table in its proper place alphabetically, it can be found under the head of the system of which the road it is lien on is a part. On these pages is printed a "key to bond list," which gives such bonds in regular order and the name of the system under which they may be found.

		Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	Q J	101 Mar 15	95 Jan 7	97 Sept 23	96¾	97
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	A O*	105½ Sep 23	101⅞ May 14	105 Sept 28	104⅞	105
Do registered	A O*	104 Jun 17	102 Feb 18	103 Aug 28	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	98 Jun 14	86¾ Jan 4	97 Sept 27	97	97½
Do do registered	Nov.	95 May 17	94 May 14	95 May 14	..	..
Do stamped		98⅝ Jun 20	90 Jan 28	95¼ Sept 28	95	95⅜
Atl., Knox. & North. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	108 May 18	108 May 18	108 May 18	100	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	J J*	97⅜ Jun 28	94½ Sep 13	94⅞ Sept 29	94⅝	95⅛
Do do registered		95½ Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	95½ Mar 18	93⅞	95⅝
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	A O	105 Mar 11	99 May 9	104 Sept 28	103⅞	104
Do do registered		104 Mar 8	101¼ Sep 20	101¼ Sept 20	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*M S	110 May 3	100⅞ May 15	105⅝ Sept 28	105⅝	106
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*J J	92 Jun 24	88⅝ Jan 21	89½ Sept 27	88½	89½
Do do registered		91 Jun 4	90⅝ Jun 4	90⅝ June 4	..	..
Do P.J.&M.Div.1st g.3½s,1925	M N*	91¼ Mar 18	87⅞ May 23	89½ Sept 9	..	..
W. Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	*A O	..	..	105⅝ Oct., 95	..	..
Mon. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*F A	..	..	111 My 22,00	..	..
Cen. Ohio reor. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	M S	..	..	111 Jne 5, 99	..	..
Buff., R. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	M S*	118⅝ Jul 9	115 Jan 3	117½ Sept 13	117½	118½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*F A	131 Jun 3	130 Jan 3	131 June 3	126	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	J D*	130 Feb 7	129 May 23	129 May 23	128	..
Clearf. & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	103 Ap 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Sus. 1st g. 5s, 1913	A O*	..	..	100 No 18,99	..	..
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*J D	108⅛ Apr 15	105⅜ Jul 8	105⅜ Sept 25	105	..
Do con. 1st and col. tr. 5s, 1934	*A O	127⅝ Mar 10	119½ Jan 15	122⅝ Sept 24	122½	125
Do do registered	*A O	..	..	117 No 20,00	..	..
M. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	..	140 Fe 14,97	..	..
C.R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	A O*	..	..	113½ De 6, 00	114	..
Can. South. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*J J	109 Jun 27	105½ Jul 1	106⅝ Sept 27	105⅝	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*M S	111 Jan 23	107 Sep 5	107⅛ Sept 26	107	..
Do do registered	*M S	108 Mar 22	106⅝ Apr 17	107 Aug 5	..	..
Cen. Br. Un. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*J D	95 Mar 27	91 Aug 5	91 Aug 5	..	..
Cen. R. & Bk.Co.Ga.col.g.5s,1937	*M N	103½ Apr 26	96 Jan 31	102½ Sept 23	101½	102⅛
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	F A	120⅞ Mar 25	119 Feb 7	120⅞ Mar 25	116	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	M N*	108⅜ Jun 24	97½ Jan 18	107¼ Sept 28	106⅜	107
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	M N*	105½ Sep 18	105½ Sep 18	105½ Sept 18	..	..
Do 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	84 Aug 28	69 Jan 9	80 Sept 28	80	82
Do 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	36⅝ Mar 6	20 Jan 3	30 Sept 28	30	..
Do 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	21 Jun 21	8 Jan 18	19¼ Sept 3	..	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*J J	..	..	95 De 27,99	..	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. Div. 5s, 1947	*J J	..	..	102 Jne 29,99	106	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J J	..	..	106 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Cen. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	M N*	108 Mar 30	104⅞ Jul 24	104⅞ July 24	103½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1987	J J*	137½ Mar 2	127 Jan 22	130⅞ Sept 28	130⅝	..
Do do registered	Q J	137 Mar 2	127 Jan 17	130 July 24	..	..
Leh. & Wilk. Coal 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	Q M	106 Mar 15	106 Mar 15	106 July 9	101½	..
Do consol. 7s, ext. at 4½ to June 1, 1910	Q March	105½ Jul 31	102 Jun 21	103½ Sept 27	103	104
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	J J*	116⅝ Jun 4	112 Jul 25	113⅝ Sept 26	..	114½
Ches. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	A O	117 Apr 10	113½ Jun 8	114 Aug 22	114	116½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	A O	119 Feb 10	115⅝ May 15	117½ July 16	..	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	122 Feb 7	119 Jul 22	121½ Sept 26	120	..
Do do registered	*M N	121 Jun 24	116 Apr 20	116 July 15	..	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*M S	108⅝ Jun 15	104 Jan 4	106½ Sept 28	106	106½
Do do registered	*M S	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103 Apr 18	103½	105
Do R. & A. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*J J	107½ Apr 30	103 Sep 9	103 Sept 9	103	104½
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*J J	103 Jan 11	99 Jul 13	99 Sept 23	99	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J J*	..	..	103 No 26,00	103	..
Do Warm Sp. Val. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M S	..	..	101¼ Ap 29,99	103½	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big S. 5s, 1902	*M S	102¼ Jan 14	100 Sep 11	100⅝ Sept 21	100⅝	..
Chi. & Alton s. f. g. 6s, 1903	*M N	105⅝ Jan 9	103½ Jun 4	103⅝ June 4	103⅝	..
Miss. R. Bdge 1st 6s, s. f., 1912	A O*	..	..	105⅝ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi. & Alton ref. 3s, 1949	A O*	94 Jan 12	87½ Sep 24	88 Sept 24	..	..
Do certificates of interest		93⅝ Jun 4	91½ Jan 3	93⅝ June 4	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry g. 3½s, 1950	J J*	87½ Jun 21	83¾ Jan 14	84½ Sept 27	84¼	85
Chi., Bur. & Q. con. 7s, 1903	J J*	109⅝ Jun 28	106⅝ Jul 8	106⅝ Sept 17	106⅝	..
Do s. f. 5s, 1901	A O*	102⅝ Mar 1	100⅛ Apr 9	102 Aug 26	101⅝	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*M N	112⅛ Apr 16	108⅝ Jul 29	110 Sept 24	109½	110
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	A O*	115⅝ Aug 30	114 Apr 12	115⅛ Aug 30	115⅛	..
Do do do 4s, 1919	A O*	107 Mar 8	104½ Apr 17	105⅛ July 22	105⅛	..
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*F A	102¼ Jan 7	101 Sep 26	101 Sept 26	100⅝	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	M S*	100⅝ Jun 4	100⅝ Jun 4	100⅝ June 4	102	..
Do Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	*F A	..	..	104⅛ Ap 11,00	..	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	J J*	104½ Jan 28	101⅛ Jul 13	102⅛ Sept 27	102	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*M N	113 Apr 2	110 Sep 13	111⅛ Sept 27	110⅝	111½
Do do registered	*M N	112⅜ Apr 17	109⅝ Aug 9	109⅝ Aug 9	..	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*M S	123⅝ Feb 25	121 Mar 13	121 June 25	118⅝	..
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	J D*	115 May 10	112 Aug 2	112⅝ Sept 18	112⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	A O*	140 Mar 29	135⅝ Jan 11	137⅝ Aug 14	138	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	M N*	127 Apr 26	115 Jan 2	122⅝ Sept 25	122¼	123
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	115 My 11,00	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal R. 1st 5s, 1936	*J J	125 Mar 10	112⅝ Jan 23	119½ Aug 14	120¼	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—						
L., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	J J*	117 Apr 15	113 Jan 21	114 Sept 16	..	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 5s, 1947	J J*	114½ Jun 6	106⅝ Jan 31	111½ Aug 14	..	..
Do ref. g. 6s, 1947	J J*	126½ Jun 18	115 Jan 15	124 Aug 23	121	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
C. M. & St. P. 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	J J*	192¼ Apr 23	180 May 31	180 May 31	..	..
Do 7s, £, 1902	J J*	..	..	172½ Ap 10,00	..	..
Do 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	*J J	190 Jan 28	188½ Jan 28	190 Jan 28	..	..
Do con. 7s, 1905	*J J	194 Apr 29	180 Jul 25	182½ Sept 23	..	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	J J*	188 Apr 9	185½ Jan 14	188 Apr 9	..	..
Do Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	J J*	117½ May 22	113 Jul 30	113 Aug 8	114	115½
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	J J*	119 Apr 4	117⅝ Jan 2	118 June 14	116	..
Do 1st So. Minn. 6s, 1910	*J J	119½ Mar 11	114⅝ Jul 20	116⅝ Sept 27	115½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*J J	126⅝ Apr 18	120⅝ Aug 12	120⅝ Aug 12	..	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*J J	110⅝ May 24	110⅝ Jan 15	110⅝ May 24	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*J J	119 Feb 7	116 Sep 10	116 Sept 28	115½	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*J J	122 Mar 5	116½ Aug 8	118 Sept 28	117½	118
Do C. & M. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	J J*	122⅜ Apr 1	118 Aug 6	119¼ Sept 5	119	120
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	J J*	110⅝ Jan 9	108 Jul 30	108 July 30	110	..
Do C. & L. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	121 Apr 13	116⅝ Jul 1	116⅝ July 1	116⅝	..
Do Wis. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	J J*	120 Feb 27	116⅝ Jul 9	116⅝ Aug 21	117⅛	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	J J*	115⅝ May 2	111⅛ Aug 15	113 Sept 25	112½	113½
Do Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	*J J	..	..	137⅛ Jul 18,99	132	..
Do Dak. & Gt. So. g. 5s, 1916	*J J	116½ Mar 2	111¾ Aug 8	112⅝ Sept 17	113	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Ser. A, May, 1989	J J	114½ Mar 1	110 Jul 3	110⅛ Sept 17	..	110¼
Do do registered	Q J	..	..	105½ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & N. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	*J D	119⅝ Feb 11	116 Jul 2	116 July 2	115½	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*J D	122 Mar 11	118⅝ Sep 12	118⅝ Sept 12	118⅝	..
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	Q F	142½ Apr 17	139⅝ Jan 15	140 Sept 27	..	140
Do gold 7s, 1902	J D*	108 Mar 19	104½ Jun 20	105⅛ Sept 17	104⅝	..
Do do registered	J D*	108 Mar 26	104⅛ Jul 2	104⅛ July 2	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	A O*	116⅝ Mar 8	113½ May 13	116 July 23	..	117
Do do registered	A O*	..	..	111 Oc 18,00	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	A O*	110⅝ Mar 12	108⅛ Jan 24	108⅝ Aug 12	..	..
Do do registered	A O*	107⅝ May 24	107⅝ May 24	107⅝ May 24	..	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*M N	125⅝ Jan 8	121½ May 7	122 Aug 15	122½	125½
Do do registered	*M N	123 May 27	122 Jan 11	123 May 28	..	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	M N*	110⅝ Apr 17	108 Jan 7	110 Aug 27	100	110¼
Do do registered	M N*	108⅝ Apr 17	108⅝ Apr 17	108⅝ Apr 17	..	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	A O 15	117⅝ Aug 6	116 Jan 18	117⅝ Aug 16	..	117⅝
Do do registered	A O 15	..	..	117⅝ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do ext. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	F A 15	112 Mar 20	108¼ Jul 1	108⅝ July 1	..	..
Do do registered	F A 15	..	..	107 Mr 7, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	M N*	110½ Mar 20	109¼ Mar 18	110 Apr 26	..	..
Do do registered	Q F	..	..	108 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Su. 1st 6s, 1901	J J*	..	..	108⅝ Fe 26,00	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 6s, 1907	M N*	..	..	120⅝ No 10,00	120	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	M S*	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	113 Jan 23	110	..
Ottum., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*M S	111¼ Jun 29	110⅝ Aug 20	110⅝ Aug 20	110	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*M S	112 Mar 20	111 Mar 20	111 June 4	110⅝	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*M N	141¼ Apr 19	135½ May 20	137 Sept 28	137	..
Do conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*F A	107⅛ Feb 21	107⅛ Feb 21	107⅛ Feb 21	104⅝	..
Do ext. and imp. s. f. 5s, 1929	*F A	127⅝ Jun 25	123½ Feb 4	125½ Sept 27	123½	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	J J*	143 Apr 12	138½ Jan 2	140 Sept 25	141	..
Do Ashland Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*M S	143⅝ Apr 8	143⅝ Apr 8	143⅝ Apr 8	138½	..
Do incomes, 1911	*M N	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	113 Apr 25	111	..
Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. 6s, 1917	J J*	131¼ May 6	127¼ Jul 16	128 Sept 25	127½	..
Do registered	J J*	132⅝ Mar 27	126⅝ Jul 22	127½ Sept 18	126½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*J J	110 Jan 25	106 Sep 10	106⅝ Sept 27	106¼	106⅝
Do do registered	*J J	108 May 25	105½ Jun 18	106⅝ Sept 23	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1905	*J J	99⅝ Feb 20	99⅝ Feb 20	99⅝ Feb 20	..	..
Do 1st 2½s, 1905	*J J	..	..	86⅝ Au 25,00	88	..
Do extension 4s, 1905	*J J	..	..	97 De 19,00	..	..
Keo. & Des M. 1st 5s, 1923	A O*	112½ Mar 21	110⅝ Apr 3	111⅝ Aug 5	110	..
Do small bonds, 1923	A O*	..	..	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*J D	142 May 7	134½ Jan 18	138⅝ Sept 27	[illegible]	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*M N	140½ Mar 11	134 Feb 8	138 Sept 27	137½	..
St. P. & Sioux C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*J J	132 Jun 3	129 Aug 12	130 Sept 24	130	..
North. Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*J J	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	140 Mar 22	..	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	J J*	98 Mar 15	92 Jan 8	94⅝ Sept 28	..	94¾
Chi. & W. Ind. 1st s. f. 6s, 1919	M N*	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ Jul 11	107¼ July 11	105	..
Do gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	Q M	119⅝ Jan 2	117 Sep 17	118 Sept 18	116½	..
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s, 1921, coup. off	J D*	..	..	100 Oc 28,99	..	..
Choc., Okla. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1910	J J	..	..	108 Ja 17, 00	..	..
C., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	A O*	..	..	115 De 14,00	112¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*J J	..	..	112½ Oc 10,00	..	..
Cin., D. & Iron. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*M N	115 Mar 15	113 May 22	114 July 3	..	..
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*J D	105½ Mar 27	101 Jan 4	103 Sept 26	104⅝	106
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*J J	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99 Jan 10	99⅝	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	M N*	105⅝ Apr 9	102 May 16	103 July 29	103	..
Do do registered	M N*	..	..	99 My 4, 99	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	M S*	100 Apr 2	100 Apr 2	100 June 14	100	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	..	..	88 No 22,99	102	103
C., W. & M. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	J J*	104¼ Apr 8	98⅝ Jan 15	102⅝ Aug 20	102	104
C., I., S. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, Au., 1936	Q F	106 Jun 6	104 May 7	104⅝ Sept 20	105¼	106
Do con. 6s, 1920	*M N	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
C., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	115⅝ Feb 18	113⅝ Jan 18	114⅝ Aug 14	115	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*A O	100⅝ Sep 24	95 Apr 8	100⅝ Sept 24	100½	102
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	79⅝ Sep 27	45⅝ Jan 22	78 Sept 27	77½	78¼
C., C., C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*J D	138 Jun 10	130 May 10	131½ July 29	129	131½
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*J J	138⅝ Jun 18	133 Jul 22	133 July 22	135	..
Cin., Laf. & Chi. 7s, 1901	M S*	..	..	105⅝ No [illegible]	..	..
C. & S. 1st gtd. C.C.C. & I. 1901	*A O	..	..	101⅝ De 7, 00	..	..
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1938	A O*	..	..	111 Se 5, 00	..	..
Clev. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*J J	130½ Mar 8	129½ May 29	129⅝ May 29	125½	130
Col. Mid. Ry 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J*	87⅝ Mar 1	78 Jan 24	79⅝ Sept 27	80	81
Do 1st g. 4s, 1947	J J*	87 Mar 30	77 Jan 28	82⅝ Sept 28	80	..
Col. & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	*F A	90¼ Apr 30	83 Jan 4	87⅝ Sept 28	87½	88
Conn. & Pass. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*A O	..	..	105 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	M S*	129½ Jan 8	120⅝ Apr 10	120⅝ Apr 10	118	..
Syr., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	A O*	117⅝ May 6	117⅝ May 6	117⅝ May 6	118	119
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*M N	140 Feb 19	136⅝ Jun 25	[illegible]	136	138
Do 7s, 1871-1901	A O*	104⅝ Feb 4	101⅝ Apr 4	[illegible]	101½	..
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*J D	140⅝ Apr 9	138⅝ Jul 10	[illegible]	136⅝	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	[illegible] Oc 26	..	..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	J J	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] July 1	[illegible]	..
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	F A	[illegible] Jul 2	[illegible]	119 July 2	[illegible]	109¾
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Sept 25	[illegible]	..
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] May 7	[illegible]	..
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do registered	*A O	..	..	122 Jne 6, 99	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*A O	111½ Jun 18	111⅛ Jun 6	111½ July 1	112	113
Do do registered	*A O	112⅝ Feb 15	112 Jun 27	112 June 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*M N	153⅝ Jun 25	150⅝ May 3	152¼ July 18	..	..
Do registered	*M N	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	151 Jan 17	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*J J	104½ Jun 25	100 Jan 28	102½ Sept 28	..	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*J J	111 May 20	108 Jan 10	111 June 11	108⅝	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*J D	113 Sep 28	107 Jan 10	113 Sept 28	113	115
Den. & Southw. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1929	J D*	96 Jun 28	82½ Sep 6	94 Sept 21	..	..
Des Moines Un. Ry 1st g. 5s, 1917	M N*	111 Feb 28	108⅝ Jan 19	111 Feb 28	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*J D	102 Jul 22	102 Jul 22	102 July 22	..	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*J D	91⅝ Mar 28	85 Jan 23	90½ July 22	..	..
Dul. & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	A O*	116 Sep 3	110½ Jan 16	116 Sept 23	115	..
Dul., Red W. & So. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*J J	..	..	92½ Fe 11,98	..	..
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	115 Mar 18	112 Jan 11	113½ May 17	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	112½ Apr 18	112½ Apr 18	112½ Apr 18	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*M N	119⅝ Jan 7	118⅝ Jan 28	118⅝ Jan 28	..	121
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	121 Jan 7	120⅝ Apr 13	120⅝ Apr 13	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*M S	118 Jan 28	111 Jul 29	111 July 29	..	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	A O*	124 Feb 11	123⅝ Mar 6	123⅝ Mar 6	120	125
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*J D	107 Jul 1	107 Jul 1	107 July 1	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	M S*	143½ Feb 20	139 Sep 24	139⅝ Sept 25	139⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	M S*	135½ Mar 20	135¼ May 17	135¼ May 17	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	A O*	140 Feb 28	137 Jun 25	137⅝ Aug 29	137½	..
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	*J D	138½ Apr 3	136½ Apr 3	136⅝ Apr 3	133½	136½
Jefferson 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	A O	108 Jun 3	105 Apr 10	107 Sept 28	105½	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*M N	123 Apr 14	120 Jan 8	122½ Sept 25	122½	..
N.Y., L.E. & W., D.&I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	J J*	121 May 22	118½ Aug 7	118½ Aug 7	111	..
N. Y. & G'wood L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*M N	..	..	109 Oc 27, 98	115	..
Erie 1st con. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*J J	101¼ Jun 26	95½ Jan 21	98 Sept 28	97½	98
Do registered	J J	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	99 Aug 16	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	*J J	91 Jun 24	82¼ Jan 21	87⅞ Sept 27	88	88½
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*F A	96½ Jun 13	92½ Aug 12	93 Sept 25	92	93
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st ref. g. 5s, 1937	*J J	118½ Mar 9	111 Jan 4	115 Aug 21	..	119½
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*F A	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	94 Feb 11	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	F A*	107¼ Jun 26	100 Mar 6	106 Sept 16	106⅝	110
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*M N	115½ Jun 8	115½ Jun 8	115½ June 8	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*J D	111½ May 3	107⅝ Jan 11	110 Sept 27	108½	110
Midland R. of N.J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*A O	118⅝ Mar 18	115½ May 16	115½ May 16	116½	119
Eureka Springs R. 1st g. 6s, 1933	*F A	..	..	65 No 10,97	..	..
Ev. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	J J*	126 Jun 6	123 Jul 8	123 July 8	125	..
Do 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111 Mar 19	107 May 28	109 Aug 27	..	..
Do Mt. Ver. 1st g. 6s, 1923	*A O	..	..	110 May, 93	..	..
Do Sul. Co. Br. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*A O	..	..	110 Sep., 91	..	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	J J	114 Aug 26	108 Feb 21	114 Aug 26	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	..	..	100 Se 6, 00	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	..	..	80½ May, 96	102	..
Fort St. Un. D. Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	J J	..	..	105 Mr 11,98	..	..
Ft. W. & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	J D*	111 May 20	76½ Jan 4	103½ Sept 27	103	105
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	J J*	92 Jan 6	67 Jan 21	80½ Sept 26	..	86½
Gal., H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s, 1913	*A O	103 Jan 2	101 May 31	101 May 31	103	104¼
Ga. & Ala. R. 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	..	..	106 De 12,98	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	..	..	98½ No 27,00	..	..
Ga., Car. & No. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	..	..	98½ Ja 22, 00	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A		67⅝ Feb 14	65 Jan 2	67½ June 25	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B		14⅝ Apr 22	7⅝ Jan 7	8½ Sept 10	..	..
Hock. Val. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1999	J J*	109⅝ Jun 25	103½ Jan 7	106½ Sept 27	106	107
Col. & H. Val. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1948	A O*	106⅝ Feb 6	104⅝ May 18	105 Sept 28	105	..
Illinois Cent. 1st g. 4s, 1894-1951	*J J	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	115½ Apr 3	113	..
Do registered	*J J	..	..	113½ Mr 12,00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	107½ Mar 28	104 Aug 14	104 Aug 14	102	..
Do do registered	*J J	..	..	102 Ap 15,98	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1952	*A O	106 Jul 8	104 Apr 12	105 July 24	105¾	106½
Do do registered		..	..	104 Fe 1, 99	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 4s, 1953	M N*	106 Apr 10	102 May 16	105⅝ Sept 26	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	98 Ja 9, 00	..	..
Do West. Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	F A*	115¼ Jan 29	112½ Aug 26	113⅝ Sept 26	112⅝	..
Do Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	J J*	103 Mar 4	100½ Jul 8	101½ Aug 14	101½	..
Do Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	J D*	..	..	102½ Sep., 96	111½	..
Do Mid. Riv. reg. 5s, 1921	F A*	..	..	123 My 24,99	118½	..
Do Springf. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1951	*J J	..	..	100 No 7, 00	..	..
Do St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	J J*	91 Mar 23	90 Mar 5	90¼ Apr 17	..	..
Do do g. 3½s, 1951	J J*	102¼ Jan 15	102 Jan 28	102¼ Apr 13	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	101½ Oc 28, 99	..	..
C., St. L. & N. O. g. 5s, 1951	*J D 15	129½ Jun 12	126 Jan 15	127½ Sept 27	127	..
Do do registered	*J D 15	124 Sep 24	123½ Feb 14	124 Sept 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1951	*J D 15	..	..	100⅝ No 14,00	99	..
Do Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	J D*	107¼ Jan 16	107¼ Jan 16	107¼ Jan 16	..	106½
Belle. & Carond. 1st 6s, 1923	*J D	124 May 16	124 May 16	124 May 16	..	..
St. L. South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	M S*	..	..	102½ No 16,00	103	..
Car. & Shawn. 1st g. 4s, 1932	*M S	..	..	99 No 22,98	..	..
Ind., Dec. & W. 1st g. 5s, 1935	*J J	107 May 27	105 Mar 20	107 Sept 24	104	..
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 1st g. 4s, 1950	J J*	99½ Apr 25	99⅛ Apr 25	99¼ Apr 25	..	100
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	M N*	128 Aug 24	124 May 24	126½ Sept 25	125½	127½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1909	M S*	103 Aug 27	96 May 13	100 Sept 25	..	101
Do 3d g. 4s, 1921	M S*	80 Aug 30	65 Mar 6	80 Aug 30	..	78
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	118 Jun 24	115¼ Jan 21	117½ Sept 20	..	..
Kansas City South. 3s, 1950	*A O	72½ Mar 14	67 Jan 3	69 Sept 28	69	69½
Do registered		..	..	63½ Oc 16, 00	..	..
Lake Erie & W. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*J J	124½ Apr 3	118⅝ Jul 15	120 Sept 25	120	123½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1941	J J*	120 May 27	117 Jan 21	118 Sept 27	..	..
North. Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	A O*	115½ Jan 9	110 May 13	110 July 16	..	..
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) col. g. 5s, 1997	*M N	110½ May 13	110½ May 13	110½ May 13	..	..
Lehigh Val. (N.Y.) 1st g. 4½s, 1940	J J*	111⅝ Apr 9	108½ Jul 12	110 Aug 13	109½	110½
Do registered	J J*	111 Mar 25	109½ Jan 24	111 Mar 25	..	..
Lehigh V. Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	A O*	..	..	112 Jul 9, 00	117	..
Do registered, 1941	A O*	..	..	109½ Oc 18, 99	..	..
Leh. Val. C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	*J J	109 Jun 27	109 Jun 27	109 June 27	107	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S*	100 Mar 26	95 Jan 29	96½ June 4	..	..
El., Cor. & N. 1st g. pf. 6s, 1914	*A O	..	..	99½ Feb., 93	..	..
Do gtd. g. 5s, 1914	*A O	..	..	101½ Se 1, 99	..	..
Long Isl. 1st con. 5s, July, 1931	Q J	123 Jan 10	121 Jul 23	121 July 23	121	..
Do gold 4s, 1932	*J D	..	..	100 Oc 1, 00	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	*J D	105 Mar 20	100 Sep 26	100 Sept 26	100	102¼
Do unified g. 4s, 1949	*M S	101 Mar 21	97½ Mar 2	97½ Sept 10	97	99
Do deb. g. 5s, 1934	*J D	95 Feb 15	95 Feb 15	95 Feb 15	..	..
Do Ferry g. 4½s, 1922	*M S	105 Jan 2	102¼ Mar 20	105 June 24	..	105½
Bklyn & Mon. 1st g. gtd. 5s, 1911	*M S	110 Feb 26	109½ Jun 17	109½ June 17	108½	..
N. Y. & Rway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*M S	..	..	105 My 4, 00	110	112
N. Y. B. & M. B. 1st con. 5s, 1935	A O*	..	..	107 Ja 31, 99	110	..
L.I., N.S.B. 1st cn. gtd. g. 5s, Oc. 1932	Q J	..	..	113 De 28,00	..	..
Louis. & Nash., Cecil. Br. 7s, 1907	*M S	..	..	106 De 31,00	..	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*J J	130⅝ Jun 11	130 Jan 19	130 July 23	128¼	..
Do do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	119½ May 17	119½ May 17	119½ May 17	116	..
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	116 Apr 9	116 Apr 9	116 Apr 9	..	..
Do gen. 6s, 1930	*J D	120½ Apr 23	112 Jan 2	119¼ Sept 18	119	119¼
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	..	..	115 De 5, 00	..	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S	126¼ Jan 22	126¼ Jan 22	126¼ Jan 22	124½	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*M S	73½ Aug 26	73½ Aug 26	73½ Aug 26	..	72
Do s. f. (S.&N.Ala.) g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	..	94½ Jan., 92	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*M N	114½ Jul 16	111 Jan 24	114 Sept 5	113½	..
Do col. tr. 5-20 g. 4s, 1903-18	*A O	102 Mar 22	99 Apr 12	101⅝ Sept 28	101½	102½
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	104¼ Jun 20	99⅝ Jan 7	102 Sept 27	101⅞	102
Do Pen. & Atl. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	117 Sep 27	111½ Apr 12	117 Sept 27	115	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅝ Jun 28	110½ Jan 3	112½ Sept 10	..	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	112 Jan 10	110½ Mar 28	110½ Mar 28	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115 May 28	111 Aug 29	111 Aug 28	111	..
Do S. & N. Ala. cn. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	115½ Aug 27	110 Feb 28	115½ Aug 27	110⅝	..
Ky. Cent. Ry g. 4s, 1987	J J*	102 Jun 12	96⅝ Jan 10	100 Sept 18	99½	..
Louis. Ry Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	J J	..	..	109 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lx. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	..	..	108 Ja 18, 98	..	..
L. & Jef. Bdge Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*M S	100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	100 Mar 19	97	..
Manhattan Ry con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	106½ Feb 5	103½ Aug 1	104¼ Sept 27	104	104½
Do registered		105¼ May 7	105⅝ May 7	105¼ May 7	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	117½ Mar 1	114 Sep 9	115 Sept 27	115	116
Mex. Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	90 Jun 25	80½ Jan 10	84½ Sept 24	..	..
Do 1st con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	38¼ Jun 17	26 Jan 21	31½ Sept 27	31	32
Do 2d con. inc. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	27 Jun 17	13 Jan 17	21½ Sept 25	..	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	91¼ Jun 25	82¼ Mar 12	90½ July 29	..	..
Mex. National 1st g. 6s, 1927	*J D	..	..	103½ Ap 19,00	..	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, A, July, 1917, cpn. due Sep. 1, '89, stpd., 1½ p.c. pd.	M S	86 Apr 23	85 Jul 1	85 July 1	86	..
Do 2d inc. g. 6s, B, July, 1917	A	25 Jul 1	23 Jun 6	25 July 1	28	..
Mex. North. 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	..	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D	147½ Feb 15	147½ Feb 15	147½ Feb 15	145	150
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	120½ Aug 28	116½ Jan 10	120 Sept 5	120	121½
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	105 Jul 1	97 Mar 5	103 Sept 27	..	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D	122⅜ May 22	119 Jun 13	119 June 25	119	..
Do Southwest. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	122½ Feb 7	122⅜ Feb 7	122⅜ Feb 7	119	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*A O	123½ Apr 3	123½ Apr 3	123½ Apr 3	..	..
Minn., S. St. M. & Atl. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	103⅝ Apr 3	102 Apr 3	103½ Apr 3	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st conv. 4s, 1938	J J*	98 Apr 3	96 Apr 3	98 Apr 3	95	100
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	99⅝ Jun 12	96¼ Jan 19	98¼ Sept 28	98¼	99
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87 Jun 17	75 Jan 4	82 Sept 26	81½	82½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	106 Apr 19	97 Jan 9	102½ Sept 24	..	..
M., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	106 Aug 27	98 Jan 17	106 Sept 27	..	106½
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	91 Mar 19	87½ Jan 11	90⅝ July 24	..	92
Dal. & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	100 Mar 5	98 Sep 26	98 Sept 26	99	..
Boonville Bridge gtd. g. 7s, 1906	*M N	..	..	100⅝ No 22,[illegible]	..	..
Sher., Shr. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J D	105⅝ Apr 24	92¼ Jan 31	105⅝ July [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	111 Sep 27	107 Apr 2	111 Sept 27	..	110
Missouri Pac. 1st con. 6s, 1920	M N*	125¼ Apr 30	119½ Jan 22	123⅝ Sept 27	122¼	124¼
Do 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	117 Apr 11	114 May 31	114 June 12	113½	115
Do tr. g. 5s, stpd., Jan., 1917	M S	109⅝ Jun 17	100⅝ Jan 4	105 Sept 27	104⅝	104⅞
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110 Jun 18	103 Jan 3	106 Sept 24	106	..
Cent. Br. Ry 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*F A	90⅝ Aug 5	90 Aug 16	90 Sept 27	90	92½
Leroy & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	100 Mar 14	100 Mar 14	100 May 1	..	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	107 Jun 28	105 Aug 28	105 Aug 28	104⅝	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	118 Mar 28	113 Jan 8	115 June 6	111	..
St. L. & I. M. gn. con. r. r. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	119 Mar 24	114 Jan 2	118 Sept 28	117½	118
Do do [illegible]	*A O	118½ Jun 5	114½ Feb 19	116½ June 6	..	..
Do do [illegible]	J J*	95⅝ Mar 26	84½ Jan 4	91½ Sept 27	91½	92
Mobile & Birm. [illegible]	J J*	..	..	110⅝ Fe 20, 00	108	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	132 Apr 8	127½ Jan 7	129½ Sept 11	129⅝	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	130 Jan 31	121 Jul 13	125 Aug 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	96⅝ Feb 14	87½ Jan 5	88½ Sept 4	..	..
Do do J. P. Morgan & Co. certs.		96 Mar 11	94 Sep 11	94 Sept 11	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	116⅝ Apr 16	110 Jan 5	113 Sept 9	114	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	101½ Apr 24	100 Mar 19	101¼ Apr 24	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	130 Jun 21	126½ Aug 12	126½ Sept 23	125½	130
Do 2d 6s, 1901	J J	..	..	100 Jul 11,00	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, [illegible]	A O	116 Mar 28	111 Jan 2	115 Sept 5	..	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, [illegible]		..	..	111 De 20,99	..	..
Do 1st 6s, McM. M. W. & Al.		..	..	108 Mar., 96	114	..
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasper Br., [illegible]		..	..	112 De 1, 99	120	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien g. 6s, [illegible]	A O	..	..	106½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st 7s, [illegible]	J J	109 May [illegible]	104½ Jul 24	106⅝ Sept 29	106⅝	[illegible]
Do registered		[illegible] May 17	[illegible]	[illegible] Sept 27	..	..
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Sept 11	..	..

KEY TO BOND

The following is a list of b
not appear in their proper a
der in the "Complete Bond Q
but are here so arranged. O
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they are given in the table re

RAILROAD BOND

Road.	Sy
Alabama Central	Sou
Alabama Midland	Sav
Albany & Susquehanna	Del
Allegheny Valley	Pen
Allegheny & Western	Buf
American Dock & Improve	Cent
Atlantic & Danville	Sout
Atlantic & Yadkin	South
Austin & Northwestern	Sout
Battle Creek & Stur	Mich
Beech Creek	N. Y
Belleville & Carondelet	Illino
Booneville Bridge Co.	Mo.,
Brooklyn & Montauk	Long
Brunswick & Western	Sav.
Buffalo, New York & Erie	Erie.
Buffalo & Southwestern	Erie.
Carbondale & Shawneeton	Illino
Carolina Central	Seab
Carthage & Adirondack	N. Y
Cedar Rap., Iowa Falls & N.	Bur.
Central Ohio	Balt
Central Pacific	Sout
Chicago & Erie	Erie
Chicago & St. Louis	At.
Chi., St. L. & New Orleans	Illin
Chi., St. L. & Pittsburg	Penn
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & C.	C.,
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland	C.,
Clearfield & Mahoning	Buff
Cleveland & Marietta	Penn
Cleveland & Pittsburg	Penn
Columbia & Greenville	Sout
Columbus & Hocking Valley	Hoc
Col. Connect. & Term	Nor
Dakota & Great Southern	Chi.
Dallas & Waco	Mo.
Del. River R. R. & Bridge Co.	Pen
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	Chi.
Des Moines & Minneapolis	Chi.
Detroit, Minn. & Toledo	Lak
Eastern Railway of Minn.	St.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	Sou
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy	Che
Elmira, Cortland & Northern	Leh
Erie & Pittsburg	Pen
Escanaba & Lake Superior	Chi
Fargo & Southern	Chi
Flint & Pere Marquette	Per
Fort Smith & Van B. B.	St.
Gal., Harrisburg & S. A.	Sou
Georgia Pacific	Sou
Gila Valley, G. & Northern	Sou
Gouverneur & Oswego	N.
Grand Rapids & Ind.	Pen
Grey's Point Terminal	St.
Hannibal & St. Joseph	Chi
Housatonic R. R.	N.
Houston, E. & W. Texas	Sou
Houston & Texas Central	So
Iowa Midland	Ch
Jefferson R. R.	Er
Kalamazoo, All. & G. R.	La
Kanawha & Michigan	To
Kansas City & Pacific	M
Kansas Midland	St
Kentucky Central	Lo
Keokuk & Des Moines	Ch
Knoxville & Ohio	So
Lake Shore & Michigan South.	N.
Lehigh & Hudson River	Ce
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	Ce
Leroy & Caney Valley	Mi
Long Dock	Er
La. & Missouri River	Ch
Louis., New Alb. & Chi.	Ch
Mahoning Coal	La
McKeesport & B. Varnon	N.
Metropolitan Elevated	Ma
Michigan Central	N.
Midland of New Jersey	Er
Mil., Lake Shore & Western	Ch
Milwaukee & Madison	Ch
Milwaukee & Northern	Ch
Milwaukee & St. Paul	Ch
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Bu
Minneapolis Union	St.
Mississippi River Bridge	Ch
Mobile & Ohio	Sou
Mohawk & Malone	N.
Monongahela River	Ba
Montana Central	St.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas	So
Morris & Essex	De
Nash., Flor. & Shef.	Lo
New Haven & Derby	N.
New Jersey Junction R. R.	N
Newport & Cincin. Bridge Co.	Pe
N. Y., Brook. & Man. Beach	Lo
N. Y. & Greenwood Lake	Er
N. Y. & Harlem	N
N. Y., Lack. & Western	De
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	Er
N. Y. & New England	N.
N. Y. & Northern	N
N. Y. & Putnam	N
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach	Lo
N. Y., Susquehanna & West.	Er
N. Y., Texas & Mexico	So
Northern Illinois	Ch
Northern Ohio	La
Northern Railway of Cal.	So
North Wisconsin	C.
Northern & Montreal	N.
Ohio, Ind. & Western	C.
Oregon Railway & Navigation	Ur
Oregon & California	So
Oregon Short Line	Ur
Oswego & Rome	N.
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P.	Ch
Pacific of Missouri	Mi
Pensacola & Atlantic	Lo
Peoria & Eastern	C.
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	Pe
Pitts., Fort Worth & Chicago	Pe
Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	N.
Rensselaer & Saratoga	De
Richmond & Danville	Sou
Richmond & Mecklenburg	Sou
Rochester & Pittsburg	Bu
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	N.
St. Louis & Cairo	Mo
St. Louis & Iron Mountain	Mi
St. L., K. C. & N., St. C. Bge.	W
St. Louis Merchants' Bge.	Te
St. Louis Southern	Ill
St. Paul & Duluth	No
St. Paul & Northern Pacific	No
St. Paul & Sioux City	C.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass	So
Scioto Valley & N. E.	No
Sherman, Shreveport & South	M
Silver Springs, O. & G.	Sa
South Carolina & Georgia	So
South. & North. Alabama	Lo
Sunbury & Lewiston	Pe
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y.	De
Tebo & Neosho	M
Texas & New Orleans	So
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	P.
Utah Central	R.
Utah Northern	U
Utica & Black River	N
Verdigris Valley, Ind. & W.	
Virginia Midland	S
Warren Railroad	I
Wash., Ohio & Western	S
Washington Central	N
Western North Carolina	S
West Shore	
West Virginia & Pittsburg	
Wilkesbarre & Easton	
Wilmar & Sioux Falls	
Winona & St. Paul	
MISCELLANEOUS	
Cahaba Coal Mining Co.	
Chi. Gaslight & Coke Co.	
Clearfield Bituminous Coal	
Consumers Gas Co.	
DeBardeleben Coal & Iron Co.	
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	
Edison Electric Ill. of Brook.	
Equitable Gas & Fuel	
Mutual Fuel Gas Co.	
Mutual Union Tel. Co.	

1901

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	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do do registered.....M S*	106⅞ Feb 21	105 Apr 30	105¼ May 20	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1890-1905.....*J D	103⅜ Apr 30	102¼ Jan 16	103⅜ Apr 30	..	..
Do do registered.....*J D	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	102¼ Jan 16	..	..
Do deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905.*M N	103⅝ Apr 30	101 Jul 26	101 Aug 1	..	..
Do do registered.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	102⅜ Au 1, 99	..	..
Do g. mtge. 3½s, 1997.....J J*	110¾ Apr 24	107½ Sep 11	108½ Sept 26	109	..
Do do registered.....J J*	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	109½ May 20	..	..
Do Mich. Cen. col. g. 3½s, 1998 *F A	97½ Jan 15	93⅞ Aug 1	95⅝ Sept 28	94	96
Do do registered.....*F A	97 Jan 11	96 Mar 27	96 Mar 27	..	..
Do Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998.*F A	99 Jan 25	95 May 16	96 Sept 27	95¾	96¼
Do do registered.....*F A	97½ Jan 10	94 Aug 20	94 Sept 20	..	..
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361.....*J J	116½ Mar 5	111 Jul 11	113½ Sept 27	..	113½
Do registered.....*J J	115½ Mar 28	110½ Jul 12	112 Sept 20	..	113½
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936.....J J*	112⅛ Jan 30	111 Mar 1	111 Mar 1	110½	..
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clear.Bl.C. 1st s.f.gtd.4s,S.A,1940.J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	115⅝ My 2, 00	..	..
N. J. Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	102 Fe 3, 00	103	..
R.,W.& O.cn.1st ext.5s,July,1922.A O	129 Sep 11	125½ May 20	128 Sept 11	127	..
Do Ter. R. 1st g. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915..*F A	.. ....	.. ....	113 Ap 13,99	109⅛	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922..J J*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oc 15, 00	110	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991..M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jul 6, 00	..	..
Do income 5s, Sep., 1992.....Sep.	109¾ Aug 30	99¼ Aug 6	105½ Sept 28	..	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927.....A O*	122½ May 8	121 Jan 18	122½ May 8	120	125
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906...F A*	117⅝ May 15	117 Feb 13	117⅝ May 15	117¼	..
Lake Shore con. 2d 7s, 1903.....J D*	110¾ Feb 21	108½ Jun 11	108½ Aug 7	109¼	..
Do do registered, 1903.....J D*	111 May 2	109¼ Sep 16	109¼ Sept 16	109¼	..
Do g. 3½s, 1997.....*J D	111¼ May 17	108½ Jun 11	109 Sept 20	109¼	..
Do do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Mr 17,00	..	..
C. & Sp. 1st gtd.,L.S.&M.S.,1901.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934.....J J*	128 Jun 19	128 Jun 19	128 June 19	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Y. 1st gtd.6s,1932.J J*	146⅝ Apr 12	146⅝ Apr 12	146⅝ Apr 12	140	..
Michigan Cen. 1st con. 7s, 1902.*M N	106⅝ Mar 4	102½ May 20	104¼ Sept 27	104⅛	..
Do 1st con. 5s, 1902.....*M N	103¼ Mar 11	101⅞ Sep 24	101⅞ Sept 24	101⅝	..
Do 6s, 1909.....M S*	119 Jan 3	118½ Apr 19	119 June 20	118	..
Do 5s, 1931.....*M S	131⅝ Jun 25	127 Jul 29	130 Aug 15	129	..
Do do registered, March, 1931..Q M	.. ....	.. ....	126 Oc 30, 00	..	..
Do 4s, 1940.....*J J	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	110 Mar 8	..	..
Do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 26,00	..	..
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937..A O*	109⅛ Mar 14	106 Apr 12	108 Sept 26	108	..
Do registered.....A O*	107 Apr 8	105 Sep 26	105 Sept 26	105½	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st reg. 4s,1903.*J D	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	102 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. deb. certs., $1,000.....A O*	203½ Jul 29	196 Apr 11	203 Sept 27	203	..
Do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	187 No 17,99	..	..
Do do small certs., $100.....	197 Jan 17	195 Feb 21	195 Feb 21	..	..
Housatonic R. con. g. 5s, 1937..M N*	136 Mar 12	134 Mar 8	134⅝ July 26	133¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918.....*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s, 1905.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	114 Ja 5, 00	..	..
Do 1st 6s, 1905.....J J	110 Apr 12	108 Sep 27	108 Sept 27	..	..
N.Y.,O. & W.ref.1st g.4s,June,1992.M S	108 Jan 9	102 Sep 13	103 Sept 25	102½	103½
Do do registered, $5,000 only..M S	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 30,98	..	..
Norfolk & South. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*M N	112½ Mar 28	110¼ May 14	112¼ July 23	113	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931.....*M N	136 Apr 2	132 May 21	132 May 21	133	..
Do New River 1st g. 6s, 1932..*A O	134 Aug 20	131 Apr 4	134 Aug 20	133	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934.....*F A	133½ Apr 23	129½ Sep 25	129½ Sept 25	129½	132½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922..*J J	107½ Jun 3	107½ Jun 3	107½ July 1	109	..
Sci. V. & N.E. 1st gtd.g.4s,1989.M N*	103½ Mar 14	99 Jul 16	102 Sept 27	100	101
Nor. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s,1996.A O*	104 Mar 9	99½ Jan 21	103 Sept 27	102½	103
Do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	97⅝ Jul 18,00	..	..
N. P. Ry p.ln.ry&l.g.g.4s,Jan.,1997.Q J	106 Mar 7	103 Jul 15	104⅝ Sept 27	104⅞	105
Do registered.....Q J	105⅞ Mar 26	103½ Jul 12	104¾ Sept 20	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047...Q F	73⅝ Apr 30	69½ Jan 21	72½ Sept 28	72⅛	72¼
Do do registered.....Q F	72⅝ Jun 5	70 Aug 28	70 Aug 28	70	72½
Do St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s, 1996..J D*	102 May 28	99¾ Jul 9	99¾ July 11	..	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921.....J J*	101 Apr 30	95 Sep 7	96⅜ Sept 29	96½	96¾
Do do registered.....	96 Aug 12	96 Aug 12	96 Aug 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923...*F A	131½ Feb 18	128 Sep 3	128 Sept 3	128	..
Do registered certificates.....Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jul 28,99	..	..
Wash. Cen. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948.Q M	.. ....	.. ....	88⅜ My 31,00	88	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931.....F A*	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	122½ Feb 13	..	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917.....A O*	117 Jan 9	111½ Apr 10	112⅞ Sept 27	112	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968.....*J D	106 Jul 12	102 Feb 13	106 July 12	100	..
Nor. Pac. Ter. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933..J J*	119 Jun 20	115½ Jul 8	116 Sept 24	116	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936..*J D	112½ Jun 3	112 Feb 27	112½ June 3	110	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937.....*A O	.. ....	.. ....	95 De 12,00	..	..
Omaha & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1901.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	75 Ap 4, 00	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*J D	111 May 22	108 Jan 9	109 Sept 25	..	109½
Panama s. f. sub. 6s, 1910.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 15,00	..	..
Do do 4½s, 1917.....*A O	105 Jan 31	102 May 17	105 Aug 10	104	107
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921.....J J*	115¼ Mar 12	112 Jul 23	112½ Sept 11	..	113
Do registered, 1921.....J J*	114½ Mar 8	110½ Jul 16	110½ July 16	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s,col.tr.reg.cts.,1937.M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932..A O*	126⅛ Mar 22	122½ Apr 15	123½ Sept 20	122	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Ser. A, 1942.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 22, 00	120	..
Erie & Pitts. gen. 3½s, 1940.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 7, 00	..	..
P.,C.,C. & St.L.cn.g.gt.4½s,A,1940.A O*	118 Mar 28	114 Sep 12	114 Sept 12	114	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942.....*A O	117⅞ Feb 13	113 Jun 6	114 July 2	114	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942.....M N*	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	116½ Feb 14	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945.....M N*	106¼ Jul 24	106¼ Jul 24	106¼ July 24	..	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949.....F A*	99¾ Apr 18	97 May 16	97 May 16	97	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912.....J J*	136½ Feb 19	132½ Sep 25	132½ Sept 25	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912.....J J*	136¾ Apr 12	135 Apr 1	136¾ Apr 12	..	134
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912.....A O	136⅜ Jan 28	128¾ Apr 11	130 Apr 11	129	..
Penn. R. R. Co. re. est. g.4s,1923.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 12,97	..	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen.4s,1944.*M S	.. ....	.. ....	117 My 1, 00	116½	..
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935.*M N	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Mr 7, 00	..	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd.g.4½s,1941.J J*	112½ Jan 25	112 Jan 30	112 Jan 30	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942...*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921.Q F	133½ Jan 26	133¼ Jan 22	133½ Jan 26	..	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921.....M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Oc 31, 00	..	..
Pere Marquette—					
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920.....A O*	127 Feb 4	126 Jan 10	127 Feb 4	123½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	114½ Mar 5	108 Jan 10	114 Aug 19	..	116
Do Pt.Huron Div.1st g.5s,1939.*A O	115½ Mar 28	109 Jan 19	114½ Aug 22	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932.....J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & T. 1st g. 6s, 1922...A O*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98	119	125
P. & L.E.2d g.5s,Ser.A&B,Ja.,1928.A O	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	113	..
P., P. & F. 1st g. 5s, 1916.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	90 Jne 24,99	..	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940.....A O*	118½ Sep 11	113¾ Mar 8	118½ Sept 11	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	100¾ Apr 4	99 Jul 15	99 July 15	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	100¾ Apr 29	98 Jan 21	100 Aug 8	..	..
Pitts., Y. & Ash. 1st con. 5s,1927.M N*	121½ Mar 12	121 Feb 15	121½ Mar 12	119	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997.....*J J	99 Jun 21	92½ Jan 3	95⅝ Sept 28	95½	95⅝
Do registered.....*J J	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	92 Apr 16	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939..J J*	103⅜ Jun 25	98½ Jan 4	100⅝ Sept 25	100¾	101
Do mtg.& col.tr.g.4s,Se.A,1949.*A O	96⅝ Jun 12	93¼ Apr 8	96 Aug 14	..	..
Utah C.1st gtd.g.l.g.4s,Jan.1,1918.A O	.. ....	.. ....	88⅝ Se 27, 00	93	96
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939..J D*	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	105 Feb 27	106	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940.....J J*	84 Mar 25	80½ Feb 13	81 Sept 27	83	..
Do guaranteed.....J J*	94½ May 28	92½ Jan 3	92⅝ July 22	..	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947.....*J J	98 Jun 19	89½ Jan 11	94 Sept 24	94	94½
St.L. & S.F. 2d g.6s,Cl.A,1906.M N*	112⅝ Feb 14	111 Aug 8	111 Aug 8	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class B, 1906.....M N*	114½ May 31	111⅛ Jan 22	114⅛ June 6	..	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906.....M N*	115⅝ Apr 25	111⅝ Jan 8	114⅛ May 23	..	..
Do 1st g. 6s, P. C. & O., 1919..F A*	.. ....	.. ....	115½ July, 98	..	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931.....J J*	130½ Jun 25	[illegible] Aug 12	126½ Sept 12	127½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931.....J J*	119 May 31	112⅝ Jan 8	115½ Sept 25	114½	116½
Do 1st tr. g. 5s, 1987.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 17, 00	..	..
Ft. S. & V. B. B. 1st g. 6s, 1910.*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996.....J J*	101½ Apr 28	92½ Jan 2	100 May 24	95	98
Do Southwest. Div. g. 5s, 1947.A O*	100½ Sep 5	100½ Sep 5	100½ Sept 5	100½	..
Do Cen. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1929...*A O	[illegible]	[illegible] Feb 8	[illegible]	..	..
Do Northw. Div. 1st 4s, 1930..*A O	102½ Jun 22	97 Apr 9	[illegible] July 23	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989.M N*	100½ Mar 14	95⅜ Jan 28	97½ Sept 28	97⅜	97½
Do 2d g. 4s,inc.bd.ctfs.,Nov.,1989.J J	[illegible] Jun 8	71 Jan [illegible]	79½ Sept 28	79	79½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909.....A O*	[illegible] Feb [illegible]	[illegible] Sep [illegible]	117 Sept 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910.....M N*	[illegible]	116 May 17	[illegible] Aug 27	[illegible]	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933.....J J*	142 Feb 13	[illegible] Jul 2	[illegible] July 22	141	..
Do do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s.....J J*	[illegible] Jun 13	113 Jul 15	[illegible] Sept 27	114½	114½
Do do do registered.....J J*	[illegible] Apr 15	[illegible] Apr 15	[illegible] Aug 15	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937.....*J D	[illegible] May 6	[illegible] May 1	[illegible] Sept 4	105	..
Do do registered.....*J D	106 May 6	[illegible] May 6	[illegible] May 6	..	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible] Ap 4, 00	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937...J J*	140 May [illegible]	[illegible] Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do registered.....J J*	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....J J*	122 Mar 6	[illegible] Apr [illegible]	[illegible] Aug 16	121½	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908.*A O	[illegible] Feb 14	[illegible]	[illegible] Sept 12	..	[illegible]
Will. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938..*J D	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	122	..
Do registered.....*J D	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1901. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937.....M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 No 27,00	105	..
Do do stamped, 1905-37.....M N	109¾ Mar 28	106½ May 3	110½ Sept 25	109½	110½
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941.J J*	111 Jun 25	96 Jan 8	111 June 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911..*J J	112¼ Jun 21	110 Mar 22	112¼ June 21	110	..
Gila V.,G. & N.1st gtd.g.5s,1924.M N*	107 Mar 2	105 Jan 9	105 June 7	105	..
Nor. R. of Cal. 1st 6s, gtd., 1907..*J J	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do 50-year g. 5s, 1938.....A O*	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	113 Jan 4	..	..
Southern R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1994.....J J*	121 Jun 25	111¾ Jan 4	117 Sept 28	117⅛	117½
Do registered.....J J	119 Jun 22	116 Jun 4	117¾ July 12	..	..
Do Mem. Div. 1st g.4-4½-5s,1996.J J	112 Sep 25	109 Jan 21	112 Sept 25	111	..
Do St. Louis Div.1st g. 4s,1951.*J J	98½ Aug 29	96½ Aug 8	98½ Aug 29	96	..
E. Tenn. reor. lien g. 5s, 1938...*M S	116½ Feb 5	111⅞ Sep 17	112 Sept 17	..	..
Ala. Central 1st g. 6s, 1918.....J J*	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	120 Mar 25	115	..
Atl. & Dan. 1st g. 4s, 1948.....J J*	95½ Apr 25	93 Jul 13	95 Sept 3	..	..
Col. & Green. 1st g. 6s, 1916.....J J*	121 Jun 12	119¾ Mar 21	121 June 12	119⅝	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. divis. g. 5s,1930.J J*	120¼ Apr 25	117½ Jan 29	117½ July 30	119	..
Do con. 1st 5s, 1956.....M N*	121 Apr 10	117 May 28	120 Sept 20	118½	120
Do do registered.....	115 Jun 21	115 Jun 21	115 June 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. R. 1st g. 6s, 1922...*J J	128 Jun 1	124½ Feb 7	127¾ Sept 26	126	..
Knox. & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925.....J J*	129 Apr 8	124⅛ Jan 24	126 July 16	..	126⅝
Mob. & Ohio col. tr. g. 4s, 1938..M S*	95 Sep 27	95 Sep 27	95 Sept 28	94½	95
Rich. & Dan. con. g. 6s, 1915.....*J J	124½ Jun 22	121 Jul 9	124 Sept 23	123	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1909.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ Jul 20,00	..	..
Do deb. 5s, stamped, 1927.....*A O	111½ Jul 19	109 Apr 10	111½ July 19	111½	..
Rich. & Mecklen. 1st g. 4s,1948.M N*	.. ....	.. ....	83 De 10,00	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936.....*M N	116½ Sep 21	113 May 15	116½ Sept 25	116½	..
Do do gtd., stamped, 1936.....*M N	116 Aug 14	115 Jun 10	116 Aug 14	116½	..
Do serial, Series D.....A O*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Oc 13, 99	..	..
Do serial, Series E.....*A O	114 Sep 10	114 Sep 10	114 Sept 10	..	..
W., O. & W. 1st cur.gtd.4s,1924.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	91½ Se 4, 00	..	..
West. N. C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914...J J*	120⅝ Jun 8	110 Apr 29	120⅝ June 8	..	..
So. Car. & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919...*M N	110 Jun 26	106 Jan 4	108½ Sept 26	108⅞	..
Spokane Falls & N. 1st g. 6s,1939.J J	.. ....	.. ....	117 Jul 25,00	..	..
Ter. Ass. of St. L. 1st 4½s, 1939.A O*	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	116 Mar 18	114½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944.....F A*	116½ May 23	115¼ Mar 12	116½ May 23	114½	..
St. L. M. B. T. gtd. g. 5s, 1930...A O	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	115 Mar 6	..	..
Tex. & Pac., E. Div. 1st g.6s,1905.*M S	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	104 Feb 15	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 2000.....*J D	120½ May 24	115⅛ Jan 4	119 Sept 28	118½	..
Do 2d inc. g. 5s, Dec. 1, 2000...Mar.	100 Jan 22	90 Jan 7	99 Aug 9	..	..
Do La. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931.....*J J	111 Jun 18	110½ Jun 13	111 June 18	..	..
Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st g. 5s, 1935.....J J*	117½ Apr 10	113 Jul 9	114½ Sept 9	112½	115¼
Do gen. mtge. 5s, 1935.....*J D	108½ May 17	103 Jun 12	105 Sept 16	..	..
Do West. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935..A O*	115¼ Jan 14	113 Jul 11	114 July 13	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s,1990.*A O	99¼ Jul 16	95 Jan 14	97½ Sept 20	97¼	99¼
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.....J J*	95 Sep 26	86 Jan 24	94 Sept 27	94	..
Tol., St.L. & K.C. 1st g.6s,1916,t.r.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	130¼ Jne 25,00	..	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g.3½s,1925.J J*	93½ Apr 30	88 Feb 14	90 Aug 27	88½	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*A O	85⅝ May 22	73 Feb 14	84¾ Sept 28	84½	85
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1,1946.J D	99¾ Apr 13	98 Jan 2	98½ July 24	98	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g.5s,1928.*J D	109 Sep 23	106½ Jul 17	109 Sept 23	107	..
Un. Pac. 1st & ld. grt.g.4s,1947.J J*	107 Jun 24	103½ Jul 24	105⅛ Sept 28	104¾	105¼
Do registered.....J J*	106¾ Jun 14	104 Apr 26	104½ Sept 4	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911...*M N	129 May 2	103 Mar 19	106½ Sept 28	106½	106¾
Ore. R. & N. 1st 6s, 1909.....J J*	110 Feb 27	110 Feb 27	110 Apr 23	107	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.....*J D	105¼ Apr 3	101¾ Jul 22	102 Sept 27	102	104
Ore. Short Line R. 1st g.6s,1922.*F A	130 Jan 21	125 Aug 16	126½ Sept 24	125¼	128
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946..J J*	121 Jun 19	115 Jan 2	117 Sept 26	116½	117
Do non-cum.inc.A 5s,July,1946.Sep.	106 Jan 21	106 Jan 21	106 Jan 21	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.....J J*	119 Jan 11	117 Jun 3	117¾ Aug 3	..	..
Do g. 5s, 1926.....J J*	113 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	113 Mar 7	..	..
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*M N	120¾ Apr 15	117 May 15	119 Sept 28	119	119½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*F A	114 Jun 21	107½ Aug 15	110 Sept 7	110	111
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....J J*	102½ Feb 8	96⅜ Jan 10	99 July 25	..	..
Do do B, 1939.....J J*	70 Jun 1	40 Jan 4	61⅞ Sept 28	62¼	62⅝
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ex.,1941.J J*	111 Jan 28	110 Jan 8	111 Sept 28	..	111
Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.....*J J	98½ May 16	95 Jan 5	98 Sept 23	95	..
St.L.,K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s,1908.A O	112 Feb 25	110 May 4	110½ Sept 27	110	113
West. N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937.*J J	122 Mar 11	119 Jul 9	120 Sept 24	119	120
Do gen. g. 3-4s, 1943.....*A O	100½ Mar 22	95 Jan 5	100 Sept 6	100	101
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.	40 Mar 20	31 Feb 15	40 Mar 21	..	..
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s,1911.J J*	113½ Feb 13	113½ Feb 13	113½ Mar 30	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926.....A O*	117½ Mar 28	114 May 20	115½ July 9	110½	116
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928..J J*	116¾ Mar 13	111¼ Feb 13	112⅛ May 27	112	114
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930..F A*	112 Jun 24	112 Jun 24	112 June 24	110½	115
Do con. g. 4s, 1949.....M S*	94 May 2	89 Mar 2	90 Sept 27	88½	89
Wisconsin Cen. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949.J J*	92½ Jun 24	85¼ Jan 3	88¾ Sept 27	89½	90
STREET RAILWAYS.					
Brooklyn Rap. Tr. g. 5s, 1945.....A O*	110½ Feb 13	107 Apr 1	107½ Sept 12	107½	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941...J J*	115 Feb 4	111 Jan 15	113½ Aug 23	113½	117
B.,Q.Co.& S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul.,1941.M N	105⅛ Apr 25	100½ May 15	101 May 21	102	..
Brook. Union El. 1st g.4-5s,1950.*F A	103 Jul 25	98 Feb 20	101 Sept 28	101⅝	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949..F A*	95 Apr 2	88 Sep 17	90 Sept 27	..	..
Atl. Av. Bklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934...*J J	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 20, 99	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g.5s,1922.*J D	.. ....	.. ....	105⅜ Apr., 95	..	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.A O	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Jne 13,00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry 1st con. g.5s,1905..J J*	101¾ Sep 26	101½ Sep 11	101¾ Sept 26	100	..
Met. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g.5s,1997.*F A	122½ Jan 17	117½ Feb 4	120 Sept 27	120	..
B'way & 7th Av.1st cn.g.5s,1943.J D*	122¾ Jan 7	118¼ Jun 17	120¾ July 23	121¾	..
Do registered.....	.. ....	.. ....	119½ De 3, 00	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993.M S*	126 Feb 28	121¾ Sep 25	121¾ Sept 25	121½	..
Lx.Av. & P.Fy 1st gtd.g.5s,1993.M S*	123½ Feb 14	121 Sep 18	121 Sept 18	120	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938.F A*	103⅜ Jun 24	98 Feb 1	101⅜ Sept 27	..	..
Mil.El.Ry & Lt. con. 30-yr.5s,1926.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry (M., L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....J J	110 Apr 9	110 Apr 9	110 Apr 9	..	..
St. P. City Cable con. g.5s,1937.*J J	112½ Jan 17	111½ Jan 24	111½ Jan 24	111	..
Third Avenue 1st 5s, 1937.....J J*	125½ Jun 17	123 Jul 23	123 Aug 7	123	..
Do 4s.....	105 Jan 12	102 Sep 3	102½ Sept 16	102	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945...A O	.. ....	.. ....	100½ De 14,99	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g.5s,1936.M N	.. ....	.. ....	90 De 28,97	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.					
Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948.....*M S	109 Feb 13	103 Sep 16	103½ Sept 25	103½	[illegible]
Am.Cot.Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nov.1,1915.Q F	102 Jun 28	99 Jan 16	100½ Sept 18	100	[illegible]
Am. Bicycle s. f. g. deb. 5s, 1919..M S*	82 Apr 23	60 Sep 25	60 Sept 25	60	[illegible]
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s,1919.M S*	98 Aug 29	90¼ Mar 2	92 Sept 28	91	[illegible]
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915.M S*	85 Jan 5	78¼ Jul 24	80 Sept 24	..	85
Barney & Smith Car Co.1st 6s,1942.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	90
Bklyn F. Co.of N.Y.1st cn.5s,1948.F A*	91¼ Mar 29	84¼ Feb 25	86 Sept 27	..	90
Bklyn Un. Gas 1st con. g.5s,1945.*M N	119½ Apr 25	115 May 10	118 Sept 23	[illegible]	119
Bklyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	72 Ap 3, 00	[illegible]	..
Do do trust certificates.....	78 Mar 19	68 Feb 7	75 Sept 26	[illegible]	..
Chi. Junc. & St. Yds. g. 5s, 1915...J J*	111 Mar 7	111 Mar 7	111 Mar 7	..	..
Col. C. & I. ext. 1st con. 6s, 1902..*F A	104½ Jul 25	101 Sep 27	101 Sept 27	[illegible]	101½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd.g.5s,1909.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	[illegible]	..
Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943..*F A	108 Jun 18	96⅜ Jan 10	104 Sept 27	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.....*M N	106¼ Feb 14	106¼ Feb 14	106¼ Feb 14	106½	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan.,2397.Q J	102 Jan 11	100½ May 29	100½ May 29	..	..
Do registered.....Q J	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 3, 00	..	..
Cont. Tobacco 50-year g. 4s, 1951.F A*	67¼ Sep 26	66½ Sep 27	66⅝ Sept 28	66⅝	66⅞
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918.....*F A	102 Apr 8	102 Apr 8	102 Apr 8	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....*F A	108 Apr 23	94 Jan 30	96 Sept 27	97½	98½
Det.,M.&M.ld.grt.3½s,Ser.A,1911.Oct. 1	35½ Mar 25	29½ Jan 24	30 Sept 6	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911.....*J J	86 Sep 17	83 Sep 27	83 Sept 27	..	..
Equit. G.L. Co. N. Y.con.g.5s,1932.M S	118½ Mar 1	118½ Mar 1	118½ Mar 1	117	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s,1926.J J*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s,1949.J D	102½ Jan 28	101 Apr 3	102 Apr 24	..	..
Gen. El. Co. deb. g. 5s, Sep., 1922..J D	185½ Apr 9	155 Jan 5	185½ Apr 9	..	..
Gram. Sugar 1st g. 6s, 1923.....A O	100 Apr 22	90 Apr 17	99¾ Apr 30	..	90
Grand Rapids G.L.Co. 1st 5s,1915.*F A	.. ....	.. ....	107½ De 17,00	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919..A O	.. ....	.. ....	95½ Ja 19, 97	..	..
Hend. Bridge 1st g. 6s, 1931.....M S*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 14,99	..	..
Ill. Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.....*J J	.. ....	.. ....	99 Ja 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913.....*A O	100½ Jun 18	100 Apr 1	100½ June 18	..	..
Inter. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918...*F A	111 Jun 29	105 Feb 1	108½ Sept 26	108½	111
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 6s, 1926..J D	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1926.....J D	.. ....	.. ....	80 My 4, 97	..	..
Kings Co. El. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997.....A O*	126⅝ Jun 18	124½ May 22	126½ June 18	125	..
Ed.El.Il.Bklyn 1st con.g.4s,1939.*J J	.. ....	.. ....	86½ De 4, 00	..	..
Knick. Ice Chi. 1st g. 5s, 1928.....A O	.. ....	.. ....	98 Au 23,00	..	98
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g.5s,May,1919.Q F	110 Apr 15	107 Jan 2	108½ Sept 28	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919..M N	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jul 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lm. gn. g.4s,1940.M N	.. ....	.. ....	55 July, 96	..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920..*M N	110 Jan 23	107 May 1	108¼ Aug 13	108½	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925..J J*	96 Jun 21	92 Jun 15	96 June 21	..	94¾
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1948.....J D*	116 Sep 6	108¾ Jan 3	114 Sept 24	113¾	115
Do purchase money 4s, 1949...*F A	96¾ Jun 15	94⅝ Aug 16	96½ Sept 27	95⅝	96¾
Ed.El.Il.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910.*M S	[illegible] Jan 29	106 Sep 13	106 Sept 13	105	108
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.....*J J	121¾ Apr 26	121 Mar 9	121½ Apr 26	119	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g. 5s,1920.*M N	117 Jul 16	114 Jul 16	117 July 16	..	..
N. Y. & Ont. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910..F A	.. ....	.. ....	99 Oc [illegible]	..	..
New York & Queens Co. El. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....F A*	104½ Jun 12	102½ Jun 15	102½ June 15	..	103⅝
Peo. G. & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904..M N*	.. ....	.. ....	107 Jul 12,00	..	..
[illegible].....J D*	[illegible] Mar 29	[illegible] Jun 18	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible].....*A O	[illegible] May 21	120 Jan 10	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible].....M S	.. ....	.. ....	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible] Aug [illegible]	[illegible] Jan 1	[illegible]	..	108

SEPT

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	8	S	July 1, 01	515	530
Amer. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	268	280
Astor National	350,000	..	..	....	600	..
Bowery	250,000	6	S	July 1, 01	300	310
Broadway (Nat.) ($25)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Butch. & Drov's' (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July, 1900	115	130
Central Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 01	720	..
Chatham National ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	315	330
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Mar., 1901	4025	4075
Citizens' (Nat.) ($25)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	135	165
City (National)	10,000,000	3	S	May 1, 01	615	640
Colonial	100,000	5	..	1896	300	..
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	310	..
Commerce (Nat.)	10,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	360	370
Corn Exchange	1,400,000	6	S	Aug. 1, 01	410	425
Commercial Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	162½	..
East River Nat. ($25)	250,000	4	S	July 1, 01	145	155
11th Ward ($25)	100,000	4	S	July 1, 01	150	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	†25	Q	July 1, 01	3200	..
Fifth National	200,000	6	S	Jan., 1901	330	..
First National	10,000,000	†25	Q	Mar., 1901	725	755
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 01	160	..
Fourth National	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	225	235
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	†6	S	Apr. 6, 01	410	430
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	..
Garfield National	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	130	..
German Exch.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	320	..
Germania	200,000	†6	S	May 1, 01	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	3	S	May 1, 01	175	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 01	161	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	675	705
Hide & Leath. Nat.	500,000	..	..	....	155	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 01	555	580
Irving Nat. ($50)	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	195	205
Leather Mfrs.' National	600,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Liberty National	500,000	..	..	....	505	..
Lincoln National	300,000	3	Q	Aug. 1, 01	910	1120
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	5	*S	Aug 10, 01	305	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	900,000	5	S	July 1, 01	255	265
Mechanics' Nat. ($25)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	260	270
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	400,000	3	..	July, 1898	135	150
Mercantile Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	250	265
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	185	195
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 01	142	150
Metropolis	300,000	6	S	Dec., 1900	645	..
Mount Morris	250,000	3	..	July, 1894	160	180
Mutual	200,000	..	..	....	180	..
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 01	185	..
New Amsterdam	250,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	1385	..
New York (Nat.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	320	340
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1490	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	300,000	2	..	Feb., 1897	210	..
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr 15, 01	145	165
Ninth National	750,000	2	S	July, 1900	80	85
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	3	..	Jan., 1897	150	..
Nor. Amer. (Nat.)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 01	205	..
Oriental ($25)	300,000	5	S	July 1, 01	180	190
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	205	..
Park (National)	2,000,000	7½	S	July 1, 01	585	605
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 01	275	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1900	105	110
Plaza	100,000	..	..	....	500	..
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	215	..
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 01	450	..
Second National	300,000	6	S	July 1, 01	655	..
Seventh National	300,000	3½	S	Jan., 1901	..	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	105	115
[illegible]	100,000	10	S	July 1, 01	500	..
State of N. Y.	1,200,000	3	S	May 10, 01	240	255
Twelfth Ward	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	112	..
Twenty-third W'd	100,000	2½	S	Aug. 1, 01	120	..
Union Square	200,000	3	S	May 28, 01	295	..
Western Nat.	2,100,000	3	..	Jan., 1894	605	635
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 01	595	..
Yorkville	100,000	..	..	....	245	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 29, 01	270	280
Bowling Green	2,500,000	35	..	July, 1899	185	195
Brooklyn	1,000,000	4	Q	Jun 29, 01	420	..
Central	1,000,000	15	Q	July 1, 01	1900	1950
Central Realty Bond & Trust	1,000,000	..	..	....	510	540
City	1,000,000	..	..	....	380	415
Colonial	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 01	375	405
Continental	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	425	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	10	Q	July, 1901	1480	1525
Fifth Avenue	500,000	6	S	July 1, 01	1000	..
Flatbush	200,000	..	..	....	170	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 01	315	335
Guaranty	2,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 01	680	720
Hamilton	500,000	2	Q	Aug. 1, 01	305	315
Kings County	500,000	2½	Q	Aug. 1, 01	410	..
Knickerbocker	1,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	700	720
Lawy'rs'Mtg.In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	200	210
Lawyers' Title In.	2,000,000	‡3	S	Aug. 1, 01	328	335
Long Island	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 01	280	305
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 01	455	..
Manufacturers'	500,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 01	325	340
Mercantile	2,000,000	‡10	Q	July 1, 01	955	..
Merchants'	500,000	..	..	....	320	..
Metropolitan	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	500	..
Morton	2,000,000	..	..	....	1150	1300
Nassau	500,000	3	S	Aug. 1, 01	207	225
N.Y. Life In. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	June, 1901	1275	1350
N.Y. Secur'y & T.	1,000,000	5	Q	Aug. 1, 01	975	..
North American	2,000,000	3½	S	July 10, 01	245	255
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Aug. 1, 01	345	..
Real Estate	500,000	4	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Standard	1,000,000	3	S	July 2, 01	370	..
Title Guar. & Tr.	2,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29, 01	510	530
Tr. Co. of Amer.	2,500,000	2½	S	July 1, 01	265	275
Union	1,000,000	8	Q	July 10, 01	1360	1410
U. S. Mtge. & Tr.	2,000,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	445	475
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 01	1675	1710
Washington Tr.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 01	350	..
Williamsburg	700,000	3	S	Jun 29, 01	200	205

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$6,500,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May, 1901	112½	114
N.Y.&EastRiver	750,000	1½	Q	Sep. 16, 01	57	60
Do 1st 5s, 1922	350,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95½	97
N. Y. & Hoboken	8,390,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	80	81
Do con. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	June, 1901	92	93
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	69	75
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	June, 1901	105½	107
Union	2,600,000	½	Q	July 1, 01	39	41
Do 1st 5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1901	95	97

GAS COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Lt. & Trac.	3,793,200	..	..	....	19	22
Am. Lt. & Tr. pf.	4,262,000	..	..	....	90	93
Bay State ($50)	100,000,000	..	..	....	1	1¼
Binghamton Gas	450,000	1	S	Jan 29, 01	25	31
Do 1st 5s, 1938	509,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	94½	95½
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	....	4½	5
Do 1st 5s, 1947	5,205,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	70½	72½
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	109	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	106	107
Columbus Gas L. & Heat	1,698,825	6	..	1900	80	85
Do preferred	3,065,800	3	S	Jun 15, 01	99	101
Cons. Gas of N. J.	1,000,000	..	..	....	12	13½
Do 1st con. 5s, 1936	923,000	2½	S	July, 1901	80	82½
Con.Gas (J.C.) bds	600,000	3	S	May, 1901	102	105
Denver Gas & Electric	2,650,000	1½	S	Sep., 1900	30	34
Do 1st 5s, 1949	2,400,000	2½	S	May, 1901	74	77½
Ft. Wayne bonds	2,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	48	54
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,225,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	104	106
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	60	68
Do 1st 6s, 1920	2,750,000	3	S	May, 1901	99½	101½
Ind.,Nat.& Ill.bds	800,000	3	S	May, 1901	45	50
JacksonGas($50)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 01	68	78
Do 1st 5s, 1937	290,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	101	102
Lafayette bonds	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1901	47	50
Logansport & W. Valley bonds	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1901	47	50
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	98	102
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	107½	109½
Mutual	3,500,000	5	S	July 10, 01	300	315
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	107½	108
N. E. Gas & Coke	14,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do 1st 5s, 1937	14,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	52	58½
N. Y. & E. R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Ohio & Ind. bds.	2,000,000	3	S	June, 1901	48	54
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	750,000	2½	S	July, 1901	95	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	84½	85½
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	1	..	Oct., 1899	130	135
Do preferred	4,295,700	2½	..	Dec., 1900	150	155
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1901	115	117
Syracuse	1,975,000	..	..	....	18	22
Do 1st 5s, 1946	1,612,000	2½	S	July, 1901	90	93
Western (M'kee)	4,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	97	99
Do col. tr. 1st 5s, 1933	3,855,500	2½	S	May, 1901	107½	109½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albemarle & C. Canal 1st 7s, 1909	500,000	3½	S	July 1, 01	80	90
Am.B'k Note ($50)	3,000,000	$1	Q	July 1, 01	*55	57
American Chicle	6,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	81	84
Amer. Hide & L.	11,000,000	..	..	....	6	7
Do preferred	13,000,000	..	..	....	33½	35
Am.Thread pf. ($5)	4,890,475	2½	S	July 1, 01	*4	4⅜
Am.Type Found's	4,000,000	1	Q	July 15, 01	55	60
Am.Window Glass	13,000,000	..	..	....	62½	64
Do preferred	4,000,000	3½	S	Mar., 1901	96	100
Am.Writing Paper	11,500,000	..	..	....	2½	3
Do preferred	12,500,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 1st s. f. 5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	70	71½
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	....	18	25
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 01	120	130
Do 1st 5s, 1942	1,000,000	3	S	July, 1901	107	..
Brit. Col. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	....	*11	11½
Brit. Excheq. 3s	£10,000,000	¾	Q	July, 1901	98	98¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)	$1,000,000	..	..	....	*⅝	⅞
Carnegie Steel col. trust s. f. 5s, 2000	160,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	99½
Cen. & So.Am.Tel.	7,725,000	1½	Q	July 9, 01	105	108
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	1	S	Feb., 1901	21	25
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Feb., 1901	70	75
Chesebrough Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	July 15, 01	410	430
Compressed Air	6,158,400	..	..	....	12	14
Con. Car Heating	1,130,400	‡3	S	Aug. 1, 01	50	60
Con. Refrig'ating	......	..	..	....	5	5½
Consol Fireworks	915,400	..	..	....	15	20
Do preferred	549,000	‡6	S	Jan., 1901	65	75
Cons. Rubber Tire	4,000,000	..	..	....	2½	3½
Do preferred	4,000,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1900	..	26½
Cramps' Ship & Engine Building	4,848,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 01	77	79
Electric Boat	4,997,800	..	..	....	16	19
Do preferred	1,690,300	..	..	....	40	50
Electric Vehicle	11,000,000	8	..	1899	3	4½
Do preferred	9,000,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	4	8
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	....	*1⅛	1⅜
Flem. Coal & C.	3,000,000	..	..	....	½	3
Gen'l Carriage	19,000,000	..	..	....	1	1½
General Chemical	6,780,200	1	Q	June 1, 01	63½	67
Do preferred	8,088,700	1½	Q	July 1, 01	98½	100½
Havana Com'c'l	10,000,000	..	..	....	9	10
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	..	Apr., 1900	43	46
H'ing-Hall-M'vin.	1,650,000	..	..	....	4	6
Do 1st pref'd	600,000	..	..	....	35	45
Do 2d pref'd	1,050,000	..	..	....	8	12
Hudson Riv. Tel.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	120	123
Ill. Transp. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
Iron St'boat ($25)	800,000	..	..	....	*½	1½
Do 1st 6s	500,000	3	S	Jan., 1901	40	60
J'eay & B'raham	500,000	..	..	....	5	..
Do preferred	500,000	2	..	July, 1896	50	..
Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 01	116	121
Mark'n Cop. ($10)	1,000,000	..	..	....	2	2½
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 29, 01	164	..
Nat. Enam. & St.	14,096,100	..	..	....	26½	28
Do preferred	7,658,600	1¾	Q	July 1, 01	84	87
Nat. Gramophone	800,000	2	..	May, 1900	5	10
Nat. Sugar pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106	107
N. E. Trans. ($10)	2,500,000	..	..	....	*½	¾
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	7,500,000	1¼	Q	July 15, 01	175	180
N. Y. Biscuit 1st 6s, 1910	[illegible]	3	S	Mar., 1901	115	..
N.Y. Tran., $20 pd.	[illegible]	..	..	....	16½	[illegible]
Otis Elevator	6,000,000	..	..	....	31	33
Do preferred	[illegible]	1½	Q	July 15, 01	94½	96½
Pen., Dec. & Ev.	2,400,000	..	..	....	¾	1
P. R. & L. E. ($50)	10,000,000	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Compr's	20,000,000	..	..	....	14	16
[illegible]	[illegible]	3	Q	Aug 15, 01	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	2	Q	July 15, 01	200	205
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	July 1, 01	[illegible]	101
[illegible] & Lighting	[illegible]	2	Q	July 1, 01	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Air L.	[illegible]	..	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Do preferred	16,685,100	..	..	....	[illegible]	52
Do 1st 4s, 1950	13,055,000	2	S	Apr., 1901	[illegible]	84
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 01	240	250
South. Lt. & Trac. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,000,000	2½	..	Mar., 1901	81½	82½
Standard Coupler	1,200,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	28	32
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	July 1, 01	115	125
Standard Oil	97,500,000	8	Q	Sep. 16, 01	730	732
Stor. Power ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	....	*4	7
Swift & Co.	20,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 01	106½	107½
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	101	102
Tel., Tel. & C. A. ($15)	30,000,000	..	..	....	..	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	..	..	....	*14½	15½
Tex. & Pac. Coal	2,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 26, 01	..	101
T. & P. C. 6s, 1908	340,000	3	S	Apr., 1901	104	107
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1898	4	8
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	July 10, 01	65	72½
Union Cop. ($10)	2,000,000	..	..	....	*4½	4⅞
Union Typewriter	10,000,000	..	..	....	62	65
Do 1st pref'd	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 01	120	123
Do 2d pref'd	4,000,000	‡12	S	Apr. 1, 01	115	118
U.S.Cast-IronPipe	12,500,000	..	..	....	6	7½
Do preferred	12,500,000	1½	..	June, 1900	33	36
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	....	..	45
Do preferred	3,750,000	1½	Q	June 1, 01	95	98
Va. Iron, C. & C.	10,000,000	..	..	....	7	8
Do 1st 5s, 1949	10,000,000	2½	S	Sep., 1900	42	44
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,950,000	‡6	Q	July 10, 01	*188	192
Worth'n Pump pf	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 01	117½	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens' ($20)	300,000	4	S	July, 1901	112	116
Commonwealth	500,000	3	S	July 6, 01	100	105
Continental	1,000,000	12½	S	July, 1901	605	..
Eagle ($40)	300,000	7½	S	Oct., 1900	315	..
Empire City	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	80	100
German-Amer.	1,000,000	15	S	July, 1901	515	520
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	7½	S	July, 1901	295	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	175	185
Hamilton ($15)	150,000	3	S	July 1, 01	100	105
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July, 1901	180	185
Home	3,000,000	‡7	S	July, 1901	290	300
Kings Co. ($20)	200,000	5	A	Dec., 1900	130	..
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	July, 1901	160	..
New York	200,000	3	S	Aug., 1901	90	100
Niagara ($50)	500,000	5	S	July, 1901	190	200
North River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 01	145	155
Pacific ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1901	100	120
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Aug. 1, 01	135	143
Phenix, B'kn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	July, 1901	205	215
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	S	July, 1900	50	60
Uni'd States ($25)	250,000	3	S	July, 1901	125	140
W'chester ($10)	300,000	8	S	Aug., 1901	330	350
W'msb'gCity ($50)	250,000	12	S	July, 1901	460	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Av. 1st con 5s, 1909	750,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	107	108
Do gen. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do imp. 5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	July, 1901	33	36
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1901	99	101
B'dway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	S	July, 1901	240	245
Do 1st 5s, 1904	1,500,000	2½	S	June, 1901	101½	102½
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	108	110
Broadway Surface guar. 1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	113	115
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	102	103
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	121,040	2½	S	Apr., 1901	100	103
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 01	241½	244
Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	111	112½
B'klyn City & New. 1st 5s, 1939	2,000,000	2½	S	July, 1901	114	116
B.,Q.C. & Sub. 5s.	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	115	117
Buff. Crosst'n 5s.	2,480,000	2½	S	May, 1901	118	119½
Cent.Crosstown	600,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	265	280
Do 1st 6s, 1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1901	122	124
Cen.P.,N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	July, 1901	210	220
Do 1st 7s, 1902	1,200,000	3½	S	July, 1901	103	104
Chris'r & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	July, 1901	180	..
Columbus Ry.	3,500,000	..	..	....	45	47
Do preferred	3,500,000	1¼	Q	Aug. 1, 01	102	104
Coney Island & B.	1,998,000	‡4	Q	Aug. 1, 01	325	340
Do 1st 5s, 1903	300,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
Do 1st con. 4s 1948	1,298,000	2	S	July, 1901	97	100
Do 5% ctf., 1903	400,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	103
Con. Trac. of N.J.	15,000,000	1	S	Jan., 1901	66	68
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June, 1901	108½	109½
Dry D., E.B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	Q	Feb., 1901	120	128
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June, 1901	115	117
Do 5% scrip, 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	102	104
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3¾	Q	July, 1901	390	405
42d St. & Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1901	390	410
Do 1st 6s, 1909	236,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar., 1901	112½	114½
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	....	99	101
Fulton Street 1st 4s, 1995	500,000	2	S	May, 1901	98	100
Nassau Electric, B'lyn, 1st 5s, 1944	660,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	113	115
Do con. 4s, 1951	10,447,000	2	S	July, 1901	97½	98½
New Or. City R.R.	5,000,000	..	..	....	30	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	July 10, 01	102	105
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	July, 1901	196	200
North Jer. St. Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	22	24
Do 1st 4s, 1948	6,500,000	2	S	May, 1901	79½	81
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	....	30	33
Do con. 5s, 1930	2,200,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	110	112
St. Louis Transit	20,000,000	..	..	....	26½	27
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar., 1901	85	..
Second Av. stock	1,862,000	2	Q	June, 1901	215	218
Do 1st con. 5s, 1948	4,579,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	119	120
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1901	106	107
Do deb. 5s, 1909	231,000	2½	S	July, 1901	103	..
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July, 1901	175	..
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1901	110½	113½
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	104	107½
Stein'y Ry. 1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1901	117	119
Syracuse Rap. T.	2,750,000	..	..	....	24	27
Do preferred	1,250,000	..	..	....	63	68
Do gen. 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	100	102
Tarrytown, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	100,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	[illegible]	107
34th St. Crosstown 1st guar. 5s, 1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., [illegible]	115	117
Twenty-third St.	[illegible]	4½	Q	May, 1901	[illegible]	410
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	350,000	3	S	July, 1901	110	..
Do deb. 5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1901	100	102
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1901	108	112
Union Ry. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1901	115	117
United Rys. of St. L. preferred	11,565,000	1¼	Q	July 10, 01	82	82½
Do 1st 4s, 1934	28,000,000	2	S	July, 1901	89½	89⅞
Unit. Trac., Prov.	8,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 01	109	111
Do 1st 5s, 1933	3,458,000	2½	S	Mar., 1901	113½	114½
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	500,000	2½	S	July, 1901	105	107
Worcester Traction pf.	2,000,000	3	S	Feb., 1901	[illegible]	106
[illegible] R. R. [illegible]	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., [illegible]	[illegible]	109

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*Bids dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 1.

Atlantic Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Central and South American Telegraph Company—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Crucible Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Fernwood Park and Improvement Company—Annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad — Books close.
Railways Company General—Annual meeting.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Singer Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Trenton Potteries Company—Dividend payable Oct. 10 to holders of record this date.
Union Switch and Signal Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United Fruit Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable Oct. 15 to holders of record this date.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power, Spokane, Wash.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Company — Books close for dividend on preferred.

TUESDAY, OCT. 1.

American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Company—Dividend payable on the common and preferred.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston Belting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Capital Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Central Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Central Union Telephone Company, Chicago—Special meeting.
Chartiers Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Annual meeting.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company—Dividend payable.
City Railway, Dayton, Ohio—Dividend payable.
Colorado and Southern Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cutting Car Company—Dividend payable.
De Long Hook and Eye Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Dominion Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
E. W. Bliss Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Fairhaven and Westville Street Railroad, (N. H.)—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad—Annual meeting.
Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fulton Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
General [illegible] Company—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on common.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Books close.
George A. Fuller Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
[illegible] Company—Dividend payable on common.
Hartford [illegible] Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1901 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 28.		STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1901.				Last Sale.	
Bid.	Asked.					Highest.		Lowest.			
180	195	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1901	4	185	May 29	147	Jan. 19	175	July 22, 1901
215	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1901	3½	..	....	..	....	*205	Dec. 15, 1900
..	80	Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	17,153,000	April 1, 1901	3	91	June 18	81	May 20	89½	Aug. 27, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	....	..	30	June 11	24⅞	May 10	26	July 25, 1901
..	..	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1901	1½	79	July 11	77	Jan. 7	79	July 15, 1901
..	46	American Snuff	11,001,700	....	..	49⅞	June 8	26	Mar. 18	46	June 22, 1901
..	..	Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	27,983,300	....	..	2½	Mar. 29	2	Jan. 10	2½	Mar. 29, 1901
115	117	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	36,968,000	July 2, 1901	1¾	130	July 19	117½	Jan. 3	125	Sept. 10, 1901
97	100	American Tel. & Cable	14,000,000	Sept. 1, 1901	1¼	100	April 13	95	March 8	99	Sept. 17, 1901
146	..	American Tobacco pf.	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1901	2	150	July 12	137	Jan. 2	145	Sept. 3, 1901
..	..	American Woolen pf.	20,000,000	July 15, 1901	1¾	82¾	July 1	70	March 22	78½	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sep. 6, 1901	3	..	....	..	....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,665,000	July, 1901	1	..	....	..	....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	106¼	Nov. 14, 1899
10	11	Brunswick City	5,000,000	....	..	14¾	March 9	8¾	Jan. 10	10⅞	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1901	1	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9	103¾	Jan. 9, 1901
40	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chi. Con. Traction	15,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	39	Apr. 28, 1900
125	128	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	7,197,800	July 1, 1901	3	135¾	Apr. 29	91	Jan. 2	126½	Sept. 13, 1901
131	..	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	6,830,700	July 1, 1901	1½	136	April 22	120½	Jan. 3	133	Sept. 4, 1900
90	95	Chicago Great West. deb.	22,577,000	July 15, 1901	2	94¾	March 15	90	July 27	91	Sept. 5, 1901
135	145	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1901	5	145	Apr. 11	125	Mar. 2	140	Sept. 12, 1901
175	200	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	11,646,800	Aug. 20, 1901	3½	201	April 11	180	March 29	*180	Aug. 20, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1891
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1901	1½	..	....	..	....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	60	May 28	54¾	Feb. 11	60	June 7, 1901
30	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	..	37	March 6	27⅞	Jan. 7	32	Aug. 27, 1901
66½	73	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 2, 1896	1¼	76½	Mar. 6	67	Aug. 7	69⅛	Sept. 13, 1901
192	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,248,700	Sept. 1, 1901	1¾	*195	May 4	*180	June 24	*189	Aug. 10, 1901
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev.	6,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	1⅜	Nov. 21, 1900
..	..	Col. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	⅞	Oct. 31, 1900
123	132	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	23,000,000	Aug. 21, 1901	4	142½	April 29	116	March 19	131	Sept. 1, 1901
..	..	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	..	..	....	..	....	11½	June 12, 1900
..	..	Colorado Midland pf.	4,954,800	....	..	..	....	..	....	29	June 12, 1900
175	185	Commercial Cable	13,333,300	July 1, 1901	1¾	189	May 7	168½	Feb. 18	183	July 11, 1901
63	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1901	2	63	Aug. 2	56½	Jan. 30	63	Aug. 2, 1901
66½	68¾	Continental Tobacco tr. certs.	....	....	..	69½	Sept. 3	63¾	July 22	69¼	Sept. 3, 1901
20½	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	..	27⅞	Feb. 15	24½	May 10	24½	May 10, 1901
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	1¾	84	Mar. 15	81½	Feb. 26	82	Mar. 27, 1901
..	80	**Denver & Southwestern**	3,000,000	Aug. 10, 1901	1½	71	June 27	65	Sept. 12	65	Sept. 12, 1901
120	150	Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1901	7	130	April 1	123	Feb. 13	130	April 1, 1901
..	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1901	3¾	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21	405	Mar. 21, 1901
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	16,000,000	Jan. 14, 1901	1¼	..	....	..	....	*100	Dec. 29, 1899
92	95	Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 16, 1901	2½	95	April 1	81	Jan. 4	94	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	**Fort W. & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	36	Apr. 20	17	Jan. 18	30	Aug. 28, 1901
..	..	Fort Worth & R. G.	3,108,100	....	..	29	Feb. 8	25	Jan. 29	29	Mar. 12, 1901
..	..	**Gold & Stock Telegraph**	5,000,000	July, 1901	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1901	3	60½	Apr. 9	50	Feb. 18	59½	Apr. 9, 1901
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,829,100	July 15, 1901	2	112	Jan. [illegible]	110	Jan. 10	110	Feb. 28, 1901
..	..	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	..	....	..	....	*102½	July 17, 1900
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	..	....	..	....	*106	Sept. 12, 1900
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Ill. Central leased line**	10,000,000	July, 1901	2	106	Mar. 30	105	Jan. 22	106	Mar. 30, 1901
..	..	International Silver pf.	5,107,500	Apr. 2, 1900	1¾	46⅞	Sept. 11	24⅛	Jan. 22	35	Sept. 13, 1901
18	19	**Kansas City Southern**	29,993,500	....	..	25	April 30	13½	Jan. 4	19½	Sep. 17, 1901
39	40	Kansas City Southern pf.	21,000,000	....	..	49	April 30	35	Jan. 4	41	Sep. 20, 1901
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	....	..	....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	10	Kingston & Pembroke	2,204,500	....	..	11	Aug. 14	8	March 6	11	Aug. 14, 1901
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke 1st pf.	1,000,000	April 2, 1901	1	50	Mar. 13	45	Mar. 8	50	Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	29	June 18	12	Jan. 8	29	June 18, 1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1901	3	62½	June 14	50½	April 26	57	Aug. 27, 1901
101	102	**Laclede Gas pf.**	2,500,000	June 15, 1901	2½	102	Sept. 17	95	Jan. 21	102	Sept. 17, 1901
251½	265	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1901	3½	250	July 18	*230	April 11	250	July 18, 1901
72	75	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1898	1	82½	June 27	67	Jan. 3	76	Sept. 20, 1901
65	75	**Maryland Coal pf.**	1,876,000	July 1, 1901	3½	75	June 6	70	May 16	75	June 6, 1901
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1901	2½	..	....	..	....	*152	May 31, 1899
105	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1901	2	107⅞	Mar. 4	107	Mar. 4	107⅞	Mar. 4, 1901
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Aug. 1, 1901	1½	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18	118	Apr. 18, 1901
195½	198	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1901	3½	197¾	Apr. 9	192	Jan. 12	194½	June 7, 1901
75	100	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	*75	June 10	*70	June 11	*75	Aug. 19, 1901
101½	102½	National Biscuit pf.	23,825,100	Aug. 31, 1901	1¾	103¼	Aug. 20	92	Jan. 2	102	Sep. 16, 1901
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	3½	June 9, 1901
20	30	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899	2	37	Jan. 3	27	Sept. 3	27	Sept. 6, 1901
..	..	New York & Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1901	5	430	Apr. 3	420	April 1	430	Apr. 3, 1901
135	140	N. Y., Lackawanna & West.	10,000,000	July 1, 1901	1¼	139	Feb. 21	136	March 29	136	Mar. 29, 1901
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1901	5	295	Jan. 12	294	Feb. 4	294	Feb. 4, 1901
..	..	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	[illegible]	July 15, 1901	1½	*173	June 5	*173	June 5	*173	June 5, 1901
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	88¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 5, 1901	1	†700	May 9	77¼	Jan. 21	122½	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	**Ohio & Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas**	9,000,000	Sept. 3, 1901	1	..	....	..	....	*24	Dec. 12, [illegible]
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	..	....	..	....	7	Nov. 6, [illegible]
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation	16,338,900	July 2, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	*45	Nov. [illegible]
..	..	Oregon R. R. & Navigation pf.	[illegible]	July 1, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	79½	Oct. 7, [illegible]
90	96	**Pacific Coast 1st pf.**	1,525,500	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	96	April 28	88	Feb. 25	95	Aug. [illegible]
68	74	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	Aug. 1, 1901	1	75	June 13	63	Jan. 8	72	Sep. 20, [illegible]
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Mar. 25, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, [illegible]
..	..	Park Steel Company pf.	5,000,000	Sept. 2, 1901	1¾	..	....	..	....	*119	June 28, [illegible]
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	....	..	75	June 18	33¾	Jan. 9	75	Sep. [illegible]
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Aug. 15, 1901	2	88	June 17	72	Jan. 2	88	June 17, [illegible]
..	..	Philadelphia Company	14,719,350	[illegible] 1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	May 27	[illegible]	Mar. 22	104	July [illegible] 1901
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1901	2	..	....	..	....	*117	[illegible]
71	75	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	[illegible]	Apr. 1, 1901	1	80	June 17	57	Jan. 30	70	Sept. 18, 1901
[illegible]	..	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	July 15, 1901	2	105	May 7	88	Jan. 4	102	Sept. 3, 1901
189	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chi.	19,714,200	July 1, 1901	1¾	*190	June 21	*189½	June 8	*190	June 21, 1901
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough.	4,000,000	July, 1901	3	..	....	..	....	*137	Mar. 3, [illegible]
204	205	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, [illegible]	4	..	....	..	....	200	Dec. 10, [illegible]
..	..	Rio Grande Western pf.	[illegible]	Aug. 1, 1901	1¼	105	June 19	98	Feb. 16	100	July 12, 1901
[illegible]	78	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	[illegible]	Sep. 14, 1901	1¾	90	May 2	76½	Aug. 9	79	Sept. 11, 1901
78	81	**St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.**	[illegible]	July 1, [illegible]	2	[illegible]	Mar. 12	[illegible]	July 15	82	Sept. 12, 1901
..	..	Silver Bullion certfs.	....	....	..	65⅝	Jan. 3	59⅞	Mar. 25	60	Apr. 12, 1901
..	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July [illegible] 1901	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	205	Mar. 10, 1899
20⅞	31	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	[illegible]	....	..	41½	April 2	19½	Feb. 5	30	Sep. 16, 1901
80	82	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	[illegible]	July 1, [illegible]	1¾	88	April 2	65½	Jan. 22	80	Sep. 16, 1901
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	[illegible]	July, 1901	2½	..	....	..	....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**[illegible]**	[illegible]	July [illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Apr. 11, [illegible]
..	..	Texas Central pf.	[illegible]	July 15, [illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	May [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 12, [illegible]
[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Jan. 17	10	Jan. 17, 1901
..	..	Twin City Rap. Transit pf.	[illegible]	July 1, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	Sept. 10, [illegible]
..	..	**[illegible]**	[illegible]	July 1, [illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	July [illegible]
90	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	April [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	2,222,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	**[illegible]**	12,000,000	July 15, [illegible]	2	125	Aug. [illegible]	[illegible]	April [illegible]	[illegible]	Sep. [illegible]
..	..	**[illegible]**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

SEPT 1901

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DEPOSITS, $6,250,000

History of the Growth of Banking in the City of Newark.

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